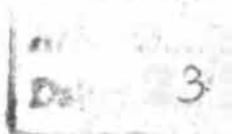


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



(Vol. XLIV contains Nos. 1 to 10)



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

*Monday, February 27, 1984/Phalgun 8,
1905 (SAKA)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिमार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब में जो लोग मरे हैं, उनका शोक-प्रस्ताव पास करेंगे या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 23 तारीख को किया है।

WELCOME TO THE SWEDISH
PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Ingemund Bengtsson, Speaker of the Swedish Parliament and the Hon'ble Members of the Swedish Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are :—

- (1) Mr. Karl Erik Eriksson, M.P.
Deputy Speaker of the Swedish Parliament
- (2) Mr. Sting Alemyr, M.P.
- (3) Mrs. Frida Berglund, M.P.
- (4) Mr. Nils Carlshamre, M.P.
- (5) Mr. Nils Berndtson, M.P.
- (6) Mr. Olof Johansson, M.P.

The delegation arrived here yesterday early morning. They are now seated in the Special Box as you have seen them. They are with you. We wish them a very happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our warm greetings and best wishes to His Majesty the King, the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of Sweden.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dues Outstanding Against the Owners
of Meridien and Bharat Hotels

+

*21. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :
SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of ground rent and other dues outstanding against the owners of the Meridien and Bharat Hotels under construction in the capital ;

(b) the moratorium on payment granted to them from time to time and its expiry date ;

(c) whether the Raisina Road Hotel has encroached upon the pavement also ; if so, the extent of the land affected ;

(d) whether his Ministry proposes to permit the use of these Hotels for commercial purposes and how far this is being permitted in consonance with the terms of the allotment of land in both cases ; and

(e) how far the construction of these Hotels meant for Asian Games, 1982 is behind the schedule ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The NDMC have reported that the Committee have granted Moratorium to M/s C.J. International Hotels Ltd. for payment of annual licence fee of Rs. 268 lakhs falling due on 28.9.82 and 28.9.83 upto 28.9.84. In respect of M/s Bharat Hotels Ltd. the NDMC have granted moratorium for the annual licence fee of Rs. 145 lakhs falling due on 16.11.83 upto 16.11.84.

(c) No, Sir. According to the relevant Zonal Development Plan the 4.5 acres hotel site at the crossing of Janpath and Raisina Road includes a 20' strip of land from the existing Raisina Road.

(d) The NDMC have reported that M/s. Bharat Hotels Ltd. and M/s. C.J. International Hotels Ltd. are required to construct 500 and 350-400 rooms respectively of the requisite standard and use the balance area for commercial purposes in accordance with the provision of the licence deed entered into by them with the hoteliers.

(e) The NDMC have reported that according to the agreement entered into with the hoteliers, they were required to construct 100-150 rooms each and commission the same before the commencement of the Asian Games, 1982. M/s C.J. International constructed and commissioned 108 rooms and M/s Bharat Hotels 100 rooms before the Asian Games. The NDMC have reported that the hoteliers are required to complete and commission the hotels by 30th June, 1985.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I rise on a point of order under rule 41, sub-clause 2. It is very clear about the admissibility of questions. I would like to quote sub-clause 2 of rule 41.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : No point of order can be raised during Question Hour, so far as I understand. His understanding can be better. (Interruptions) He is challenging the admissibility of the question. How can he do it? It is our right to ask a question. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sub-clause 2 of rule 41 reads as follows :

"It shall not bring in any name or statement....."

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : इस सदन में यह सवाल बार-बार पूछा गया है। बार-बार एक ही होटल के बारे में पूछा जाता है। क्या सारे देश में एक ही होटल है जो बार-बार उसी होटल के बारे में इस सदन में सवाल उठाया जाता है?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order ! Please sit down. You must learn that there cannot be any point of order during Question Hour. I have seen this question and I think we have had a lot of discussion already on that subject. I do not know why it should come. But, anyhow, it has come and we shall deal with it.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि मैगर्म सी० जे० इंटर-नेशनल होटल्स और भारत होटल्स की मांग पर क्रमशः 2 करोड़ 68 लाख और 1 करोड़ 45 लाख रुपये का मोरेंटोरियम दिया है और यह दो वर्ष के लिए दिया है। जब डाकखाने में रुपये जमा कराया जाता है तो उस राशि पर ब्याज मिलता है। अगर इस राशि पर ब्याज का हिसाब लगाया जाए तो इन राशियों पर क्रमशः ब्याज 64 लाख 32 हजार और 17 लाख 40 हजार रुपये एक वर्ष के लिए ब्याज बैठता है। मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन राशियों पर ब्याज लिया जाएगा या नहीं? यदि नहीं तो क्यों?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : The moratorium has been granted for the simple reason that already the construction has taken a considerable time and a number of financial institutions have advanced money to it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : How far ? (Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I cannot answer why they have done it. The relevant point is that the hon. member desires to know whether the interest is going to be collected. So, this moratorium is going to be lifted on 28th September 1984 in relation to Meridien Hotel and on 16th November

1984 in relation to Bharat Hotel ; and then the amount will be collected in 10 instalments every six months along with the interest and also along with the annual licence fee.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1982 में जब एशियाई खेल होने थे तो उसमें पहले मैं एक प्रश्न रखा था जिसके उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि अगर यह होटल समय पर नहीं बन पाये तो उनके लिए जो रियायत दी गई है वह वापस ले ली जायेगी और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाएगी। अब मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि ये होटल समय पर नहीं बन पाया है तो इनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ? (व्यवधान)

क्या इनको जो रकम दिया गया है और जिन लोगों ने जमानत दी है उसमें** इसमें सबोधित है और क्या इसीलिए यह विशेष रियायत दी गई है ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA He is making allegations. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER . No allegations are allowed.

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) जैसा कि आगे बताया गया है कि हाटल एशियाड के पहले कम्प्लीट नहीं हुए, यह बात नहीं है। टर्म जो स्टिपुलेट की गई थी उसके अनुसार जितने कमर चाहिए थे उन कमरे तैयार हो चुके हैं। (व्यवधान) जो बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है उसका ध्यान में रखते हुए ही गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने फार वरियम कडीशस, लायसेंस रिवाल्स कर दिया है और एन० डी०एम०सी० के रिकमण्डेशस पर दावा लीज गवर्नमेंट ड्राफ्ट कर रही है।

All these facts have already been gone into and have been stated before this House a number of times.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर अध्यक्ष जी, अभी इस होटल के प्रश्न पर जो इतना शोर हुआ है उससे लगता है कि विशेष अनुग्रह प्राप्त लोगों को

ये होटल दिए गए हैं। नहीं तो इतना हल्ला करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इतने नियमों का उल्लंघन करके और ये हाटलों का काम चल रहा है। आपन इस बयान में यह कहा है कि इसमें किसी न अप्रॉच नहीं की है जो बुरा नहीं है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसे अपराधकर्मी पर कोई मुकदमा चलाए जा रही है, जिन्होंने ग़रीबों के नियम और कानून ताक पर रखकर किसी में अनुग्रह प्राप्त करके ऐसी कायबाही की है। सरकारा नियमों के खिलाफ है।

श्री बूटा सिंह यह सही नहीं है कि केवल इन दो पार्टियों को ही होटल की साइट दी गई है। एशियाड के पहले लगभग दस साइट्स इस कडीशस पर दी गई थी कि ये एशियाड के लिए बन जाये। लेकिन माननीय सदस्यों की अनुकंपा इन दो ही पार्टियों पर विशेष क्यो बार-बार हो रही है। दूसरी पार्टियों पर क्या नहीं हो रही है। दूसरा आपन कहा है कि इनके प्रां. मुकदमा क्यो नहीं चलाया जा रहा है। जैसा मेरे सहायक ने अभी कहा है कि जितनी कार्यबाही एन० डी०एम०सी० के बार में की गई, एन० डी०एम०सी० को रिकमण्डेशस के अन्तर्गत लीज प्राप्त हो रही है जिसमें कि हमारे एन० डी०एम०सी० का मीधा सबध है। एन० डी०एम०सी० ने इन पार्टियों को हाटल देने में समय में भी तय उठाए गए हैं उनको बिल्कुल दिया है और ध्यान रखा जा रहा है। नई लीज होगी।

This is being done strictly according to the norms and terms laid down in the agreement and they are being enforced

SHRIMATI GLI FA MUKHARJEE . He has not seen the pavement with his own eyes, there is no pavement.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATL . Nobody knew that Raisina Road will be closed for public

MR. SPEAKER : Qn. No. 22. Prof Saifuddin Soz

**Central Assistance to J and K for
Natural Calamities**

***22. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Jammu and Kashmir had submitted a memorandum on 1st November, 1983 seeking Central assistance to meet the situation arising from excessive rains, hail storms, late snowfall, drought etc. during the year 1982 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the memorandum ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After consideration of memorandum in a meeting of Inter Ministerial Group and upon recommendation of High Level Committee, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 100.40 lakhs, to be met out of margin money with the State, has been approved and communicated to the State Government.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I had never expected a very sketchy reply to my question. I raised the question, whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir had submitted a memorandum on 1st November, 1983 seeking Central assistance to meet the situation arising from excessive rains, hail storms, late snowfall, drought etc., and I could hardly expect this sketchy reply from a well-meaning Minister like Rao Birendra Singh. He says—

“After consideration of memorandum in a meeting of Inter Ministerial Group and upon recommendation of High Level Committee, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs 100.40 lakhs, to be met out of margin money with the State, has been approved and communicated to the State Government.”

At least the hon. Minister should have indicated when the inter-ministerial group met and the high level committee met. I find that there is a shift in the Ministry's policy. Earlier in reply to an Unstarred

Question the Minister had said that the J and K Government had sent the proposal for seeking central assistance for excessive rains, hailstorm, late snow fall, drought etc. on 1st of November, 1983, although my information was that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir had submitted the proposal in June, 1982. Anyway, I accept that it was received by the Ministry on 1st November, 1983. I wanted to know the action taken by the Government on that. That hon. Minister had said that the proposal was under process. Now the Minister says that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been asked to meet the expenditure out of the margin money. In effect it means that after a lapse of two years the Government of Jammu and Kashmir is being asked to meet the expenditure by way of savings under that head. This is a shift. I want to know why the Ministry has marked a shift in its policy. And on what date did the inter-ministerial group consider this proposal ? And when was the Government of Jammu and Kashmir informed about it ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The hon. Member has tried to plead a very weak case of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. They had not submitted the memorandum as required under the rules. Often we requested the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to submit the memorandum so that it could be processed and suitable assistance could be given if necessary to the State. If I give the chronology of dates, the House will know as to how the State Government failed to submit the memorandum and how often the Government of India had asked the State of Jammu and Kashmir to send the memorandum. On 5th March, 1983 the State Government sent a memorandum requesting for Rs. 205.57 lakhs for giving cash dole at the rate of Rs 150/- per family whose crops were damaged by more than 50 per cent. On 6th April, 1983 we requested the State Government to send the memorandum because what they sent was a mere letter. Again on 11th of May 1983 we requested that the Secretary and other officials should come so that we could tell them as to how to prepare this memorandum, because what they sent earlier was merely a letter without fulfilling any of the requirements. So we

wanted that the State Government officials should come here and we could explain them as to how to prepare this memorandum. The State Government officials particularly the Financial Commissioner, Revenue Secretary and the Finance Secretary came here and we explained to them as to how to prepare this memorandum and submit to the Government of India. The State Government had Rs. 130 lakhs as margin money with them. We wanted details of it. On 5th of July the State Government replied to us that the memorandum was under preparation and the information of utilisation of margin money was being collected. This was replied on the 5th of July 1983. On 26th of August 1983 I wrote a letter to the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir requesting him to send all these details to us in order to enable us to give the assistance to the State of Jammu and Kashmir if necessary. In spite of my letter to the Chief Minister they did not submit the details. So, again on 5th of October 1983 we sent a reminder to the State Government requesting them to send their memorandum and ultimately it was on the 1st of November 1983 that the memorandum was sent by the State Government and in that memorandum they asked for Rs. 13.57 crores for the *rabi* crop 1982 and the *kharif* crop 1982. This was done one year after the harvesting of the *rabi* crop and six months after the harvesting of the *kharif* crop. After one year the State Government sent a memorandum and the hon. Member says that it is the Central Government who neglects that State. Who is right and who is wrong? Who is at fault? The State Government which does not care to send the memorandum is claiming that the Central Government has failed to help the State Government. How far is it advisable for the hon. Member to plead such a weak case? But the people at large and the House will know from the chronology which I have given as to how we were... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now cut short.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : No, Sir he has made certain allegations that the Central Government is not giving... (Interruptions) You can make other supplementaries later on. Let me say because you

have made an allegation that we have not helped the State Government....(Interruptions).

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I have yet to make an allegation.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : According to the Seventh Finance Commission's recommendation the margin money is fixed with all the State Governments and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has got Rs. 130 lakhs. First they have to use this margin money and then, if it is necessary, the Government of India will advance them the assistance. Now in this case after examining the memorandum and after the inter-ministerial meeting and after the High-powered Committee also examined it and sent their recommendation to the Ministry of Finance, Rs. 100.40 lakhs were sanctioned which amount is within the margin money and therefore, nothing more is to be given.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, he says he is going to make an allegation.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I have yet to make an allegation.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : He should ask a question. Why should he say that he is going to make an allegation?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, the Minister's reply to my question has prompted me to raise an issue regarding the policy—the very policy relating to the grant of assistance in respect of a calamity. Thanks to the Ministry that it involved itself in a long correspondence with the State Government. I am not a representative directly of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, I speak for the entire population of the Jammu and Kashmir State, I speak for the whole country as a Member of the House. Now, when a calamity occurs in a State, what happens? The bureaucrats of that State get involved in a long drama collecting figures, conducting survey and months are lost. Till then the Union Government remains as a spectator. Then finally when the proposal comes....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Put the question now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will put the question but this is necessary to bring to your notice and to the notice of the hon. Members. Then the Central Government constitutes a committee of bureaucrats and they go into the whole drama. Then they pay a visit to the State and a lot of time is wasted. In this case also they did that. If the State Government fails to represent the victims properly before the Union Government, why should they suffer for that? Now, in this case I am informing the House.(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : You put the specific question to the Minister.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : My specific question is that you got involved in a long correspondence with the State Government. You have not done anything for the affected people, which is your responsibility because you are ultimately responsible for the Central assistance (Interruptions) Listen to me, Prof. Ranga, for the same period ..

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You put the question.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are found in the same region. While Himachal Pradesh has been given Rs. 6 crores, in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, at long last it has been told that it can utilize the margin money. Why this discrimination? (Interruptions) Why Rs. 6 crores to Himachal Pradesh but no allocation for Jammu and Kashmir? There ought to be a change in the policy. Rs. 6 crores has been allotted to Himachal Pradesh ..(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : You want me to reply to it?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I thought you have disallowed it. The hon. Member has himself admitted that his main complaint is against the State bureaucracy.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Certainly not.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : My colle-

ague, Shri Makwana, has given full information about what the Central Government was doing in this matter, after the receipt of first information from the State Government. Before we send a team, we have got to know the actual schemes that the State Government want to undertake for providing relief. In the first instance, the State Government wanted to give cash doles for loss of crop. I have said it again and again in this House that the Central Government's policy is not to give compensation for loss of crops; that burden we cannot bear. They were reminded time and again to furnish information about the utilisation of the margin money that was allocated to the State during the previous two years at the rate of Rs. 1.3 crores per year. They did not send any information in this regard. The State Government is not expected to seek any approval of the Central Government if it wants immediately to take relief measures in the State in case of natural calamity. Whatever the requirements of the State Government for this purpose, the Central Government felt that this could be met out of the margin money with the State. Therefore, there was no question of sending a Central Team to the State. The Committee which met here, after consultation with the officers, decided that Rs. 1.04 crores was sufficient to meet the requirements of the State for relief purposes, and that money was available with the State Government.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : From where?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Out of the margin money, which was lying unutilised, which was available with the State Government for which there were no accounts. Therefore, there is no question of the Central Government discriminating against Jammu and Kashmir. We are helpful to the Jammu and Kashmir Government, we have been helpful in the previous years on every occasion. When their apple crop was damaged due to disease, we provided them relief. In the matter of foodgrains, as much as they wanted was allocated by the Food Ministry. The Jammu and Kashmir Government has been receiving special attention from the Government of India all the time. But, I regret to say, that in spite of this special attention that we are paying to Jammu and Kashmir, the hon. Member wants to find fault with the

Centre...(Interruptions) I am glad you say that previously we were generous.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Do not put words into my mouth I referred to the allotment of Rs. 6 crores to Himachal Pradesh.... (Interruptions)

श्री पी० नामग्याल : अध्यक्ष जी, यही सवाल 1982 के शुरू से मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि उम साल में लद्दाख रीजन में हैवी स्नो फाल की वजह से 85,000 शीप, गोट और दूसरे कैंटिल मर गए थे और जवाब मिला था कि 130 लाख रु० स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के डिपोजीट पर है। अब पता लगा कि वहां से अकाउंट अभी तक नहीं आ रहा है...

और मुझे यकीन है कि वहां से आपको कभी एकाउंट नहीं आयेगा। इस हालात में मैं एग््री-कल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1981-82 में जो लद्दाख के लोगो को नुकसान हुआ है, वह बहुत ज्यादा रकम नहीं है, नकरीबन 23 लाख के करीब है, वरना पैसा बीच में हो गया है, तो उन लोगो को बचाने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट किसी एजेंसी के थ्रू कोई स्टैप्स उठाने का प्रयत्न करेगी? नहीं, तो क्या करना चाहती है और इन लोगो का बचाव कैसे करेगी?

श्री पी० नामग्याल : अध्यक्ष जी - इसी सवाल 1982 के शुरू से मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि उम साल में लद्दाख रीजन में लद्दाखी लोगो को नुकसान हुआ है, वह बहुत ज्यादा रकम नहीं है, नकरीबन 23 लाख के करीब है, वरना पैसा बीच में हो गया है, तो उन लोगो को बचाने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट किसी एजेंसी के थ्रू कोई स्टैप्स उठाने का प्रयत्न करेगी? नहीं, तो क्या करना चाहती है और इन लोगो का बचाव कैसे करेगी?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Fortunately or unfortunately, the Central Government cannot directly involve itself in relief operations in a State. If Ladakh was to be looked after, it was primarily the duty of

the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. And we did not receive any memorandum for any special assistance to Ladakh. But, as I have said, we found that Rs. 1.35 crores was still available with the Jammu and Kashmir Government; and out of that they could have looked after the calamity in Ladakh.

श्री नामग्याल : उन्होंने पैसा इन्वेक्शन में इस्तेमाल कर दिया है तो अब कहा से हिमाचल मिलेगा?

श्री पी० नामग्याल : अध्यक्ष जी, यही सवाल 1982 के शुरू से मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि उम साल में लद्दाख रीजन में हैवी स्नो फाल की वजह से 85,000 शीप, गोट और दूसरे कैंटिल मर गए थे और जवाब मिला था कि 130 लाख रु० स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के डिपोजीट पर है। अब पता लगा कि वहां से अकाउंट अभी तक नहीं आ रहा है...

Food Stock vis-a-vis Imports

*23. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foodgrains stocks are to touch all time high of 21 million tonnes by mid-'84, which is likely to increase the storage handling losses also to all time high as reported in Economic Times dated 1-2-84;

(b) how far it has been prudent and in national interest to have imported foodgrains despite all time high production in the country; and

(c) whether such heavy imports were mandatory under any International loan or aid programme and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The level of stocks of foodgrains that would be available with the public agencies towards mid-1984 will depend on various factors such as the volume of procurement from the current Kharif crop and the coming rabi crop, the offtake under the public distribution system and Rural Employment Programmes, and quantities of actual imports and the contracts in hand. Most of the factors being uncertain, it is not possible at this stage to make a forecast about the level of stocks likely to be reached. However, all steps are being taken to minimise the storage and handling losses in Food Corporation of India.

(b) The requirement of foodgrains for the public distribution system is met out of stocks available with the public agencies, which are built by procurement from indigenous production as well as by imports from abroad, where necessary. Import of foodgrains was considered necessary to augment the buffer stocks in the wake of heavy pressure on the public distribution system because of drought conditions in the country in 1982-83.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR Sir, I would like to know whether Government has appointed any committee to study the reasons of losses and also to suggest measures to minimise the losses. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that a Committee has said that there had been a loss of six lakhs sixty thousand tonnes of foodgrains worth Rs 118 crores in the year 1981-82, and six lakhs fiftyeight thousand tonnes of foodgrains worth Rs 104 crores in the previous year? And also, Sir, as the Hon Minister has replied to my question "However, all steps are being taken to minimise the storage and handling losses in Food Corporation of India", I would like to know what are the steps being taken to minimise these losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) The steps that are being taken to minimise the loss are—First, strictly enforcing the quality control at the purchase points. Sir, we face a lot of difficulties about the quality and also about the weighments at the purchase points. Therefore, we have now taken strong action to strictly enforce the quality control at the purchase points. We are having effective supervision at the loading and unloading points. They are the problems. At the loading and unloading points we have difficulty and therefore, we are taking strict action at this point so that the loss can be minimised. We are insisting on the weighment and counting of bags at the time of transportation and the shift. Sometimes what happened is that in the markets of Punjab and Haryana and other States from where we purchase the foodgrains, they came in large number and therefore, sometimes this weighment was not being strictly enforced.

They used to say, 'Count the bags each contains one quintal and take it.' We have seen from experience that sometimes they do not contain the full one quintal. That is why, now we are insisting strictly about weighment at the purchase point.

We are trying to tighten up the security arrangements—that is natural—at the loading and unloading points, and due to large handling in this big country at multi-points, we have the difficulty in the transit leading to losses. That we are trying to solve by these security arrangements. We are augmenting scientific storage capacity, reduction of storage in the open, that is, the CAP, surprise checks by squads and roving teams. We are also trying to maintain the quality during the storage because at that period we have grain drying also added to spillage. So we are trying to do that also and we are doing packing in gunny bags to prevent this spillage. We are avoiding transport in the open railway wagons. You will be happy to know that we had about 14 per cent being carried in open wagons, now we have reduced it to 6 per cent in open wagons, and we are trying to speak to the Railway Minister that we should have still less of open wagons. I hope that with these measures that I have enumerated, it would be possible for me in the coming year to minimise the loss both in storage and transit.

About the Committee, from time to time we try to find out, we have our internal committees, sometimes we send squads and they tell us the measures which we try to enforce upon.

About the two figures that he has particularly quoted I cannot say anything on that. I would like to have a separate notice for that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR Sir, I have given these figures from a very important newspaper, a Hindi daily that is published from UP viz, *Dainik Jagaran*. It is clearly mentioned in this newspaper that in the year 1981-82 there has been a loss of 6,60,000 tonnes worth Rs 118 crores. It is a very huge loss and these losses are due to storage, handling etc and it is approximately 15 to 20 per cent every year. This is the situation. Similarly, in the year 1980-81 there had been a loss of Rs 101 crores, i.e., 6,58,000 tonnes of foodgrains. That is why my question is based on this.

particular information. If losses are minimised, I think there will be no need at all for import of foodgrains, which is being done, but the Government is completely unable to stop these losses. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister : If they cannot manage the storage facilities for this indigenous production, why are they importing foodgrains ? I think the hon. Minister will reply to this question : If you cannot manage storage facilities for indigenous production, what is the use of importing foodgrains from outside ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, the hon. Member has said about some figures. I would say myself that in 1980-81 we had the losses totalled to 6.43 lakhs, which means 2.76 per cent of the total purchases and sales which came down in 1981-82 to 2.28 per cent. In 1982-83 it has slightly increased to 2.37 per cent. We propose to decrease this transit loss and storage loss.

Sir, it is known that when we purchase the grains after a certain period there is drying. So, there are certain inevitable losses with we cannot avoid. Certainly we can avoid pilferage and theft. That is where we are concentrating our attention. In this country where we are moving the bags from one end to the other end, there are multi points carrying on loading and unloading where the bleeding of bags in some cases become natural. That we cannot avoid. Therefore, what we can avoid, we are trying to do that. I have enumerated the measures which we are taking. I am confident that it would be possible for us this year to reduce the losses.

So far as linking of import is concerned, what is inherent cannot be avoided. Apart from that which can be done, still we need import. As I said in my main reply, we had a very difficult year—1982-83. We had a drought which affected 31 crores people in this country and 48 million hectares. Therefore, to replenish our buffer stock we had to import and that is why we imported.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : The hon. Minister in his reply said—this year we are going to have storage problem, not only losses. We are having a bumper crop. The Kerala Government has always been

requesting the Central Government to send 2 lakh 10 thousand tonnes rice per month which the Central Government could not give. Now due to the special situation prevailing—as we are having enough stocks and best procurement, will the Central Government consider again and supply them 2 lakh 10 thousand tonnes per month ? Will the Central Government also see that Kerala Food Corporation has a buffer stock of 4 lakh tonnes ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I must make it clear that it is impossible for the Central Government to supply 2 lakh 10 thousand tonnes per month. We are giving maximum to the Kerala Government—1 lakh 10 thousand tonnes rice per month. We had also given 10,000 tonnes per month additional allotment from August—Nov. '83. Even in the flush season we did not cut this. We cannot do more than this. We have not only to supply to Kerala but we have to supply to the entire country. I would advise the hon. Member to advise the State Government to eat what we produce. We produce more wheat. Therefore, we should eat more wheat. That is very necessary. Seriously speaking, there is a demand even for rice from those States who were not eating much rice so far. Therefore, the demand of rice has gone up. We can provide what we produce in the country. We can provide more wheat. We are trying to import rice to meet the demand of the country. But rice is not available even outside. What little we can do we are doing that by way of import from Thailand and Burma to meet the demand that is made from different Governments. But demands are at a very high level which is not possible for us to meet.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In view of the bumper crop this year, is the buffer stock position going to improve ? He said—25 million tonnes. Is that correct ? In view of the bumper crop, are further imports not going to take place ? In spite of the Central Government's direction, the farmers are not getting a reasonable price for the huge bumper crop that they are growing. Is the incentive which the Central Government wanted to give to the farmers not reaching them ? Is the Government aware of this ? These are my three queries.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : How can I reply three supplementaries ? If it is one question with (a), (b) and (c), then I will reply.

MR. SPEAKER : He is one of the Chairmen. He knows the rules better.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : So far as price factor is concerned, it has been said many times that we go by the recommendation of APC. Whatever the Government fixed for this year is being paid. It has always an element of what is called a reasonable profit to them over the cost of production. That has been given. APC have given them the cost of production and profit. Anyway, we have given the price according to the recommendation of the APC.

About buffer stock, I would say 'yes'. I am sure buffer stock position will improve this year as we are having good crop.

About the import of wheat, I may say that we do not want to import. As it is known, from June, 1976 we stopped the import completely. But unfortunately in 1981-82 and 1982-83 being the drought year, we had to import. Imports are dependent upon the production as to what we will have in the country. It depends upon demand and distribution system in the country. It depends upon many other factors. Therefore, at this moment, it is not possible for me to say what will be the future action by the Government.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a supplementary question. My hon. friend, the Food Minister says that they would go by the recommendations of the A.P.C. It has not been the policy of the Government to accept the recommendations of the A.P.C. as sacrosanct. It is, in fact, the privilege of the Government to consider the recommendations of the State Governments and thereafter come to a conclusion.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Professor, we have got a resolution and there is going to be a full discussion on that.

Sugarcane Arrears

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*24. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :**
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugar mill owners have failed to pay the outstanding dues of Rs. 500 crores due to the cane growers ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to take any action for non-clearance of cane growers' dues from sugar mills ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) As on 15.1.84, the total cane price arrears were only Rs. 100.51 crores, of which Rs. 42.37 crores related to 1982-83 and Rs. 7.36 crores to the earlier seasons.

(b) The arrears are due to high cane prices, record production of sugar and sugarcane during the last two seasons, and unusually large stocks of unsold sugar with the factories.

(c) and (d). Ensuring payment of cane price dues is the direct responsibility of the State Governments who have the necessary field organisations and powers to enforce such payments. The Central Government monitors the position and issues advices to the State Governments, from time to time, for expeditious clearance of cane price dues. The Central Government, on its part, takes steps, as it did during the last season, aimed at improving the general liquidity of the industry to enable it to pay cane price in time. The steps include liberalised bank credit facilities, maintenance of a buffer stock, judicious monthly releases of free sale sugar and grant of excise duty rebates.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of arrears due to the sugarcane growers is being raised in this House from time to time and the Government also has been assuring this House that they will take some effective steps and advise the State Governments to ensure timely payment to the sugarcane growers. Now, in this particular case, in part (b) of the reply, the hon. Minister has given reasons for the arrears. One of the reasons is :

'Unusually large stocks of unsold sugar with the factories.'

May I know from the hon. Minister as to what was the value of unsold stocks of sugar with the factories at the end of 1982-83 when he says that the arrears were Rs. 42.37 crores at the end of 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Sir, we are carrying over last year's 46 lakh tonnes of sugar in this season and, therefore, it should be realised or appreciated that what is paid is paid by the sale of sugar. Last year being an unusual record production year, the sugar sold was extended to over 15 to 16 months. Even this year, we are still releasing the sugar of the last year. Therefore, as and when they are sold, the payment is made. It may be seen that the position regarding arrears has been brought down to a sufficient extent—2 point something. Therefore, the efforts taken by the Government have yielded some results.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, the Government has procured sugar from these factories for maintaining buffer stock. You are making payments to the sugar factories. You are monitoring the whole issue. It is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure timely payment of these arrears to the sugarcane growers. Can the Government have a mechanism whereby against the procurement of the sugar from the factories it is ensured that the payment is made to the cane growers ? After all, you are making payment to the factories when they build up your buffer stock. Why don't you ensure that a part of the amount that you are giving to the factories is paid to the sugarcane growers or the State Governments ? You can have some sort of a mechanism by which a part of the money is paid to the sugarcane grower and that is earmarked for that particular purpose ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : There is an element of misunderstanding here. So far as the buffer stock is concerned, for carrying that buffer stock, the mills have to incur interest charges that they pay to the banks. They do not sell that sugar. There-

fore, there is no money paid to them. What has happened is that the banks give them a guarantee against the sugar that is lying in the buffer stock. Out of the buffer stock, there is nothing available from the sale of sugar to the factories to be paid to the sugarcane growers.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You are making some funds available to them. You have some sort of a mechanism whereby from whatever funds are made available by the banks to them against the buffer stock, a part of it they are made to pay to the sugarcane growers. You make that mandatory.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have already explained it. There is again a misunderstanding. So far as the buffer stock is concerned, against the buffer stock, there is no payment made to them out of which they can pay to the cane growers. Whatever they are carrying in the buffer stock, they have not sold it. Only the banks give a guarantee. They have to pay interest charges on the amount which they have taken from the banks. There is nothing available with them to pay to the sugarcane growers.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय एक तरफ कहते हैं कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, यह राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ मिल-मालिकों को बचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इन्होंने प्रश्न के (ख) भाग के जवाब में कहा है—

“बकाया राशि, गन्ने के ऊँचे मूल्य होने, पिछले दो भाँसों के दौरान चीनी और गन्ने का रिफाइन उत्पादन होने तथा फैक्ट्रियों के पास बिना बिक्री चीनी का असाधारण रूप से भारी स्टॉक पड़ा होने के कारण थी।”

मेरे समझता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय, आपको इस तरह से बचाना नहीं चाहिये। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, दूसरी तरफ चूँकि पैसा मिल मालिकों ने किसानों को नहीं दिया, उनको बचाने का प्रयास करते हुए विवरण भी दे रहे हैं कि भारी स्टॉक

जमा हो गया, यह सरकार के लिये उचित जवाब नहीं है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ—इस सदन में हमेशा चर्चा होती रही है, सरकार ने हमेशा आश्वासन दिया है, कमेटी पर कमेटी बनाई गई, स्पीकर साहब ने हमेशा निर्देश देने का काम किया, उसके बावजूद भी 100 करोड़ रुपया, यह चाहे 2 परसेन्ट है या 5 परसेन्ट है मैं नहीं जानता, मिल-मालिकों की तरफ बकाया है और यह सरकार मिल-मालिकों के खिलाफ कोई कदम नहीं उठा रही है। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के समय में किसानों का एक पैसा भी मिल-मालिकों की तरफ बकाया नहीं था, लेकिन आपके समय में 142 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था और आज भी 100 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। इसका मतलब है कि आप मिल-मालिकों को बचाने का काम करते हैं। क्या सरकार सदन को आश्वासन देगी—यद्यपि इसमें राज्य सरकारों की जवाबदेही है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी कर्तव्य है—आप किसानों का बहुत दुहाई देते हैं, उनकी वकालत करते हैं—आप किसानों के हित में मिल-मालिकों पर दबाव डालने का काम करेंगे और जैसा कि पहले प्रश्न में पूछा गया था जब फाइनेन्शियल इस्टीमेशन आपकी है, अब आप उनको पैसा देते हैं, तो वह इस बात की गारन्टी लेने का काम करेंगे कि वह पैसा किसानों के पास जाय, मिल-मालिकों के मुनाफे में न जाय?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने अपने जवाब में जो कहा है कि एरियर क्यों पड़ा है, व सारी बातें सही हैं। हमने बार-बार कहा है कि अन्ततोगत्वा जा दिया जाता है, वह शुगर बेचकर दिया जाता है। इसीलिये मैंने कहा है कि दो प्रोडक्शन ईयर्स में हमारे पास काफी उत्पादन हुआ है जिसके बेचने में काफी लम्बा समय लगा, 15-16 महीने का पीरियड लगा, जिसके कारण थोड़ा बकाया रहा। हमने कभी भी मिल-मालिकों की वकालत नहीं की और न करते हैं, जो गन्ना उत्पादक हैं उन्होंने की वकालत करते हैं और इसका प्रमाण यह है कि माननीय सदस्य ने जनता पार्टी का उल्लेख किया,

जनता पार्टी के राज्य में किसान को गन्ने का 5 रुपया क्विंटल मिलता था और जब किसान का बेटा प्रधानमंत्री बना, चौधरी चरण सिंह मेरठ गये तो उन्हें जला हुआ गन्ना हाथ में दिया गया। हम 21 रुपया देते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने 5 रुपया दिया। अगर उन्होंने 5 रुपया दिया और गन्ना जलवाया तो इसमें क्या बहादुरी की। हम तो आज 21 रुपये दे रहे हैं। उस वक्त का उत्पादन 38 लाख टन था और आज 85 लाख टन है। दोनों में कोई तुलना नहीं है, बहुत फर्क है। इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जो हमने कार्यवाही की है उस कार्यवाही के कारण उनके पेमेंट का रेशियो बहुत कम हो गया है। हम बराबर राज्य सरकारों को कहते हैं, लिखते हैं कि ऐसा होना चाहिए। जो अग्रवाल जी ने कहा कि मिलों को पैसा दिया जाता है बफर स्टॉक में उनके जरिए भी हम उनको मजबूर करते हैं कि उस पैसे में से निकालकर उनको पेमेंट करें।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : I would like to know whether, in view of the fact that the Government cannot guarantee the farmers immediate payment for the cane supplies, the Government is also thinking in terms of requesting the cane growers to reduce their cane production which will save the farmers from further harassment, by the Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : The production is already going down.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We will never advise the farmers to reduce production. It will depend upon the demand and supply position. There is only a slight fall in the production of sugar cane this year compared to the corresponding period of last year and that is not against our interests. It will be 72.75 lakh tonnes and we are doing our best. We have now a field organisation. We are monitoring from time to time. The State Governments have the authority and power and the field organisation to make payment immediately. We are pursuing, goading and telling the field organisations that payments to cane growers should be made immediately. But difficulties are always there. Hon. Members may appreciate this.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : किसानों को पैसा मिलेगा या नहीं ? बात तो यह बताइए। खा गए लूटकर किसानों को।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : जो आंकड़े मैंने दिए हैं और जो बताया है वह इस बात का सबूत है कि पेमेंट किया जा रहा है। पेमेंट उसी वक्त नहीं हो सकता। मैंने बताया कि रेकार्ड प्रोडक्शन के वक्त में ग्रेज्युअली ऐसा होता है। जब शुरू में गन्ने की पैराई होती है उस समय... (व्यवधान)...

माननीय सदस्य मुंह बन्द करके कान खोल ले तो उनकी समझ में आ जाएगा।

मैंने बताया कि जब गन्ने की पैराई शुरू होती है उस समय अधिक गन्ना बाजार में आता है। तो उस समय शुरू के महीनों में कुछ परियर दिखाई पड़ता है। मगर ज्यो-ज्यो वह महीना समाप्त होता है पैराई का, आज ही की बात नहीं है, हमेशा यह हुआ है कि ग्रेज्युअली पेमेंट क्लियर होता जाता है। इस बात का सबूत यह है कि आज सारे टोटल पेमेंट का 2.7 परसेंट बाकी है और यह भी पे हो जाएगा। इसलिए इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : The Hon. Minister is pleased to observe that during the Janata period, the price of sugar cane was Rs. 5/- or something.

Is the Hon. Minister aware of the sugar price at that time ? There was only one price. Is the Hon. Minister aware that the price of sugar at that time was Rs. 2/- only at that time ? But there were no arrears for the cane-growers. That is the point that I was trying to get at. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Only Rs. 5 per quintal were paid. In the Janata Government the farmers were harassed. (Interruptions).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Policy Regarding Acquisition of Land

*25. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public and organisations in different parts of the country are making a demand to lay down a national policy with regard to the acquisition of land ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether the Report of Mulla Committee with regard to the acquisition of land is under consideration of Government ; and

(d) if so, when a decision on the main recommendations made by the Committee is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). Suggestions for amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, which is a central act and reflects the national policy on the subject of land acquisition, have been received from various quarters from time to time and examined. Proposals for certain amendments are being worked out, besides those contained in the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1982 which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 30.4.1982.

(c) and (d). The recommendations contained in the report of the Mulla Committee have been examined. These have been taken into account while formulating the proposals included in the amending bill of 1982. Certain suggestions of the Committee have already been commended to the State Governments for guidance and suitable action.

Adulteration of Vanaspati with Animal Tallow

*26. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases reported and investigations made so far regarding adulteration of vanaspati ghee with animal tallow ; and

(b) results of those investigations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) and (b). No case of adulteration of vanaspati with beef tallow has been detected so far. However, there were reports from Punjab, Bihar and West Bengal about the alleged sale of beef tallow either as vanaspati or mixed with edible oils.

The concerned State Governments and C.B.I. are seized of the matter.

Loss of Crops Due to Drought

*27. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the State-wise loss of crops due to drought during the last three years and its rupee value ; and

(b) the Central assistance given to the States, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A statement showing the cropped area affected due to drought during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 is given as statement-I which is laid on the Table of the House. The information about money value of the loss to crops, due to drought, is not maintained.

(b) Information on Central assistance sanctioned to the drought affected States during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84, is given as statement-II which is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement-I

Statement showing the Cropped Area Damaged due to Drought during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84.

(Lakh ha.)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Post-Monsoon)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.40 (Pre-Mon.)	38.00	—
2.	Bihar	—	44.17	—
3.	Gujarat	—	28.14	—
4.	Haryana	3.61 (Pre-Mon.) 6.67 (Post-Mon.)	5.91	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.64 (Post-Mon.)	2.16	—
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
7.	Kerala	—	1.04	—
8.	Karnataka	32.21 (Pre-Mon.)	21.67	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	30.00	—

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Maharashtra	—	22.84	—
11.	Orissa	—	37.82	—
12.	Rajasthan	87.00 (Pre-Mon.) 74.00 (Post-Mon.)	68.12	—
13.	Tamil Nadu	23.74 (Pre-Mon.)	38.26	—
14.	Tripura	—	N.R.	—
15.	Uttar Pradesh	—	70.41	17.75
16.	West Bengal	—	20.14	—
17.	Pondicherry	—	0.05	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—	N.R.
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	0.03
20.	Sikkim	—	—	0.19
Total :		160.96 (Pre-Mon) 82.31 (Post-Mon)	428.73	17.97
		243.27		

Statement-II

Statement showing the Ceiling of Central Assistance Sanctioned to Various States for Drought Relief from 1981-82 to 1983-84.

(Rs. in crores)				
Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.25	68.77	28.26
2.	Assam	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	25.01	8.98
4.	Gujarat	—	30.60	9.18
5.	Haryana	8.25	11.82	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	- 2.65	13.02	—

1	2	3	4	5
7. Jammu and Kashmir		—	—	—
8. Karnataka		13.81	8.81	14.00
9. Kerala		—	4.10	42.46
10. Madhya Pradesh		—	40.99*	22.29
11. Maharashtra		—	50.81	11.63
12. Manipur		—	—	—
13. Meghalaya		—	—	—
14. Nagaland		—	—	—
15. Orissa		—	19.78*	24.65
16. Punjab		—	—	—
17. Rajasthan		87.83	74.00	39.85
18. Tamil Nadu		49.77	18.39	59.15
19. Tripura		1.10	0.91	—
20. Uttar Pradesh		—	—	1.57
21. West Bengal		1.50	74.27	30.59
22. Arunachal Pradesh		—	—	0.09
23. Mizoram		—	—	1.37
24. Pondicherry		—	0.31	0.44
Total :		191.16	441.59	294.51

*Includes spill over of 1981-'82 for 1982-83 in respect of Madhya Pradesh (6.63) and Orissa (3.80).

Permanent Team for Natural Calamities

*28. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to create a permanent team to rush to the sites of natural calamities within 48 hours to make a general survey of the damage caused; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The present policy of deputing Central Teams, on receipt of the State Government's memorandum for sanction of Central assistance for meeting expenditure on natural calamities, has been endorsed by the Seventh Finance Commission which went into the

question of Central assistance for meeting expenditure by the States on natural calamities.

Import vis-a-vis Production of Rice and Wheat

*29. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite maximum rice production, there have been maximum all time imports ;

(b) if so, the reason thereof ;

(c) whether same situation exists in respect of wheat imports also ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the foodgrain losses are also highest ever due to non-availability of sufficient storage capacity with Food Corporation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The production of rice in the year 1982-83 was estimated at 46.48 million tonnes as against 53.25 million tonnes in the preceding year. The current rice crop (1983-84 Kharif) has been quite good, but it is too early to give precise estimates. The quantity of rice imported during the year 1983 was, however, 2.97 lakh tonnes.

(b) Rice had to be imported to augment the depleting stocks of rice due to heavy pressure on the public distribution system because of the severe drought in the year 1982-83.

(c) Import of wheat was also considered necessary to replenish the buffer stocks and act as a check on price rise.

(d) No, Sir.

Population Living in Slum Areas

*30. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND

HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 2.5 crore Indians live in urban slums ;

(b) how many live the same life in rural areas ;

(c) what were their numbers before each five year plan and in 1980 ; and

(d) the specific projects being carried out to provide housing for them ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

(a) So far no comprehensive survey has been undertaken to identify the population living in slums on an all-India basis. Some of the State Governments have identified slum population in certain cities for the purpose of covering them under specific schemes for the benefit of slum dwellers.

The Sixth Plan document, however, estimates that nearly a fifth of the total urban population constitutes the slum population. According to this estimate, the slum population in 1981 was 3.12 crores.

(b) and (c). The information in this respect is not available.

(d) The specific projects being carried out to provide housing for rural and urban poor are :—

(a) the rural house-sites-cum-construction assistance programme ; and

(b) housing for the economically weaker sections.

Price Hike in Mustard Oil

*31. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is unprecedented price hike in Mustard Oil in different parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are

taking to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) In the past few months there had been some increase in the prices of mustard oil but of late its prices have started declining.

(b) Apart from making efforts to increase the production of mustard seed and other oilseeds, Government is bridging the gap between the demand for and supply of edible oils by imports. For checking the rising trend in the prices of mustard oil and also to bring reduction in its prices, the Central Government has made much higher allocations of imported edible oils during December, 1983—February, 1984 as compared to the corresponding period in the preceding year for the public distribution system. The allocations under the small pack scheme have also been higher than that of last year during the same period.

Setting up of Separate Irrigation Finance Corporation

*32. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a separate Irrigation Finance Corporation in near future ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the advantages to be obtained from the proposed Irrigation Finance Corporation along with the criteria regarding its constitution as well as the details of its powers that are going to benefit the State projects so far as the urgency of the projects is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Settlement of Ganga and Tista River Waters Disputes

*33. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has since been made in the settlement of Ganga and Tista River Waters between India and Bangladesh ;

(b) where the matter stands at present ; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Indo-Bangladesh Memorandum of Understanding of October, 1982 directed the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission to complete the pre-feasibility study of the two schemes, one each proposed by India and Bangladesh, for the augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga at Farakka and decide upon an optimum solution within 18 months of the signing of the Memorandum. The Commission recognised that in addition to the technical aspects, wider economic and implementational aspects of the proposals also needed to be studied. India and Bangladesh have presented their updated proposals and at the 26th meeting of the Joint Rivers Commission held in New Delhi from 13th to 15th February, 1984, the two sides have made available their respective comments on each other's updated proposal.

The Joint Rivers Commission at its 25th meeting held at Dhaka in July, 1983 recognised that the sharing of the Tista Waters will need to be based on intensive scientific studies which were agreed to be commenced forthwith and completed before 1985 end. Pending completion of scientific studies, it was agreed in a spirit of friendship and good neighbourliness that an ad-hoc sharing of the Tista flows during the dry

season valid till 1985 end will be done with 36% for Bangladesh, 39% for India and remaining 25% unallocated. The adhocly allocated and unallocated shares are all liable to reallocation after the scientific studies are over. The Secretaries incharge of Irrigation in the two Governments were directed to workout further details regarding the modalities of ad-hoc sharing. After these discussions, it has been agreed to establish 3 joint observation points for measuring the flows of Tista. It had been also agreed to set up a Joint Committee for monitoring the joint observations at the 3 stations and to frame the terms of reference for scientific studies as also to immediately initiate the scientific studies.

**खाद्य तेलों का उत्पादन, मांग
व सप्लाई और आयात**

*34. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी

दशनि वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1980-81 से 1982-83 तक अलग-अलग, खाद्य तेलों का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और उनकी कितनी मांग थी तथा कितनी सप्लाई की गई और कितनी मात्रा में व कितने मूल्य के खाद्य तेलों का आयात किया गया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान खाद्य-तेलों का उत्पादन, मागपूर्ति एवं आयात की संभावित स्थिति क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) (क) और (ख) : खाद्य तेलों की माग का अनुमान 43-45 लाख मी० टन लगाया गया है। खाद्य तेलों का उत्पादन, सरकार की ओर से आयात की गई इनकी मात्रा तथा उसका मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

तेल वर्ष	उत्पादन (लाख मी० टनो में)	आयात की गई मात्रा (लाख मी० टनो में)	आयातित मात्रा का मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये में)
1980-81	25.50	10.74	516.00
1981-82	32.20	9.95	449.69
1982-83	28.50	11.50	504.46
1983-84	33.00	×	×
	(अनुमानित)		

× 1983-84 के दौरान तेलों की जो मात्रा आयात की जानी है, सरकार द्वारा उसका निर्णय उत्पादन के अन्तर, राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास उपलब्ध इनकी मात्रा, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की गई मांग तथा अन्य संबंधित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय-समय पर किया जाएगा।

**Expansion of Farm Co-operation by
India and U.S.A.**

*35. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and U.S.A. are to expand farm co-operation as reported in Times of India dated 29 January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether posting of former Chairman

of SACC and member of the Planning Commission at IRRI, Manila is part of this policy ;

(d) whether placement of top Indian Soil Scientist at ICRISAT is also part of this plan ; and

(e) whether Government are aware that India has lost much of its goodwill and may soon face serious problems in its agricultural production including imports of patented high yielding seeds ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Third Session of Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Agriculture was held from 24th to 28th January, 1984 in New Delhi. A copy of the Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the Session is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7719/84]

(c) and (d). Both I.R.R.I. and ICRISAT are international institutes and appointment thereto are not made by Government of India. There is no connection between the appointments made by these institutes and expansion of farm cooperation between India and U.S.A.

(e) No, Sir. On the contrary, the country's goodwill and prestige abroad have increased in recent years. The question of the country facing serious problems in agricultural production, including import of high yielding seeds, does not arise.

Unspent Central Allocation for N.R.E.P. and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme

***36. SHRI B.D. SINGH :**
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of unspent Central allocation to various State Governments for N.R.E.P. and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme at the end of 1983 ; and

(b) to what extent the N.R.E.P. has been able to generate mandays of employment as against the target in 1982-83 and 1983-84 (till date) stating the reasons for not achieving the target and the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The State-wise position regarding availability of resources, utilisation reported so far during the current year and the unutilised balances under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) is given in Statement I. The allocations under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) to various States for 1983-84 are shown in Statement II. As the execution of works under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme started only recently, the utilisations under this programme will be available only after 31.3.1984.

(b) Employment generated under the National Rural Employment Programme during 1982-83 and 1983-84 as against the targets for these years is as under :

(Lakh mandays)

Year	Target	Achievement
1982-83	3532.17	3500.98
1983-84	3222.26	1624.17 (As per reports received upto Dec., '83)

During the year 1982-83, the target of employment generation was nearly achieved. For the year 1983-84, complete information

is yet to become available. However, it is expected that by the end of the year the target would be, more or less, achieved.

Statement-I

Statement showing the resources allocated, released to States/UTs and utilisation thereof under National Rural Employment Programme during 1983-84.

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Allocation 1983-84	Unutilised balance available as on 1.4.83	Total resources released inclu- ding the value of foodgrains during 1983-84	Total resources made available during 1983-84	Resources utilised as per reports received so far	Period to which information relates to in col. (7)	(Rs in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1990.00	1297.88	1947.65	3245.53	1792.68	Dec., 83	
2.	Assam	438.00	338.27	445.08	783.35	256.12	Dec., 83	
3.	Bihar	2872.00	2312.77	2587.78	4900.55	2052.93	Dec., 83	
4.	Gujarat	650.00	530.92	1122.70	1653.62	946.73	Dec., 83	
5.	Haryana	170.00	114.90	162.00	276.90	210.84	Dec., 83	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	120.00	141.05	158.95	300.00	135.23	Dec., 83	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.00	125.71	272.02	397.73	130.12	Nov., 83	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
8.	Karnataka	950.00	957.04	1458.55	2415.59	1212.73	Nov., 83
9.	Kerala	930.00	487.24	1856.60	2343.84	781.51	Oct., 83
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1470.00	237.42	1617.00	1854.42	1550.28	Dec., 83
11.	Maharashtra	1600.00	1416.76	1473.14	2889.90	316.94	Sept., 83
12.	Manipur	22.00	41.74	—	41.74	N.R.	—
13.	Meghalaya	30.00	39.50	20.00	59.50	3.31	Sept., 83
14.	Nagaland	20.00	7.73	40.00	47.73	14.91	Nov., 83
15.	Orissa	910.00	1368.51	1515.68	1884.19	727.19	Nov., 83
16.	Punjab	275.00	31.77	550.00	581.77	350.09	Dec., 83
17.	Rajasthan	480.00	455.72	744.28	1200.00	525.47	Dec., 83
18.	Sikkim	16.00	22.44	20.14	42.58	23.84	Dec., 83
19.	Tamil Nadu	1800.00	751.37	3600.00	4351.37	2299.74	Dec., 83
20.	Tripura	66.00	19.10	132.00	151.10	77.58	Dec., 83
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3440.00	2647.30	6207.46	8854.76	3627.60	Dec., 83
22.	West Bengal	1555.00	2013.58	1008.90	3022.48	1838.48	Nov., 83

UNION TERRITORIES

23.	A and N Islands	32.00	24.20	14.48	38.68	12.51	Dec., 83
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	24.06	32.00	56.06	27.11	Oct., 83
25.	Chandigarh	8.00	5.24	4.40	9.64	4.16	Dec., 83
26.	D and N Haveli	16.00	15.76	8.80	24.56	2.96	Dec., 83
27.	Delhi	13.80	8.00	7.59	15.59	5.08	Dec., 83
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	36.80	10.90	66.80	77.70	48.89	Nov., 83
29.	Lakshadweep	8.00	4.94	22.46	27.40	11.84	Dec., 83
30.	Mizoram	32.00	6.81	32.00	38.81	7.50	Sept., 83
31.	Pondicherry	32.00	23.73	32.00	55.73	21.94	Dec., 83

19016.31

41642.760

26160.40

15482.36

20164.60

Grand Total

Statement-I

Statement indicating likely allocation to States/UTs. under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during 1983-84. This Programme was launched on 15th August, 1983

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1983-84 (out of Rs. 100,00.00 lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	990.00
2.	Assam	216.00
3.	Bihar	1425.00
4.	Gujarat	320.00
5.	Haryana	84.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.00
8.	Karnataka	470.00
9.	Kerala	470.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	780.00
11.	Maharashtra	790.00
12.	Manipur	11.00
13.	Meghalaya	15.00
14.	Nagaland	10.00
15.	Orissa	450.00
16.	Punjab	135.00
17.	Rajasthan	240.00
18.	Sikkim	8.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	890.00
20.	Tripura	33.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1705.00
22.	West Bengal	770.00
Total States (A)		9947.00

1	2	3
23.	A. and N. Islands	8.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00
25.	Chandigarh	2.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.00
27.	Delhi	4.00
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	9.00
29.	Lakshadweep	2.00
30.	Mizoram	8.00
31.	Pondicherry	8.00
Total UTs. (B)		53.00
Total States (A)		9947.00
Total UTs. (B)		53.00
Grand Total		10000.00

**Projects Pending in Dispute with
Nepal Government**

*37. SHRI L S TUR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons that most of the irrigation projects are pending in dispute with Nepal Government, the details of these projects and their latest position ;

(b) whether these projects will help both the countries and save Bihar and U.P. from floods and provide irrigation facilities in these areas ;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government of India to settle these issues ; and

(d) whether, in view of the fact that delay will increase the cost/expenditure, Government of India would take up these issues on priority basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). Major storage projects which have been identified are :

- (1) Karnali Project on the Karnali
- (2) Pancheshwar on the Mahakali
- (3) Rapti (Bhalubhang) on the West Rapti
- (4) Kosi High Dam on the Kosi.

The Karnali dam may be expected to be approximately 210 m. high with an installed capacity of 3600 MW. The Pancheshwar dam may be expected to be about 262 M. in height with an installed capacity of about 1250 MW. Bhalubhang dam may be expected to be about 85 M. in height with an installed capacity of about 60 MW. The Kosi high dam may be expected to be about 270 M. in height with an installed capacity

of about 3000 MW. These projects are multi-purpose projects and will benefit Nepal and India for irrigation, hydro-power and flood control. In addition to the above, a few more storages for multi-purpose benefit to both the countries are also identified. These are :

- (1) On the Kamala at Sisapani ;
- (2) On the Bagmati at Noonthar ;
- (3) On the Babai
- (4) Some storages on the Gandak river may also be possible.

Since these storages are in Nepal territory, either wholly or partially, it is necessary that Nepal's concurrence is required even for investigation and preparation of feasibility reports before these are taken up for consideration for implementation. These aspects are being discussed with HMG, Nepal, in meetings of India and Nepal at various levels. With a view to discussing all matters of bilateral cooperation between the two countries, it has been decided that a Joint Commission between the two countries be established. The questions of water resources development between the two countries could be discussed among other things in this Commission. Government of India will continue its efforts to expedite finalisation of all the projects for water resource development between Nepal and India as far as practicable.

Decline in Sugar Production

*38. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether cane arrears amounting to about Rs. 100 crores from the previous sugar season have yet to be wiped out by the sugar mills in the country ;

(b) whether this has resulted in a 10 p.c. decline in area under sugarcane in Southern States ;

(c) if so, whether overall decrease in sugar output is expected since a marginal fall in recoveries has also been reported from units in the Northern States ;

(d) whether sugar production is estimated about 75 lakh tonnes for 1983-84 sugar season as against 82 lakh tonnes ; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) As on 15.1.84, the cane price arrears for the 1982-83 season amount to only about Rs. 42 crores which constitute 2.7% of the total cane price.

(b) The estimated area under sugarcane in the four southern States in 1982-83 and 1983-84 is as follows :

(Area : Thousand hectares)

State	1983-84 Second Estimate	1982-83 Corresponding Estimate
Andhra Pradesh	158.1	164.3
Karnataka	160.4	142.7
Kerala	8.4	8.4
Tamil Nadu	109.0	117.8
Total :	435.9	433.2

(c) to (e). Sugar production during 1983-84 is expected to be around 72.75 lakh tonnes. This, with the substantial carry-over stocks of 46 lakh tonnes of sugar from the last season, is considered sufficient to meet the internal demand and export commitment of the current year.

वनस्पति उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

*39. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वनस्पति निर्माताओं को वनस्पति घी के निर्माण के लिए साठ से अस्सी प्रतिशत आयातित खाद्य तेल कम दरो पर देती है और इन निर्माताओं द्वारा बीस से पच्चीस प्रतिशत खाद्य तेल की ही खरीद की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या वनस्पति घी में चर्बी की मिलावट से सारे देश के लोगो में असंतोष व्याप्त है; और

(ग) क्या जनता की आम राय और लोगो की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार वनस्पति उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने पर विचार करेगी और यदि हा, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) सरकार वनस्पति उद्योग को उनकी आवश्यकता के एक भाग की पूर्ति नियत मूल्यों पर आयातित खाद्य तेल देकर करती रही है। सरकार द्वारा इस मूल्य का निर्धारण, आयात-लागत, इनकी साज-सम्भाल तथा अन्य प्रासंगिक खर्चों आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय-समय पर किया जाता है।

(ख) विनिर्माताओं के यहां से लिए गए वनस्पति घी के नमूनों के विश्लेषण से वनस्पति घी तैयार करने में पशु चर्बी का उपयोग किए जाने का कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिला है।

(ग) इस समय वनस्पति घी तैयार करने वाले उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव

नहीं है। सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी उपाय किये हैं कि किसी भी परिस्थिति में वनस्पति तैयार करने में किसी भी रूप में गाय की चर्बी अथवा अन्य कोई पशु-चर्बी का उपयोग न हो। सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपने तंत्र को भी चुस्त किया है कि नियंत्रण आदेशों के उपबन्धों का अनुपालन हो और नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग के अधीन वनस्पति, वनस्पति तेल तथा वसा निदेशालय के फील्ड कमचारियों को ये निदेश दिये गये हैं कि वे गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण को कड़ाई से लागू करें, ताकि वनस्पति का उत्पादन सरकार द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट विशिष्टों के अनुरूप हो। इनमें कच्ची सामग्री के रूप में केवल विनिर्दिष्ट तेलों के उपयोग की ही अनुमति है। सरकार ने गाय की चर्बी तथा अन्य पशु चर्बी का आयात करने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है। इस मामले में राज्य सरकारों को भी सतर्क कर दिया गया है और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे बाजार से नमूने ले और उनका विश्लेषण कराये तथा जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, खाद्य अपशिष्टों का निवारण अधिनियम के तहत उचित कार्यवाही करें।

Development of Sports in Madhya Pradesh

*40. SHRI N.K. SHIFJWALKAR : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the programme for developing the sports activities in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether he is aware that people of Gwalior are fan of hockey and have produced best hockey players ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to promote the game of hockey in Gwalior ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GILHOT) : (a) 'Sports' being a State subject, it is for the State Government to draw up a programme to develop sports activities within the State. However, the advantage of various central schemes

for the promotion of sports is as much admissible to Madhya Pradesh as to other States.

(b) and (c). The contribution of Gwalior to hockey is well-known. If the State Government takes suitable steps to promote the game in the State, including Gwalior, admissible central assistance would be considered.

Interim Relief to Category I and II of FCI Employees

231. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Food Corporation of India belonging to Category I/II, although on same pay scales as of Category I/II employees of Central Government, have not been granted any Interim Relief till date at par with Interim Relief allowed to such category of employees of Central Government w e f. 1-6-1983 and the delay on the part of Government to allow them Interim Relief as in case of Central Government Officers is causing much resentment ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the announcement of Interim Relief to the employees of FCI in such categories and the time limit by which Government will be able to decide and announce their decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND

IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The general question regarding pay revision and switchover to the Industrial DA pattern in respect of Category I and Category II executives of Public Sector Undertakings following Central Government DA pattern is under consideration and is likely to be decided in the near future.

Government has not taken any decision on payment of interim relief to such executives in Food Corporation of India.

Wholesale and Consumer Price Index of Essential Consumer Goods

232. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state wholesale price index and consumer price index of essential consumer goods during :

- (i) the last week of March, 1977 ;
- (ii) the last week of February, 1979 ;
- (iii) the 2nd week of January, 1980 ; and
- (iv) the last week of December, 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : The Wholesale Price Indices of selected commodities for the specific weeks are indicated in the Statement attached. The Consumer Price Indices for individual commodities are not available.

Statement

Wholesale Price Indices of Selected Commodities

Commodity	Week ending			
	26.3.77	24.2.79	12.1.80	31.12.83
1	2	3	4	5
Rice	156.8	157.6	191.9	276.4
Wheat	159.3	161.8	170.0	223.4
Jowar	154.7	151.0	179.9	260.0

1	2	3	4	5
Bajra	162.7	138.9	188.5	219.6
Gram	144.0	223.0	239.9	389.9
Arhar	194.1	227.6	236.7	443.9
Moong	199.8	297.8	307.9	345.8
Masoor	187.2	212.4	227.1	422.5
Urad	201.0	221.4	226.4	364.5
Potatoes	117.6	73.9	88.7	179.7
Onions	182.8	179.0	621.5	449.7
Vanaspati	170.9	160.0	201.0	251.6
Groundnut oil	166.2	138.0	189.5	308.4
Mustard oil	180.7	161.9	209.4	395.9
Coconut oil	144.7	152.8	188.4	429.4
Gingelly oil	185.1	147.7	198.5	306.1
Milk	154.2	156.6	163.7	260.1
Fish	163.2	241.0	259.3	410.6
Meat	217.7	247.3	293.2	387.6
Sugar	163.5	134.4	190.8	232.3
Gur	205.7	132.6	276.0	324.2
Kerosene	229.6	233.5	272.8	343.2
Soft coke	213.1	224.3	278.7	463.5
Chillies	122.3	127.6	121.2	133.8
Tea	352.2	202.9	245.0	462.4
Matches	100.0	102.0	135.8	129.0
Salt	138.7	195.8	267.4	226.7
Washing Soap	159.0	171.9	213.5	265.3
Cotton cloth (Mills)	171.4	185.7	199.3	253.0
Atta	158.4	166.1	164.1	214.7
All-Commodities	182.1	184.6	227.2	319.6

Selling of Gifted Milk Powder and Butter Oil

233. SHRI RAM AWADH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the contribution of imported/gifted milk powder, Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter Oil in throughput of milk sold daily, month-wise, in 1982, 1983 and in January, 1984 and upto 15 February, 1984 in cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras vis-a-vis the fluid milk quantity correspondingly procured from their milkshed or from other parts of country during corresponding months in each of these four cities ; and

(b) the quantity and value of Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter Oil India received through gift and correspondingly quantity and value of Skimmed Milk Powder made indigenously within India and quantity purchased by each metro-dairy, source-wise, with price paid, month-wise, from 1 January, 1980 upto 31 January, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

जल प्रभारों का वसूल न किया जाना

234. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली जल प्रांत तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान के दक्षिणी दिल्ली के सहायक राजस्व अधिकारी-दो, 11 प्लेटों, 3 हेसू कार्यालयों, 1 इंजीनियरी कार्यालय, एक प्रार्थमिक स्कूल, एक महाविद्यालय और एक मस्जिद को 15 अक्टूबर से अब तक लगातार पानी मण्डाई किया जा रहा है किन्तु जल प्रभार वसूल नहीं किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त प्लेटों और स्कूलों आदि की ओर मीटर किराए और जल प्रभार की

कितनी राशि बकाया है और वसूल न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय व मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है चूंकि प्रश्न में उल्लिखित परिसरों के व्योरे स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं दिये गये हैं इसलिए उनका पता लगाना तथा उनके सम्बन्ध में सूचना देना कठिन है।

Speedy Completion of Ongoing Irrigation Projects in Kerala

235. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any old on going irrigation projects in Kerala have been identified for speedy completion ;

(b) if so, names of these projects ;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted details of their requirement of additional funds for 1983-84 in respect of these projects for their speedy completion and if so, details of additional funds asked and duly provided for each project ; and

(d) steps taken to provide additional funds expeditiously in order to ensure speedy completion of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The seven major on-going irrigation projects namely Periyar Valley, Pamba, Kuttiadi, Chitturpuzha, Kanhurapuzha, Pazhassi and Kallada in Kerala which were taken up earlier to the Fourth Plan have been identified for speedy completion.

The Government of Kerala requested for an additional assistance of Rs. 14.85 crores during 1983-84 with a break-down as follows :

1. Periyar Valley	Rs. 261 lakhs
2. Pamba	Rs. 140 lakhs
3. Pazhassi	Rs. 300 lakhs
4. Chitturpuzha	Rs. 84 lakhs
5. Kanhirapuzha	Rs. 250 lakhs
6. Kuttiadi	Rs. 200 lakhs
7. Chimoni	Rs. 250 lakhs
	Rs. 1485 lakhs

Due to constraint of resources, it has not been possible to provide the additional plan assistance requested for.

During the Plan discussions of 1984-85 adequate outlays have been recommended by the Working Group of the Planning Commission to complete the four irrigation schemes namely Periyar Valley, Pamba, Kuttiadi and Chitturpuzha during the Sixth Plan period itself. However, the remaining three schemes namely Kanhirapuzha, Pazhassi and Kallada irrigation projects will spill over into the Seventh Plan.

Kallada Project is, however, getting World Bank aid and is programmed to be completed by 1986-87.

Supply of Wheat and Rice at Cheaper Rate to the Poor

236. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced to supply wheat and rice at cheaper rate to the poor in the country ;

(b) if so, the quality of wheat and rice supplied to each State under the scheme ;

(c) through which agency it will be supplied to the people ;

(d) the number of people to be benefitted

under the scheme in each State ; and

(e) the criteria adopted for distributing it amongst the poor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (e). According to the decision taken by the Central Government recently the part payment of wage in foodgrains at the rate of 1 kg. per manday to the workers engaged in National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme be at subsidised rates. Wheat of fair average quality (FAQ) will be provided to them at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. In case of rice, common rice is to be distributed at Rs. 1.85 per kg. If rice of common variety is not available, fine and superfine qualities are to be provided, the price to be charged will be Rs. 1.95 per kg. for fine variety and Rs. 2.10 per kg. for superfine variety.

All the workers under NREP/RLEGP in all the States/UTs. will be benefitted by this decision. The foodgrains will be distributed to the entitled workers through the Fair Price Shops or directly by the implementing agencies.

Review of Irrigation Projects

237. SHRI T.S. NEGI :
SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that irrigation projects are being reviewed (Financial Express dated 27-1-84) and if so, criteria to be used in this respect ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that small and medium projects have so far yielded the best results and if so, details of the analysis of earlier projects ; and

(c) whether any independent study and evaluation has been made on Command Area Development projects and whether these warrant expansion of this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The review referred to in the news item, which is a report of the meeting of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee for Ministry of Irrigation, relates to review of various projects and schemes implemented under the direct budgetary control of the Ministry of Irrigation. This has been taken up in the light of the need for economy stressed recently by the Prime Minister.

(b) In view of the smaller size of the investment involved, small (Minor) and medium projects, in general, take lesser time for completion and for yielding of benefits. The utilisation of potential created is also quicker in the case of minor projects where the areas involved are small.

(c) No independent study has been carried out so far.

Development of Irrigation and Ground Water Problems In North-Eastern Region

238. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting was organised at Shillong recently to discuss matters relating to the development of irrigation and ground water problems in the North-Eastern regions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) A meeting of the State Ministers in charge of Irrigation and Flood Control of the North-Eastern region was held on 7th February preceded by a senior official level meeting on 6th February 1984 to review the status of development of irrigation and flood control sector, the perspective of the programme and the manner they are intended to be achieved and the assistance, if any, needed by the States/Union Territories of that region, to formulate and execute these programmes.

Effect of Forest Destruction on Climate and Monsoon Pattern

239. SHRI R.P. GAERHAD : Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been undertaken about the effect of forest destruction on the climate and monsoon pattern in the Indian-sub-continent ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is inadequate documentation of forest and climate inter-relationship in the country ;

(c) whether it is proposed to undertake more studies in these areas ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). While some isolated studies have been conducted in the country from time to time, no comprehensive study has been done so far to establish conclusively the exact interrelationship between forest and climate.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

Extension of Bombay Apartment Ownership Act to Delhi

240. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to extend Bombay Apartment Ownership Act to Delhi to give a boost to co-operative housing activity in the Capital after a lapse of about four years ; and

(b) if so, how many acres of land have been earmarked exclusively for allotment to group housing societies and how much money for their peripheral development ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The Bombay Apartment Ownership Act is not being extended to Delhi. However, the question of introducing a suitable legislation for Delhi is under examination.

(b) The legislation will not be concerned

with allotment of land to Group Housing Societies, which will be according to the housing schemes administered by the Delhi Development Authority.

शारदा सहायक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये साईफन

241. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शारदा सहायक परियोजना के अंतर्गत बनी नहर स्वीकृत ड्राइंगों के अनुसार बनाई गई है ;

(ख) ड्राइंगों में दिखाई गई संख्या से कितने कम साईफन बनाए गए हैं ;

(ग) सभी साईफन न बनाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या अपेक्षित संख्या में साईफनों का निर्माण न किए जाने के कारण भूमि के रिसाव और जल भर जाने की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हजारों हैक्टेयर कृषि भूमि कृषि योग्य नहीं रह गई है ; और

(ङ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के सिंचाई विभाग ने इस परियोजना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की मांग करते समय केन्द्र सरकार को, स्वीकृत ड्राइंगों के अनुसार साईफनों के निर्माण की सगोषित योजना स्पष्ट कर दी थी ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) (क) से (च) : सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय होने के कारण सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के विभिन्न घटकों की विस्तृत आयोजना तथा अनुवर्ती निर्माण-कार्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि शारदा सहायक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत नहरों का निर्माण अनुमोदित योजनाओं के अनुसार किया जा रहा है। घाघरा बराज से शारदा बराज तक

लिक चैनल के लिए व्यवस्थित आठ साईफनों का निर्माण किया गया है। फीडर चैनल में, 42 क्रॉस ड्रेनेज निर्माण कार्यों में से 40 साईफन तथा दो जलवाहनी हैं। दो जलवाहनियों तथा 39 साईफनों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है। इस क्षेत्र के स्थलाकृति पर विचार करते हुए, बाराबंकी जिले में 121.8 किलोमीटर पर साईफन के स्थान पर इस जलग्रहण क्षेत्र से जल निकालने के लिए एक लिक ड्रेनेज प्रणाली का निर्माण किया गया है।

कमान क्षेत्र में जल रिसाव तथा बाढ़ की समस्या का कारण प्राकृतिक जल निकास के लिए चैनलों का अपर्याप्त होना है जिसके लिए अतिरिक्त जल निकास चैनलों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। उपर्युक्त की रोशनी में साईफनों के निर्माण के लिए किसी अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता की कोई मांग नहीं की गई है।

Alteration in Date of Birth of Financial Advisor in FCI

242. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1960 on 5 December, 1983 regarding change in date of birth of Financial Advisor of F.C.I. and state :

(a) whether the question regarding alteration of the date of birth of the Financial Advisor (now Chief Commercial Manager) has been examined to ascertain its validity ;

(b) the time still required for examination if it is not completed yet ; and

(c) if already examined, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c). The whole issue is under examination and a decision will be taken shortly.

Action Taken Against Violators of F.P.O.

243. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3-20 on 12 December, 1983 regarding show cause notice to Defaulters of F.P.O. and state :

(a) the action taken by Director (Fruit and Vegetable Preservation) and Deputy Directors against each of the manufacturers who have not followed provision of clause 11(3) of Fruit Products Order, 1955 ; and

(b) details of manufacturers who have stated that this requirement is not in consonance with the provision of that order or that since this requirement would amount to negative publicity, it should not be insisted upon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name and Address of the party
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- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | M/s. Gandhinagar Bottling Pvt. Ltd.,
201, GIDC Industrial Estate
Gandhinagar—380028, Gujarat. |
| 2. | M/s. Indore Bottling Company,
35-B, Industrial Estate,
Lixmbai Nagar, Indore-452006. |
| 3. | M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd.,
9 B.G. Kher Road, Acharya Atre
Chowk,
Worli Naka, Bombay-400018. |
| 4. | M/s. Herbertsons Ltd.,
DIPY Factory Division,
Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg,
Bhandup, Bombay-400078. |
| 5. | M/s. Parle Beverages Pvt. Ltd.,
Western Express Highway,
Chakala, Andheri (East),
Bombay-400099. |
| 6. | M/s. Pure Beverages Ltd.,
G.I.D.C., Naroda,
Ahmedabad-382330. |

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 7. | M/s. Gujarat Bottling Co. Pvt. Ltd.,
Ring Road, Rakhial,
Ahmedabad-380023. |
| 8. | M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.,
Sardar Mohan Singh Building,
Connaught Lane,
New Delhi-110001. |
| 9. | M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.,
1 and 2 Industrial Area, Shivaji
Marg,
New Delhi-110005. |
| 10. | M/s. Haryana Drinks Pvt. Ltd.,
Opp. Tilyar Lake,
Delhi Rohtak Road,
Rohtak. |
| 11. | M/s. Indo Lowenbrau Breweries Ltd.,
13/1, Main Mathura Road,
Faridabad-121003. |
| 12. | M/s. Punjab Beverages Pvt. Ltd.,
180, Industrial Area,
Chandigarh-160002. |
| 13. | M/s. Chandigarh Bottling Co.,
177-F, Industrial Area,
Chandigarh-160002. |
| 14. | M/s. Mohan Bottling Co. Pvt. Ltd.,
186, G.T. Road, Dhandari Kalan,
Ludhiana. |
| 15. | M/s. Punjab Beverages Pvt. Ltd.,
Atari Road, Chheharta,
Amritsar-143105. |
| 16. | M/s. Jain Bottlers Pvt. Ltd.,
68 Scindia House,
Connaught Place,
New Delhi. |
| 17. | M/s. Ellen Drinks Pvt. Ltd.,
Industrial Area,
Patliputra, Patna-13. |
| 18. | M/s. Tasty Beverages Pvt. Ltd.,
Campa Nagar, Magarwara,
Distt. Unnao. |
| 19. | M/s. Sri Sarvaraya Sugars Ltd.,
Vemagiri,
Via Dowlaiswaram,
East Godavari Dt. (Andhra Pradesh). |

20. M/s. Soft Beverages Pvt. Ltd.,
Vilangudi, Visalakshi Nagar,
Madurai-625401.
21. M/s. Southern Bottlers Pvt. Ltd.,
36 Mount Road, Guindy,
Madras-600032.
22. M/s. Madurai Soft Drinks Pvt. Ltd.,
Visalakshi Nagar,
Madurai-625401.
23. M/s. Steel City Beverages Pvt. Ltd.,
Adityapur Kandra Road,
Adityapur, Jamshedpur-831001.

पानी के बिल जारी किया जाना

244. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिविल लाइन्स सदर, पहाड़गज, नयी दिल्ली और जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन सस्थान के दक्षिण जोनों में वर्ष 1978-79 में 1840 ऐसे मामले पकड़े गए थे जिनमें पानी के कनेक्शन तो दिए गए थे किन्तु पानी के बिल जारी नहीं किए गए थे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 1,49,040/- रुपये की हानि हुई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी तो उचित जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद उक्त कनेक्शन होल्डरों से पानी का प्रभार ब्याज सहित वसूल किया जाए ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) . (क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन सस्थान के बारे में वर्ष 1978-79 की लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट में यह उल्लेख किया गया था कि सिविल लाइन क्षेत्र, एस०पी०

क्षेत्र तथा नयी दिल्ली दक्षिण क्षेत्र में मांग तथा वसूली रजिस्टर में दर्ज 1840 मामलों के बारे में पानी के बिल जारी नहीं किए गए थे ।

(ख) पानी के कनेक्शनों के 1840 मामलों में से 1595 मामलों का मिलान कर लिया गया है तथा 245 मामले मिलान के अधीन हैं । मिलान किए गए मामलों के प्रति 97,878.36 रुपये की मांग जारी कर दी गई है । प्रासंगिक पद्धति के अनुसार जल प्रभारों की बकायादारी के बारे में कोई ब्याज प्रभार वसूल नहीं किए जाते हैं ।

Supply of Foodgrains to J and K

245. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total requisition of foodgrains by J and K Government in 1983-84 ;

(b) how much of this requirement was met by his Ministry ;

(c) the reasons for not allowing State Government to purchase foodgrains in open market in Punjab, Haryana etc. ; and

(d) the reasons for not fulfilling the desired requirement of the State of foodgrains ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The demand, allotment and offtake of foodgrains in respect of Jammu and Kashmir for the year 1983-84 is as under :

(In '000 tonnes)

Demand

Allotment

Offtake

682.65

320.44

247.7

(upto January, 1984)

(c) Inter-State transactions of foodgrains by the State Governments are not permitted normally in view of the fact that such open market purchases by State Govts. would affect market availability and prices and also procurement for the Central Pool.

(d) Allotments of foodgrains to the various States/Union Territories from the Central Pool are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability, and other related factors. The allocations from the Central Pool are only supplemental in nature.

**Accommodation for Kendriya Bhandar in
R.K. Puram**

246. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kendriya Bhandar has asked for accommodation in Sector VIII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi to open its branch there but the same was refused ;

(b) if so, reasons for not making available space to an organisation charged with the work of supplying commodities to Government servants at reasonable rates and will the matter be reviewed to make available two type II quarters in Sector VIII ;

(c) will his Ministry also make available a complex for Kendriya Bhandar office and stores like Super Bazar in South, East, West and North Delhi to check the undesirable activities of the traders and provide essential goods to the public at reasonable rates ; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) A request was received from the Department of Personnel and A.R. on behalf of the Kendriya Bhandar and rejected.

(b) Due to prevailing acute shortage of accommodation in General Pool, the request

could not be acceded to. A further reference has been received to review the matter.

(c) and (d). No proposal is under consideration.

**Ban on Inspection of Buildings in
Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi**

247. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 371 on 19 December, 1983 L and DO ban on inspection of buildings in rehabilitation colonies, Delhi and state :

(a) whether the ban on inspection of rehabilitation colonies is currently in force in respect of all rehabilitation properties ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for discriminatory treatment being meted out to other colonies where such inspections are being carried out ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The ban on inspections in respect of rehabilitation properties was imposed to avoid hardship to displaced persons.

**Residential Leases on Colonies under
L. and D.O.**

248. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Delhi colonies alongwith number of non-rehabilitation residential leases in each colony with the land rates applicable to each colony or group of colonies administered by Land and Development Office ; and

(b) the number of the non-rehabilitation

residential leases in each colony which are between to 200 sq. yds. ; 200 to 400 sq. yds. ; 400 to 600 sq. yds ; 600 to 800 sq. yds. ; 800 to 1000 sq. yds. ; 1000 sq. yds. and above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement attached. (See Col. 75-80).

Celling on the Maximum Retail Prices on Packaged Goods

249. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no ceiling prescribed on the maximum retail price being put on the packaged items ;

(b) whether the maximum retail prices on packaged goods are disproportionate and carry huge profits beyond imagination ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to put a ceiling on the maximum retail price on packaged goods ; and

(d) if not, reasons thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND

IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities), Rules, 1977 have by and large ensured the availability of packaged commodities, which are the subject matter of Inter-State trade or commerce, at a fair price.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Price of Consumer Goods

250. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state : (a) the wholesale and consumer prices of wheat, rice, pulses, grams, sugar and milk in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and of various food products and edible oils during March 1977, March, 1979, January 1980, December 1983; and

(b) support prices during the above periods for wheat and paddy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The wholesale and retail prices of various commodities are indicated in statement I and statement II respectively. (See Cols. 87-88).

(b) The information is given in statement III. (See Col. 81-88).

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Colonies	Land rates per Sq. Mtrs. Rs.	Plots between 0 to 200 Sq. Yds.	200 to 400 Sq. Yds.	400 to 600 Sq. Yds.	600 to 800 Sq. Yds.	800 to 1000 Sq. Yds.	Above 1000 Sq. Yds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Aurangzeb Road	2,000/-	—	—	—	—	—	36
2.	Man Singh Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	7
3	Prithvi Raj Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	43
4	Ratendon Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	34
5.	South End Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	4
6.	S.S. Park (South)	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	1
7	S.S. Park (North)	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	1
8.	Tees January Marg	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	6
9.	Tughlak Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	5
10.	York Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	2
11.	Jain Mandir Road	-do-	—	—	—	13	—	—
12.	Barakhamba Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	22

77		Written Answers		PHALGUNA 8, 1905 (SAKA)		Written Answers		78
13.	Curzon Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	24
14.	Keeling Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	13
15.	Hailey Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	14
16.	Ferozshah Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	8
17.	Keeling Lane	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	3
18.	Jantar Mantar Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	7
19.	Parliament Street	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	1
20.	Hanuman Road	-do-	7	6	17	5	11	14
21.	Lady Harding Road	-do-	—	2	—	—	1	5
22.	Doctor's Lane	-do-	7	—	2	—	4	4
23.	Bhagwan Dass Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	6
24.	Sikandra Road and Mandi House	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	5
25.	Tilak Marg	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	13
26.	Market Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	2
27.	M.M. Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	1	3
28.	Janpath Lane	-do-	2	9	—	—	—	7
29.	Purana Qila Road	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Golf Link, New Delhi	-do-	—	108	13	21	5	55
31.	Diplomatic Enclave	-do-	—	92	10	19	14	62
32.	Jorbagh	-do-	—	132	53	28	—	26
33.	Sunder Nagar	-do-	—	—	—	—	148	—
34.	Babar Road Colony	-do-	—	251	7	3	15	3
35.	Masjd Moth	-do-	4	18	10	—	—	—

Statement-I

Wholesale Prices of Selected Commodities

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodities	Centre	March '77	March '79	Jan '80	Dec '83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Rice	Delhi	180.00	162.00	180.00	N.A.
	Bombay	177.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Calcutta	149.75	149.75	149.75	206.25
	Madras	154.25	154.25	156.00	171.00
2. Wheat	Delhi	132.00	133.00	140.00	193.00
	Bombay	134.00	141.00	141.00	248.00
	Calcutta	135.25	141.05	141.05	189.25
	Madras	136.00	139.92	138.92	180.00
3. Gram	Delhi	145.00	228.00	238.00	430.00
	Bombay	167.50	262.50	267.50	405.00
	Calcutta	160.00	260.00	280.00	450.00
	Madras	164.64	273.73	326.26	455.55
4. Moong	Delhi	255.00	430.00	400.00	475.00
	Bombay	262.50	405.00	460.00	540.00
	Calcutta	270.00	460.00	470.00	550.00
	Madras	244.94	435.94	447.19	518.00
5. Arhar	Delhi	300.00	375.00	340.00	650.00
	Bombay	292.50	397.50	400.00	620.00
	Calcutta	270.00	390.00	380.00	720.00
	Madras	295.00	391.91	442.40	841.50
6. Urad	Delhi	330.00	345.00	300.00	510.00
	Bombay	342.50	417.50	400.00	600.00
	Calcutta	285.00	340.00	320.00	560.00
	Madras	285.00	337.07	376.78	658.42
7. Sugar	Delhi	430.00	284.00	440.00	503.00
	Bombay (C.30)	210.00	N.A.	280.00	N.A.
	Calcutta (Medium)	410.00	260.00	460.00	510.00
	Madras (Barry)	395.00	250.00	445.00	487.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Milk	Delhi	210.00	220.00	230.00	N.A.
	Bombay	300.00	300.00	260.00	N.A.
	Calcutta	400.00	400.00	400.00	N.A.
	Madras	250.00	220.00	300.00	N.A.
9. Groundnut oil	Delhi	780.00	730.00	870.00	1560.00
	Bombay	767.50	710.00	870.00	1549.60
	Calcutta	790.00	800.00	980.00	1530.00
	Madras	1000.00	705.00	900.00	1460.00
10. Mustard oil	Delhi	132.00	128.00	163.00	N.A.
	(per tin of 16.5 kg.)				
	Bombay	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Calcutta	910.00	950.00	1150.00	2300.00
	Madras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
11. Gingelly oil	Delhi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Bombay	852.00	690.00	945.00	1520.00
	Calcutta	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Madras	1012.12	843.75	1181.25	1680.00
12. Coconut oil	Delhi	175.00	198.00	240.00	N.A.
	(per tin)				
	Bombay	1050.00	1130.00	1380.00	3224.00
	Calcutta	1125.00	1320.00	1440.00	3300.00
	Madras	1054.79	1192.48	1457.03	3218.75
13. Vanaspati	Delhi	150.30	163.30	178.40	230.75
	(16.5 kg.)				
	(Ganesh No. 1)				
	Bombay	160.01	181.23	N.A.	248.66
	(Lotus 16.5 kg.)				
	Calcutta	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Madras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1484.84

N.A. = Not Available.

Statement-II

Month-end Retail Prices

(Rs. per kg.)

Commodities	Centre	March '77	March '79	Jan. '80	Dec '83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Rice	Delhi	N.A.	2.00	2.20	4.00
(Coarse)	Bombay	N.A.	2.00	2.40	3.80
	Calcutta (FP)	1.84	1.82	N.A.	2.26
	Madras	1.90	1.70	2.20	3.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Wheat	Delhi	1.40	1.45	1.55	2.20
	Bombay (FP)	N.A.	1.45	1.46	2.05
	Calcutta (FP)	1.40	1.45	1.45	1.96
	Madras	1.50 (FP)	1.50 (FP)	N.A.	3.00
3. Gram	Delhi	1.80	2.30	2.50	4.20
	Bombay	N.A.	3.00	3.00	4.00
	Calcutta	2.10	3.00	3.10	4.60
	Madras	1.90	2.70	3.20	5.00
4. Sugar	Delhi	4.20	2.90	4.80	5.25
	Bombay	4.15 to	2.65 to	4.30	5.40 to
		4.20	2.70		5.50
	Calcutta	4.20 to	2.80	4.80	5.40
		4.40			
	Madras	4.00	2.60	4.60	5.00
5. Arhar	Delhi	3.60	4.20	4.50	7.75
	Bombay	N.A.	4.50	4.80	7.80
	Calcutta	3.00	5.00	5.00	7.80
	Madras	3.45	5.20	5.00	8.80
6. Moong	Delhi	3.00	5.00	4.80	6.00
	Bombay	N.A.	5.00	4.80	6.00
	Calcutta	3.00	5.00	5.20	6.40
	Madras	2.80	5.00	5.00	5.40
7. Urad	Delhi	4.00	4.80	4.60	6.75
	Bombay	N.A.	4.80	4.80	7.00
	Calcutta	3.20	4.00	4.00	6.50
	Madras	3.70	4.00	4.00	6.70
8. Milk	Delhi	N.A.	2.80	2.60	4.00
	Bombay	N.A.	3.50	3.40	6.00
	Calcutta	N.A.	N.A.	4.00	4.75
	Madras	N.A.	N.A.	3.00	4.00
9. Groundnut oil	Delhi	10.00	9.00	11.00	19.00
	Bombay	N.A.	7.80	9.60	16.50
	Calcutta	9.00	10.80	16.00	23.00
	Madras	9.30	7.60	9.50	16.00
10. Mustard oil	Delhi	10.00	9.50	11.00	21.00
	Bombay	N.A.	12.00	13.00	24.00
	Calcutta	9.75	10.00	12.50	24.00
	Madras	13.00	12.50	14.00	26.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	
11.	Gingelly oil	Delhi	10.00	10.50	12.00	20.00
		Bombay	N.A.	11.00	13.00	19.00
		Calcutta	10.00	9.50	15.00	17.50
		Madras	10.80	8.80	12.50	16.00
12.	Coconut oil	Delhi	16.50	15.00	16.50	32.00
		Bombay	N.A.	13.00	15.50	34.00
		Calcutta	15.00	17.00	22.00	37.00
		Madras	12.00	13.60	17.00	34.00

N.A. = Not Available.

F.P. = Price at Fair Price Shops.

Statement-III

Procurement Prices of Paddy and Wheat

(Rs. per quintal)

Marketing Year	Procurement Prices fixed by the Government	
	Paddy (Common)	Wheat
1976-77	74.00	105.00
1977-78	77.00	110.00
1978-79	85.00	112.00
1979-80	95.00	115.00
1980-81	105.00	117.00
1981-82	115.00	130.00
1982-83	122.00	142.00
1983-84	132.00	151.00

Review of Forest Policy

251. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

(a) whether Government have constituted a high level expert Committee to review the existing forest policy for protecting and conserving the forest wealth and to develop it ;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider to constitute such a Committee in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Central Board of Forestry is the highest advisory body to advise the Government on matters connected with the National Forest Policy. The composition and the terms of reference of the Board are given in the enclosure laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7720/84)

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of DDA Plots and Flats to SC and ST

252. **SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of DDA plots and flats, both commercial and residential, allotted to the SCs/STs on priority basis since 1980 till date ;

(b) details of the criteria being followed by the DDA in this respect ; and

(c) the other categories for which there are reservations for allotment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) **Plots :**

Under the 'Rohini' residential scheme, 20,389 plots have been allotted to EWS/Janta, LIG and MIG w.e.f. 1980 till date, out of which 25% plots have been allotted in reserved category for SC/ST.

Flats :

The details of the DDA flats category and scheme wise allotted to the members of SC/ST against the reserved quota are as under :

(i) 335 flats have been allotted under the Self Financing Scheme ;

(ii) 79 flats in MIG 289 in LIG and 1155 in Janta Category have been allotted under General Scheme ; and

(iii) 1180 flats in MIG, 2089 in LIG and 2699 in Janta category have been allotted under the New Pattern Scheme.

(b) and (c). Besides the reservation in the Rohini Scheme as indicated above, the following reservations are made in allotment of residential plots ;

1% Widows of the Defence Personnel

1% Ex-Servicemen.

1% Physically handicapped

Commercial plots are disposed off by auction and there is no reservation for anyone. However, 12.8% of the built up shops are allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes through limited tenders.

Flats :

25% flats are kept reserved for allotment to the members of SC/ST.

The reservation for other categories is as under :

(i) Widows of Defence Personnel killed in action— 1%

(ii) Ex-Servicemen— 1%

(iii) Physically handicapped— 1%

Besides the above reservations 3% of the flats are reserved for the Members of Parliament and 2% of the flats are reserved by DDA for the artists under the 4th and 5th Self Financing Scheme.

Combating Rural Poverty

253. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the analysis of factors and suggestions of combating rural poverty (Business Standard 24-1-1984) and if so,

Government's views thereon ;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of the ongoing schemes such as SFDA, IRDP, NREP and Operation Flood etc. have failed miserably to alleviate poverty or create employment, if so, corrective steps proposed ;

(c) whether it is a fact that programmes such as NREP, IRDP, ERRP do not have a strong production base leading to poor labour productivity asset base and skill formations ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that small dairy farmers are in fact losing heavily on each Kg. of milk produced and sold, and if so, details of the various studies done so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The analysis and suggestions made therein are generally known and get consideration in Government's policies.

(b) These programmes are making satisfactory progress. When any shortcomings are observed, corrective steps are initiated.

(c) The National Rural Employment Programme is a programme primarily meant for employment generation coupled with durable community assets. The Integrated Rural Development Programme is meant to provide productive assets including skills to the rural poor which will help productivity and income. ERRP is a State sponsored scheme in Orissa.

(d) No such specific study has come to the notice of this Ministry.

Infrastructure of Veterinary and A.I. Services

254. **SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under Operation Flood I and II and other Central Government Projects infrastructure of

veterinary and AI services have been claimed to have been created and if so, full details thereof ; and

(b) whether the above infrastructure have been found to be wanting/leading to proposal for creation of similar veterinary facilities in States such as Haryana for Cattle and Dairy Projects (Economic Times 28.1.1984) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Under Operation Flood I and II and International Development Association assisted Projects, infrastructure for animal health cover and artificial insemination (AI) services has been created in the States. The entire infrastructure for animal health and AI services created under Operation Flood are owned and operated by farmers' oriented dairy cooperative organisation through the village level dairy cooperative societies. The animal health services include the veterinary first aid by the trained staff of the dairy cooperative societies. Regular veterinary services are extended by the milk union through the veterinary officers round the year at farmers' door. There are well equipped mobile emergency units with experienced veterinarians for meeting emergency animal health services.

For extending the AI services, stud farms and semen production stations have been established under Operation Flood. The field centres are appropriately equipped with the necessary equipment and manned by trained inseminators. The quality germ plasmas are regularly supplied to the field centres from the semen production stations for field breeding programme.

The Central Government do not have any infrastructure of veterinary and AI services in the States directly administered by it, except quarantine stations at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(b) Before the initiation of Operation Flood programme for extending veterinary and artificial insemination services, the infrastructure was already in existence under the control of the State Departments of Animal

Husbandry and Veterinary Services. With the introduction of Operation Flood programme, the farmers' oriented cooperative organisation developed a supplementary infrastructure for extending more intensive coverage of animal health and AI services at farmers door. The milksheds of Rohtak and Gurgaon in Haryana were covered under Operation Flood I. Under Operation Flood II programme, all the districts in the State are proposed to be covered. The revised dairy development plan of the State under Operation Flood has recently been submitted to the Indian Dairy Corporation for appraisal.

Supply of Wheat to R.F.M. of Orissa

255. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether while allocating wheat quota to Orissa for the next year, he will take into consideration Government's suggestion for allotment of separate quota for the newly set-up roller flour mills in the State, as the existing quota fell short of the State's overall requirement ;

(b) if so, the quantum proposed to be allotted separately for the roller flour mills (both existing and new ones) in the State ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c). Allotment of wheat from the Central Pool to the various States for roller flour mills is made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States and other related factors. The allocation of wheat to the various State Governments including Orissa for roller mills is made in lump, who sub-allocate wheat quotas to the individual licensed roller flour mills in the State, keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time.

The monthly allocation of wheat to the Government of Orissa for roller flour mills was increased from 7,600 tonnes in December, 1983 to 9,100 tonnes in January, 1984, keeping in view various factors including the increased milling capacity in the State. The increased level of allocation has since been maintained.

Provision of Civic Amenities to Residents of Delhi

256. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to launch a clean-lines drive and to provide better water supply facilities in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1984 ;

(b) if so, what are those schemes proposed to be implemented therefor ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Both the NDMC and DMC propose to provide better water supply facilities in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) NDMC has reported that the following schemes of underground tanks with boosting arrangements and augmentation of existing lines have been taken up and are to be completed by the end of this year :

1. Bengali Market
2. Pt. Pant Marg.
3. Tughlak Crescent
4. North Avenue M P. Flats
5. South Avenue.

The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage

Disposal Undertaking under MCD has taken up a scheme of construction of 100 m g.d. water treatment plant in Shahdara for augmenting the water supply in Delhi. Portion (25 mgd) of the plant has since been commissioned and the balance will be commissioned progressively.

(c) The NDMC have reported that the details of the above schemes are as under .

1. Bengali Market :

The scheme consists of construction of 34.10 lac litres capacity underground tank with 3 Nos. 100 H.P. and 2 Nos. 50 H.P. pump sets alongwith laying of necessary C.I. feeder and delivery lines and also augmenting the existing lines for boosting about 114 lac litres of water supply for the benefit of consumers in the area bounded by Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Ferozshah Road, Barakhamba Road, Sikandra Road, Copernicus Marg, Tilak Marg, etc.

2. Pt. Pant Marg :

The scheme consists of constn. of underground tank of 6 lac litres capacity with 4 Nos. 20 H.P. Pump sets alongwith laying of necessary feeder and delivery lines and also replacement of old incrustated lines for boosting 12 lac litres of water in Bishambar Dass Marg, Pt. Pant Marg, Mahadev Road and Rakabganj Road area.

3. Tughlak Crescent :

The scheme consists of constn. of underground tank of 23.87 lac litres capacity with 5 Nos. 60 H.P. Pump sets and laying of necessary C.I. and feeder lines for boosting 47.74 lac litres of water in the VVIP area bounded by Safdarjang Road, Kamal Atatürk Marg, Kushak Nallah, Teen Murti Marg, back of South Avenue M.P. flats, Tyagraja Marg, Dupleix Road, Moti Lal Nehru Marg, Akbar Road and Tughlak Road.

4. North Avenue M P. Flats :

The scheme consists of constn. of underground tank of 8 lac litres capacity with 4

Nos. 20 H.P. and 2 Nos. 12.5 H.P. pump sets and laying of necessary C.I. feeder and delivery lines and augmenting the existing lines for boosting 16 lac litres of water in North Avenue M.P. flats.

5. The scheme consists of constn. of underground tank of 10.86 lac litres capacity with 4 Nos. 30 H.P. and 2 Nos. 12.5 H.P. pump sets alongwith laying of necessary C.I. and feeder lines and augmenting the existing lines for boosting 21.72 lac litres of water per day to South Avenue M.P. flats, Willingdon Crescent bungalows and circular Road flats.

The DWS and SD (MCD) have reported that as per their existing policy the undertaking also provides water mains in regularised/unauthorised colonies subject to the residents depositing the initial 10 per cent of the estimated cost in case of regularised and 25 per cent of the cost of the scheme in case of unauthorised colonies and the balance amount in instalments.

Cost of Production of Agricultural Goods

257. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the cost of production of agricultural goods is very high ;

(b) if so, whether any research study has been conducted in this regard ;

(c) if so, whether Govt. have taken necessary steps to make the agricultural sector more remunerative ;

(d) whether Govt. propose to step up agricultural research to evolve more high yielding varieties of seeds in order to remove the stagnation in production ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government and the progress achieved on the agricultural front ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Cost of Production of agricultural commodities is being studied under the Comprehensive Scheme launched by the Govt. of India in 1970-71. With rise in prices of different inputs, cost of cultivation per hectare has increased although the cost of production per quintal has not gone up proportionately due to increase in productivity of a number of crops.

(c) to (e). Concerted efforts have been made by the Government to make agricultural sector more remunerative. The minimum support/procurement prices for important crops are fixed in the light of recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission which inter-alia, takes into account not only the cost of production but also the inter-commodity price variations, the ruling market prices and emerging demand and supply situation etc. Government ensures that the support prices cover the cost of production and provide an additional margin to give incentive for increased production. According to the revised terms of reference laid down for the Agricultural Prices Commission in March, 1980, the Commission, while recommending support prices is expected to keep in view the terms of trade between agricultural sector and non-agricultural sector. Further, high priority is being given to research in agriculture sector through various research institutes and agricultural universities to evolve new high yielding varieties and bring about various improvements including resistance to pests and diseases, shorter duration, better quality etc. It is the combined effect of the research and developmental efforts made by the Government that the country is expected to achieve a record foodgrains production of about 142-144 million tonnes in the current crop year (1983-84) as compared to earlier peak of 133.3 million tonnes achieved in 1981-82.

Irrigation Projects at Nunther, Bagmati and Khiroi

258. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 3051 on 12th December, 1983, regarding multi-purpose dam at Nunther

and Unstarred Question No. 4441 on 22nd August 1983 regarding sanctioning of Bagmati master plan and state :

(a) whether in view of Lakhandei, Lal Bakaya, Khiroi and Dhons being parts of the same river system, Bagmati, any efforts to integrate the so called Adhawara scheme, Ram Nagar barrage and canals and multi purpose dam in Nepal are being initiated to ensure one multi purpose dam at Nunther and inter related flood prevention-cum-irrigation projects downwards on the above tributaries of river Bagmati ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether the flood control project over Khiroi and Dhons-Bagmati has been changed into flood control-cum-irrigation project with embankments on both sluice and Shine gates cum channels at suitable intervals ; and

(d) if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF • IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar has prepared the Bagmati Irrigation and Flood Control Project and the same has been considered acceptable by Planning Commission for Rs. 185.70 crores in May 1983. The Government of Bihar have taken up necessary investigations and formulation of project in phases for flood control for Adhwara Group of rivers separately. According to the State Government, these two schemes are quite independent of each other and cannot be coordinated.

While the Government of India is continuing talk with His Majesty's Government of Nepal with regard to the water resources development of Bagmati basin and also of other common rivers from time to time, at different levels, there has been no agreement on the construction of a dam in Nepal, at Nunther on the Bagmati.

(c) and (d). The State Government have intimated that drainage sluices would be provided under Adhwara flood control

schemes. The irrigation schemes would be taken up after the areas are provided reasonable protection from inundation.

Second Master Plan for Delhi

259. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has completed the draft of the second Master Plan for Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details of the new Master Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority are revising the Master Plan of Delhi with a new perspective covering the period 1981-2001. The draft perspective plan is at an advanced stage of preparation.

(b) The Perspective Plan for 1981-2001 will cater to the needs of the anticipated increase of the population to 128 lakhs (122 lakhs urban and 6 lakhs rural) in the year 2001 for housing, community facilities, transportation, work and recreational areas, etc.

Allocation for Rural Drinking Water Supply in Rajasthan

260. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount released as grant-in-aid to Rajasthan for implementation of schemes for rural drinking water supply during 1983-84 ; and

(b) the details of schemes, districtwise to be undertaken by the State Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) During 1983-84, an amount of Rs.

3363.83 lakhs was released to the Government of Rajasthan as grant-in-aid for implementation of rural drinking water supply programme in the identified problem villages under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. In addition, an amount of Rs. 750 lakhs was also released as incentive based on performance.

(b) Water Supply and Sanitation is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments under the State sector Minimum Needs Programme and the Central sector Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The details of schemes to be undertaken for providing water supply facilities are decided by the State Government.

Inter State Movement of Foodgrains

261. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on Inter-State movement of wheat, rice etc. in the country ;

(b) if so, details thereof in the light of bumper crops ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are record stocks due to heaviest imports and procurement leading to rotting of foodgrains ; and

(d) whether free inter-State movement is likely to lead to reduction in spoilage of foodgrains by utilising storage capacity throughout the country in non-surplus States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The country is treated as one zone for the movement of wheat and levy-free rice on trade account. A movement levy is imposed on wheat by some States. Inter-State movement of paddy on trade account is not permitted by certain States. There is no restriction on the movement of

kharif coarse grains, except for maize from Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d). The public agencies have comfortable stock of foodgrains on account of good internal procurement and imports. The stocks are stored in different parts of the country depending on availability of storage space and movement capacity. There has been no rotting of foodgrain on account of non-utilisation of proper storage capacity/facilities.

Fish Seed Farms

262. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of fish seed farms functioning in India and their location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को फ्लैटों का आवंटन

263. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली रिजर्व प्रोविजन ने कतिपय सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर फ्लैटों का आवंटन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार कितने फ्लैटों का आवंटन किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठे ।

Acquisition of Land by DDA

264. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the aim in launching the Rohini Scheme by DDA ;

(b) the total area of land acquired by DDA and the rate at which the land was acquired and the rate of compensation paid to the farmers for the acquisition of their land ;

(c) the rate at which the land is being sold by DDA and what is the rationale in fixing the land prices ; and

(d) how far the selling price of the land is in consonance with the DDA's objective of containing the speculation of land prices in the Capital ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) :

(a) The aim is to bridge the gap of housing shortage in all categories in Delhi.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The rates at which the land is being sold by the DDA are as under :

Category	Size of plot sq. m.	Rate per sq. m.
(i) EWS/Janta	26	Rs. 100/-
(ii) LIG	32	Rs. 125/-
(iii) LIG	48	Rs. 150/-
(iv) MIG	60	Rs. 200/-
(v) MIG	90	Rs. 200/-

According to the scheme of large scale acquisition Development and Disposal of land in Delhi as embodied in the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs letter dated 2.5.61, residential plots are to be allotted at predetermined rates comprising :—

- (i) Cost of acquisition.
- (ii) Cost of development.
- (iii) Additional Charges.

The predetermined rates in the above mentioned cases have been fixed by taking into account these three elements.

(d) In Rohini, DDA proposes to develop 1,17,000 plots. The very idea of offering plots in such a large number is to arrest the trend of rising land prices. The plots have further been offered at very economical rates. They are being sold at Rs. 100-200 per sq. mtr. Restrictions have also been imposed on permission for sale so as to discourage speculation.

Seepage in LIG Flats of Vikas Puri

265. SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a heavy seepage in LIG flats of Pocket KG-II, Vikas Puri, New Delhi (particularly in flats Nos. 212, 215, 213, 211, 203, 205, 194) on account of consumption of sub-standard material ;

(b) whether a number of times the allottee of these flats have made requests in writing to the concerned Assistant Engineer/Junior Engineer to attend to the work on priority basis but so far no action has been taken in the matter ;

(c) whether due to this heavy seepage, there is an imminent danger to the structure of entire block ; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to remove this seepage on priority basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). The seepage in these flats is mainly due to the lack of proper day-to-day maintenance of overhead tanks, waste pipes, water supply lines, etc., by the allottees/welfare agencies. Complaints whenever received from the allottees in this regard have been/are being looked into and defects in the construction work, if any noticed, are being rectified. There is no danger to the structure of the block.

Supply of Wheat and Edible Oil to West Bengal

266. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of additional wheat presently made available to West Bengal for distribution through the public distribution system ;

(b) the quantity of edible oil allocated to the State during the current year ;

(c) whether West Bengal Government had asked for an increase in the existing quota ; and

(d) if so, the Centre's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) An additional quantity of 21,000 tonnes of wheat per month has been allocated from the Central Pool to the Government of West Bengal for public distribution system since January, 1984.

(b) A quantity of 41,000 tonnes of edible oils has been allocated to the State Government for public distribution system till February, 1984 during the current oil year 1983-84.

(c) and (d). In response to an offer made by the Central Government for additional allocation of wheat for public distribution system to the extent of 20% of the existing

allocation, the Government of West Bengal asked for increase in their monthly allotment from the level of 1,05,000 tonnes to 1,45,000 tonnes of wheat. The monthly allocation of wheat for public distribution system to the State was, however, raised to 1,26,000 tonnes per month from January, 1984. The State Government has not asked for any increase in the current level of allocation of edible oils.

Setting up of National Level Federations to Boost Production of Oilseeds and Pulses

267. SHRI BALASAHAB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two national level federations are proposed to be set up to give a boost to the production of oilseeds and pulses ;

(b) whether Government will consider to give minikits or pesticides and oilseeds, accompanied by a small brochure containing necessary instructions of their proper use, to the small farmers free of cost to boost the production of oilseeds and pulses at large scale ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Increased production of oilseeds and pulses require adequate marketing support at various levels to protect the interest of farmers. The existing cooperative marketing structure in the states and the NAFED (National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation) are at present dealing with marketing of pulses and oilseeds. Separate National Federations for pulses and also for oilseeds will be organised, if necessary, keeping in view the performance of the existing structure to support the increasing production.

(b) and (c). The existing schemes envisage supply of minikits of improved varieties of oilseeds and pulses and also fertilisers, particularly, to the small, marginal, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

farmers. There is proposal to include pesticides also in the minikits to be supplied to these classes of farmers alongwith informative pamphlets, for increasing production of pulses and oilseeds.

Manufacture and Marketing of Spurious Pesticides and Fertilisers

268. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacture and marketing of spurious pesticides is going on in a large scale in the country ;

(b) whether State Governments have been asked by the Centre to strengthen quality control arrangements for vital agricultural inputs ;

(c) what has been the reaction of State Governments thereto ; and

(d) what stringent punishment is considered for unscrupulous manufacturers and adulterators of pesticides and fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government has not received any report of large scale manufacture and marketing of spurious pesticides in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Governments have, from time to time, been advised to strengthen quality control arrangements for inputs. Recently, the Union Minister for Agriculture has also written to the Chief Ministers of all States/Union Territory Administrations in this regard.

(c) The response from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations has been very encouraging. Already the Centre and the State Governments have taken a number of steps to ensure supply of pesticides, fertilisers and seeds of good quality. A number of testing laboratories have been set up for pesticides and fertilisers in the States besides the Central laboratories. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to gear up and strengthen the enforcement machi-

nery besides augmenting the existing analysis facility of the agricultural inputs so that more number of samples are drawn and analysed. They have also been advised to undertake more frequent inspection of dealers/distributors as well as to draw and analyse more samples.

(d) The existing provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, the Fertiliser Control Order, and the Insecticides Act along with rules framed thereunder are considered to be adequate for action against the unscrupulous manufacturers and adulterators of pesticides and fertilisers.

चावल का आयात

269. श्री राम प्यारे एतिका : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार चावल आयात करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किससे मात्रा में और इयाकों किन-किन शर्तों और किन-किन देशों से आयात किया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में कमी के कारण चावल का आयात करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके आयात से कमी पूरी हो जाएगी ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम०एस० संजीवी राव) (क) और (ख) : सरकार जब कभी आवश्यक और व्यवहार्य समझती है और उस समय उपलब्ध शर्तों पर, खानानों का आयात करने का वैकल्प अपने पास रखती है।

(ग) और (घ) : देश में 1982-83 के दौरान सूखे की स्थिति का कारण गैरवैज्ञानिक वितरण प्रणाली पर अत्यधिक दबाव की दृष्टि से सरकारी एजेंसियों के पास स्टॉक में वृद्धि करने के लिए

हाल ही में चावल का आयात करना आवश्यक समझा गया था।

Revival of Measures having Effect on Rise in Prices

270. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have of late considered reviving some of the measures which had evident and salutary effect of containing the prices such as the price list display, price tags system and the broadcasting and telecasting of retail prices, enforced during 1975-77, which had been withdrawn in 1977 ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same especially in view of the ever-rising trend of prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The question of reviving the scheme for displaying prices of essential commodities does not arise as all the State Governments/U.Ts. have already issued price/stock display orders under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and are duly enforcing them. Price display is also mandatory on packaged commodities under the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977. In-sofar as All India Radio is concerned wholesale prices of agricultural products are announced in the Farm and Home Programmes meant for farmers and other rural listeners. Besides, the prices of essential commodities prevailing in Super Bazar are broadcast daily from the Delhi Station of the All India Rad.o. Door-darshan Kendra, Delhi, is telecasting the rates of essential commodities regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Scheme to Recoup Drought Loss in Kerala

271. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main schemes submitted by Government of Kerala for recouping the loss suffered by it due to drought ; and

(b) the financial assistance given by the Centre so far to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The State Government submitted memoranda for drought relief in January and March, 1983 seeking Central assistance for Rs 23.56 crore and Rs 229.60 crore respectively. Ceilings of Central assistance for Rs. 4.10 crores for 1982-83 and Rs. 42.46 crores for 1983-84 were sanctioned for drought relief to the State. An additional amount of Rs 49 lakh has been provided for development of coconut through the Coconut Development Board for removal of root wilt affected palms and supply of coconut seedlings.

Wholesale Price Index of Essential Commodities

272. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wholesale price index of essential commodities continued to rise for the last few months ;

(b) if so, month-wise variation of the wholesale price index of the essential commodities during the year 1983 and for 1984 and how does it compare with that of the previous year ;

(c) the reasons for this continued rise in prices despite increased agricultural production ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to check the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) In the past three months ending January, 1984, there has been a mixed trend in the wholesale price indices of various commodities. The prices of some

commodities have moved down, some have gone up and some have remained more or less steady.

(b) The month-wise variation in the wholesale price indices of selected commodities, during the 12 months of 1983 and January 1984, is given in statement attached. (See Col. III-114) The prices of various essential commodities have been generally higher in January, 1984, over January 1983.

(c) The increase in the prices of some essential commodities during the past few months may be mainly attributed to the continued impact of the severe drought of 1982 and also because of lean period for some commodities. The prices of coal have been increased.

(d) The main thrust of the Government policy has been to increase the production of various commodities, especially of those in short supply. Domestic supply of some important commodities is also supplemented by imports. The Public Distribution System, through which several essential commodities are being distributed to the people throughout the country, is being strengthened and expanded. The State Governments and Union Territories Administrations have been requested from time to time to strictly enforce the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations in order to check black marketing, hoarding etc.

चीनी की उत्पादन लागत कम करना

273. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी उद्योग को उत्पादन लागत में कमी करने की सलाह दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस सम्बन्ध में कबोरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नाग-

Statement

Commodities	Jan. 83	Feb. 83	Mar. 83	Apr. 83	May, 83	Jun. 83	Jul. 83	Aug. 83	Sep. 83	Oct. 83	Nov. 83	Dec. 83	Jan. 84
	Dec. 82	Jan. 83	Feb. 83	Mar. 83	Apr. 83	May, 83	Jun. 83	Jul. 83	Aug. 83	Sep. 83	Oct. 83	Nov. 83	Dec. 83
Rice	-0.2	+3.8	+1.2	+1.8	+2.4	+3.3	+3.8	+3.6	+0.1	-3.5	-4.8	-4.1	-1.1
Wheat	-6.6	+6.0	Steady	-8.9	-6.2	+0.5	+1.1	-0.8	Steady	+0.1	+2.1	+0.5	+3.1
Jowar	+1.5	+6	+2.0	-2.9	+3.5	+0.6	+3.8	+2.0	-2.0	+0.7	+0.6	+6.8	-3.0
Bajra	+3.2	+4.7	+2.1	+3.6	+6.2	-3.3	+1.3	-2.5	-8.9	-7.0	+1.4	+4.7	-0.1
Gram	-4.7	-1.9	-1.5	-2.7	+1.1	-1.3	-1.7	+5.1	+0.3	+0.4	+10.1	+10.6	+8.9
Arhar	+1.4	-0.6	+0.8	-1.3	+2.6	-3.3	+9.5	+2.1	-1.4	-0.7	+2.6	+5.0	-0.9
Moong	+1.5	+1.3	+5.1	+7.7	+5.2	+0.8	+6.2	+0.7	-6.9	-5.2	+1.5	+2.6	+9.1
Masoor	-6.3	-4.0	Steady	+5.2	+6.5	-0.1	+1.1	+4.0	+1.2	-0.5	+8.0	+12.3	+11.2
Urud	+0.8	+3.9	-1.7	+8.8	+3.8	+1.8	+5.7	+5.1	-2.3	-0.7	-2.2	+4.3	+5.7
Potatoes	-18.2	+4.4	+18.1	+24.3	+21.2	Steady	+13.0	+7.8	+12.0	-7.4	+12.1	-23.0	-20.7
Onions	-3.8	-23.5	-3.2	-0.4	+9.5	+6.7	+26.7	+13.7	+19.4	-5.8	+9.0	-5.1	-31.5
Vanaspati	-0.2	-0.7	+0.1	Steady	+1.0	+0.3	-0.6	-0.2	+0.2	-0.9	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5
Mustard oil	-1.1	-0.6	-3.0	+0.5	+4.9	+6.8	-0.4	+3.1	+2.5	+2.2	+10.2	+14.3	+6.5
Coconut oil	+6.4	+0.2	-6.3	-1.3	+1.5	+8.1	+6.0	+1.1	+5.0	+7.1	+10.5	+8.1	+2.8
Gingelly oil	+4.9	+0.5	+1.2	+3.6	+3.0	-8.3	+1.1	+2.4	-1.8	-3.0	+2.3	+7.2	+3.5
Milk	+0.1	+1.3	-0.2	+0.7	+5.1	Steady	+0.2	+0.4	+2.7	+1.8	+0.5	+1.2	-0.5
Fish	+0.2	+4.9	-7.7	+4.8	-0.4	+0.1	+2.0	+8.0	-9.9	-1.9	-3.8	-2.6	+6.3

Meat	+0.4	+1.0	+1.2	Steady	Steady	Steady	-0.3	+0.6	Steady	Steady	+2.2	+0.7	Steady
Sugar	Steady	+1.6	+0.8	+1.5	+3.8	Steady	-1.2	-1.4	+0.3	-1.2	+0.3	+1.1	Steady
Groundnut oil	+1.9	-1.1	-0.6	+2.4	+5.3	-0.5	+3.7	+8.8	+2.9	-4.8	-6.8	-3.0	+2.8
	+2.5	-1.9	+0.7	+15.0	+13.0	+2.4	+5.0	+9.3	+8.2	+2.3	-12.8	-11.4	+8.1
Kerosene	Steady	+12.5	+2.9	-8.1	+0.6	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Atta	+4.0	-3.9	Steady	+5.7	+3.6	Steady	-1.6	-6.3	-1.9	-3.3	+1.7	-2.3	+6.8
Chillies	-12.9	-9.1	-4.7	-0.1	-2.9	-0.7	+5.1	-5.6	-5.3	+7.0	+16.9	-5.6	-6.9
Tea	+12.7	+2.2	+13.8	-0.1	+7.0	+11.5	-8.3	-2.8	+8.9	+4.5	+7.9	+3.7	-6.3
Matches	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Salt	-3.2	Steady	-3.9	+0.7	Steady	+1.0	+1.4	+2.3	-0.4	+0.7	+0.2	+3.0	-0.6
Soap	Steady	Steady	Steady	+1.1	+3.5	+1.9	Steady	+0.9	Steady	+2.6	-2.5	+1.0	+1.5
Cotton cloth (Mills)	+0.3	Steady	+0.5	+1.0	+0.6	+0.4	Steady	Steady	+0.1	+0.1	Steady	Steady	+0.1
All Commodities	+0.2	+0.8	+0.9	+1.5	+2.5	+0.7	+1.1	+1.6	+0.5	+0.2	-0.3	Steady	+1.2

निक प्रत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम०एस० संजीवी राव) (क) और (ख) : गन्ने की लागत जोकि उसकी किस्म के संदर्भ में और एक जोन से दूसरे जोन में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है, चीनी की उत्पादन लागत का लगभग 70 प्रतिशत बैठती है। लागत के अन्य अवयवों जैसा कि रूपान्तरण लागत, आदि पर, विशेषज्ञ निकायों द्वारा तैयार किए गए पैरामीटरों के संदर्भ में विचार किया जाता है। क्योंकि उद्योग पर लागू लेवी मूल्य उप-युक्त के संदर्भ में निर्धारित किए जाते हैं इंगलैंड इन आधारों पर उद्योग को परामर्श देने का कोई अवसर नहीं आया है यद्यपि चर्चियों, तथा सेमिनारों में चीनी उद्योग को अधिक कुशल तथा लागत की दृष्टि से प्रतियोगी बनने की आवश्यकता पर हमेशा बल दिया गया है।

Price Rise of Essential Commodities

274. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the rise in prices of essential commodities has taken a spark in recent months ;

(b) the reasons thereof ;

(c) the proposals of Government to check the rise in prices ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) There has been a mixed trend in the prices of various essential commodities during the past three months ending January, 1984. While the prices of a few commodities have declined, the prices of some commodities have moved up. The prices of some other commodities have remained more or less steady during the same period.

(b) The increase in the prices of some

commodities during this period may be mainly attributed to the continued impact of the drought of 1982 and also the lean period for the rabi crops.

(c) and (d). The main thrust of the Government policy is on increasing the production of various essential commodities. To increase the domestic availability of certain essential commodities like edible oils, petroleum products, cereals and pulses, imports are also made. The public distribution network is being strengthened and expanded. The allocations of various commodities for distribution through the public distribution system are generally higher than that of last year. The State Governments are being advised from time to time to enforce vigorously the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations.

Country-wise Consumption of Milk

275. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the country-wise per capita consumption of milk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Figures of per capita consumption of milk country-wise are not available.

Financial Assistance for Tista Project

276. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government are going to sanction the financial assistance necessary to complete the Tista Project on which the State Government of West Bengal had already spent about Rs. 40 crores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Considering the advanced stage of the project and the necessity to complete the work in the river portion before the monsoon season it has been agreed to provide a special Central Assistance of Rs. 5 crores over and above the Rs. 28 crores to be spent by the Govern-

ment of West Bengal on the Tista Barrage Project during 1983-84.

Supply of Wheat and Rice to Poor People at Cheaper Rates

277. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Central Government announced that cheaper rice and wheat would be made available to the poor throughout the country ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the quality and quantity to be made available to the poor ; and

(c) whether any directive has also been issued to the States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). According to the decision taken by the Central Government recently that part payment of wages in foodgrains at the rate of 1 kg. per manday to the workers engaged in National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme will be at subsidised rates. Wheat of fair average quality (FAQ) will be provided to them at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. In case of rice, common rice is to be distributed at Rs. 1.85 per kg. If rice of common variety is not available, fine and superfine qualities are to be provided, the price to be charged will be Rs. 1.95 per kg. for fine variety and Rs. 2.10 per kg. for superfine variety.

Instructions have been issued to the State Governments/U.T. Administration to make arrangements to ensure that 1 kg. of foodgrains per person per day are supplied to the entitled labourers under NREP/RLEGP at a subsidised rate.

Guidelines to Boost Production of Dryland Farming

278. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sent guidelines to various States to boost production of dryland Farming ;

(b) whether the problems faced by States in increasing dryland farming have come to the notice of Government ;

(c) if so, the extent of assistance given to the States to remove their difficulties and to increase dryland farming ; and

(d) the Central schemes adopted therefor and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A field Manual on Dryland Agriculture containing State and region-wise guidelines has been prepared and forwarded to all States.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Technological financial and research support have been given to States for evolution and adoption of modern dryfarming technology.

(d) Details of the Schemes are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

(1) All-India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture :—

Intensive research is being carried out at 23 locations in various agro-climatic regions on various aspects of Dryland Farming for evolving location specific package of practices.

(2) Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology for Dry Farming Areas :—

This is a comprehensive watershed development scheme including scientific management of rain water, land development, improved cropping systems, afforestation, pasture development, etc., for increasing and stabilising production under rainfed conditions. An area of 600-700 hec. (a cluster of 6-7 sub-water-sheds) will be developed in each of the 19 districts located in 15 States representing various agro-climatic regions. This scheme is wholly financed by Central Government.

(3) Development of Dryland Agriculture—Popularisation of Seed-cum-Fertilizer Drills, Growing of Improved Crop Varieties, Application of Fertilizers, etc :—

This scheme is also proposed to be launched in the same 19 districts of 15 States. The main thrust is to demonstrate the effect of inputs and implements and provide Seed cum-Fertilizer Drills at subsidised rates. During Sixth Five Year Plan, 7,200 demonstrations of 0.5 hec. each covering an area of 3,600 hec. will be laid out and 4,000 farming families will be provided Seed-Cum-Fertilizer Drills at a subsidised rates. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme and the cost will be shared between Central and concerned States at fifty-fifty basis.

(4) Development of Model Watersheds :—

A total number of 42 model watersheds, including 1 mentioned at serial No. 2 above, are being developed jointly by Central Government, concerned State Governments, Research Institutions of I.C.A.R. and State Agricultural Universities. These watersheds would serve as focal points from where refined and improved technology would radiate to adjoining areas.

(5) Drought-Prone Areas Programme :—

This scheme is being operated in 76 districts and 11 States and is based primarily on the principle of watershed development for scientific utilisation of ecological resource to enhance and stabilise production under rainfed countries.

Losses in FCI

279. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :
SHRI BAPUSAHEB
PARULEKAR :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India has incurred heavy losses during the year 1981-82 ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of its food-grains damaged/lost in 1981, 1982 and 1983 ;

(c) the value thereof ; and

(d) steps taken to minimise this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The percentage of loss with reference to the total volume of operations in 1981-82 showed a decline as compared to the previous year.

(b) and (c). The total quantity and value of foodgrains lost by way of shortages and damage during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given below :—

	Quantity (Lakh M.T.)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	6.43	104.60
1981-82	6.51	120.05
1982-83	7.40	146.92

(d) With a view to minimising the losses, various measures such as proper weighment at both loading and unloading points, reduction of open storage, tightening up of security arrangements at depots, improving storage and handling technology, physical

verification of stocks at the depots by special squads, streamlining of the reporting system regarding the receipts, issue and closing stocks etc., have been taken by the Corporation.

Different Wage Structure of Labourers in F.C.I.

280. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH :
SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India's departmentalised handling labour in its godowns in West Bengal are being paid revised wages on the same scale as that of the port and dock workers ;

(b) if so, the details ;

(c) whether such workers in Delhi, U.P., Bihar, Orissa and Assam are denied revised

wages in violation of principles of equal pay for equal work ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to revise their wages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The departmental workers of the FCI working in ports and docks of Calcutta and in the port-city godowns are paid the same wage-scales as port and dock workers. A statement indicating the wage structure is attached.

(c) and (d). The departmental workers in Delhi and U.P. are being paid wages as per wage-structure evolved for them in 1978. The departmental workers of Assam, Bihar and Orissa are being paid wages as per award given by Justice Mitra in an arbitration. Further revision of wages was also considered but the offer is not acceptable to the union and they have filed a writ in the Supreme Court.

Statement

Wage Structure (W.E.F. 1.1.1980)

(For FCI Departmental Workers in Godowns in Port-City of Calcutta in West Bengal)

Category	Sardar or equivalent	Mondal or equivalent	Handling labour or equivalent	Ancillary labour or equivalent
(a) Scales of pay :	Rs. 400-11-411- EB-12-495- EB-14-635	Rs. 70-11- 425-EB-12- 533-EB-13- 598	Rs. 350-9-386- EB-10-436-EB- 11-524	Rs. 330-8-370 EB-9-415-EB 10-475
(b) Fixed Dearness Allowances :		Basic Pay Rs.		Fixed Dearness Allowance Rs.
		325-346		186.90
		347-366		191.90
		367-376		194.40
		377-386		196.90
		387-396		199.40
		397-464		201.90
		465-475		204.40
		476-487		206.90
		488-498		209.40
		499-594		211.90
		595-729		214.40

(c) Variable Dearness Allowance : @ Rs. 1.30 per point above CPI No. 363(1960-100) at all levels of pay.

(d) Fixed Special Allowance :		For employees/workers already on roll on 31.12.79	For workers appointed on or after 1.1.80 to the minimum of the lowest scale
	Range of Basic pay	Rate per month	
	Rs.	Rs.	
	325-400	83.00	Rs. 75/- per month for the first year and Rs. 83/- per month thereafter
	401-500	93.00	
	501-600	100.00	
	601-700	110.00	

(e) House Rent Allowance : No H.R.A. is payable.

(f) City Compensatory Allowance : No CCA is payable.

Structural Defects in the D.D.A. Flats at Kalkaji, etc.

281. SHRI GULSHAN AHMED : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.D.A. has received a report about structural defects in residential flats constructed at Kalkaji etc., in Delhi as reported in Indian Express dated 3 March, 1983 ;

(b) if so, details of the report and the Housing Schemes wherein major structural and other defects have been found and details of such defects ;

(c) what action has been taken to remove the defects or to compensate the allottees of such flats ;

(d) what action has been taken against guilty officials of DDA ; and

(e) what remedial measures have been taken for future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Reports on Floods from States

282. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the reports from all the States which were affected by the floods during 1983 ;

(b) if so, how much aid was provided to these States by the Centre ;

(c) how much aid will be required by these States to meet the damage caused by the floods ; and

(d) whether all the reports have been examined by Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and U.T. of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry have furnished Memoranda seeking Central assistance for flood relief during the year 1983. The State of Bihar, Orissa, Kerala and West Bengal have not sought any Central assistance on this

account.

(b) and (c). On the basis of reports of Central Teams and recommendations of High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of Central assistance of Rs. 275.78 crores have so far been sanctioned to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Tripura, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and U.T. of Pondicherry for flood/cyclone relief.

(d) The request for Central assistance for the States of Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Nagaland are under processing. However, pending the issue of final sanction, a Ways and Means advance of Rs. 15.00 crores to Tamil Nadu and Rs. 1.00 crores to Sikkim have been released to meet the emergent relief expenditure. The Government of Nagaland submitted Memorandum only in the end of January, 1984. The additional requirements for flood relief of the States of Maharashtra, Meghalaya and U.T. of Pondicherry are also under processing. The U.T. of Goa, Daman and Diu have been asked to meet the expenditure from their own resources.

Setting up of Sports Authority of India

283. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN :
PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in constituting the Sports Authority of India under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister ; and

(b) whether the All India Sports Council will be wound-up after constituting the Sports Authority of India ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

(a) The Government Resolution on the Sports Authority of India has already been issued on 25th January, 1984.

(b) A decision as to winding up or other-

wise of the All India Council of Sports will be taken in due course.

service rendered by the C.P.C.

284. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Consumer Protection Council has been rendering useful service to the consumers for whose benefit it has been established ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the said Council and the action taken thereon so far by the Central Government and the State Governments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The Consumer Protection Council has been set up with the object of giving a higher direction and purpose to the consumer protection movement in the country, and to advise Government on all matters having a bearing on the interest of the consumers including measures to be taken by different Ministries/Departments administratively concerned with the laws dealing with the various aspects of consumer protection.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

The Council, in its first meeting held on 26.11.1983 made the following recommendations :

(i) A small working group should be set up under the aegis of Consumer protection Council, including representatives of the concerned Departments. This would consult the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations regarding any changes in consumer protection laws considered appropriate by them. After further consultation with the concerned Ministries administering these laws, suitable changes required from the point of view of consumer protection

be suggested.

- (ii) A similar review should be done in respect of general administrative arrangements of the States/Union Territories. Administrative procedures, helpful in protecting consumer rights, would be identified and reinforced. It might be necessary to simplify certain procedures in this regard.
- (iii) State Government would be advised to gear up the implementation of the existing laws relating to consumer protection. They will be requested to help voluntary organisations in a more positive manner in their efforts to create consumer rights consciousness. This would help in achieving the objective of sovereignty of the consumer.

A Working Group has been set up to consult State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for changes considered appropriate in the existing legal framework. The State Governments have been addressed in this connection.

Supply of Wheat and Rice to Poor People in Rural Areas

285. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU :
SHRI N.E. HORO :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have announced that wheat and rice would be made available to poor persons working in the rural areas throughout the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government have also considered the category of poor labour working in the projects and are rice-eaters, particularly in the Southern regions ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the

number of persons to be affected under this scheme ; and

(d) the States where this scheme has been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d). According to the decision taken by the Central Government recently, one Kilogram of foodgrains per person per day will be provided at subsidised rates to workers engaged under the programmes of NREP/RLEGP. Wheat will be provided to them at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. In case of rice, common rice is to be distributed at Rs. 1.85 per kg. If rice of common variety is not available, and fine and superfine varieties are to be supplied, the price to be charged will be Rs. 1.95 per kg. for fine variety and Rs. 2.10 per kg. for superfine variety.

The scheme covers all the workers under NREP/RLEGP in all the States/UTs.

Diseases Affecting Coconut Trees in Kerala

286. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research has been conducted into the root wilt and leaf-rot diseases affecting the coconut trees in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to eradicate these diseases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Research is being conducted on the root wilt and leaf-rot diseases of coconut in Kerala mainly at the Regional Research Station, Kayangulam of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Research is being conducted on the Root

Wilt and Leaf Rot diseases of coconut in Kerala mainly at the Regional Research Station, Kayangulam of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The precise cause of the Root Wilt disease has not yet been finally established. Various types of micro-organisms like fungi, bacteria, nematodes, viruses and micoplasma like organisms (MLOs) have been reported to be associated with the diseased palms. Of these, the MLOs have been found to be consistently associated with the diseased palms only. Further researches on the transmission and possible associated insect vectors of the disease are being carried out in an intensive research programme of the Institute.

The Leaf Rot disease is caused by a fungus called *Bipolaris halodes* which is generally found associated with Root Wilt afflicted palms. The two maladies together lead to accelerated development of the disease symptoms. The Leaf Rot disease by itself is not known to cause serious damage.

Even though the cause of the Root Wilt disease is yet to be finally established, the scientists after detailed investigations have suggested the following ameliorative measures which are known to substantially reduce losses due to these diseases :

(i) Collection and screening of different cultivars and hybrids of coconuts for disease tolerance and high yield under good management practices. Already 2500 nuts of 24 different types were collected by the C.P.C.R.I. scientists from the Polynesian and Solomon islands in 1982 and grown under quarantine conditions in the Andaman Nicobar Islands. This germplasm will be screened against root wilt disease and the resistant ones will be used for upgrading our indigenous coconut types.

(ii) Adaptive research programmes to contain and prevent further spread of the disease, in the Northern border in Trichur district after removal of all disease affected palms, carry out prophylactic plant protection measures on soil and adjacent palms, plant quality seedlings raised in disease free areas.

(iii) Rehabilitation of affected plantations by adopting a set of package of practices like organic recycling, mixed cropping/inter-cropping, addition of plant nutrients, spraying fungicides and adopting good management.

Ban on Cultivation of Kesari Dal

287. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. C. Gopalan of Nutrition Foundation of India and other top nutrition experts have suggested to Government the immediate ban on the cultivation of kesari dal in India ;

(b) whether the use of Kesari dal (*Lathyrus Sativus*) as a staple food causes the dreadful crippling diseases called 'Lathyrism' ;

(c) whether the expert team of Nutrition Foundation of India had made extensive studies on all dimensions of this problem in Rewa and other parts of M.P. ;

(d) whether Government will bring some legislation to ban cultivation of kesari dal and/or restrict the distribution and sale or payment as wages of kesari dal ; and

(e) if not, what other steps have been contemplated to stop Lathyrism, a preventable disease in poor farmers and bonded labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The disease occurs in a proportion of those who regularly consume *Lathyrus Sativus* in large amounts and is rarely seen among populations that consume *Lathyrus* in small quantities as a subsidiary to other major staples.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). (1) The cultivation of Kesari Dal has been banned in Uttar Pradesh.

(2) The Government of India do not propose to enact a Legislation to ban its cultivation.

(3) However, under Rule 44-A of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act-1955, it has been provided that no person in any State shall sell or offer or expose for sale or have in his possession for the purpose of sale under any description or for use as an ingredient in the preparation of any article of food intended for sale 'Kesari Dal' and its products in any form. Notification giving effect to the aforesaid prohibition are required to be issued by the State Governments. All the States except Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have prohibited the use of 'Kesari Dal' for human consumption.

(4) As regards payment of wages in the form of Kesari Dal, the Government of Madhya Pradesh have issued notification according to which the wages are payable in cash to the agricultural labour is.

(5) The remedial measures to reduce the toxic effect of Kesari Dal are as under :—

(i) A simple method by which the toxin content of the Kesari Dal can be easily removed has been evolved by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad. The toxin is soluble in water and if the 'dal' is soaked in ordinary water for one night, the water drained, it can be consumed without any harmful effect. (ii) The State Governments have been advised to cultivate low neuro-toxin varieties of Kesari Dal evolved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in order to replace the existing high neuro-toxin varieties. (iii) During 1983-84 the Government of India have provided funds to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for replacement of Kesari Dal by pulses and oilseeds.

Crop Insurance Scheme

288. SHRI K.T. KOSAIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of experimental crop insurance scheme that has been introduced

in the country and the results thereof ; and

(b) when the crop insurance scheme is likely to be introduced all over the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) An area based Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme is being operated by the General Insurance Corporation of India in collaboration with the State Governments since 1979, details of which are at Statement I. The scheme has since been adopted by twelve States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Details of State-wise coverage since 1979 are given in Statement II.

(b) It is for the State Government to adopt the insurance scheme. So far only 12 States have adopted the scheme. All the State Governments were impressed upon to adopt the scheme in a National Workshop on Crop Insurance which was held during February, 1983 where they participated.

Statement-I

*General Insurance Corporation of India
Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme (1978-79)
(as amended upto 5.5.1983)*

The General Insurance Corporation of India offers to introduce from Kharif 1978 Crop Season and on Pilot basis for 2-3 years, Crop Insurance Scheme as outlined hereunder in such of the States which agree to :—

(a) Participate as Co-insurers sharing claims as well as premiums to the extend of atleast 25%.

(b) provide all necessary technical and administrative assistance particularly by furnishing accurate data of crop cutting experiments (conducted by the State Governments from time to time) as per mutually agreed time schedule and also by directing the State Revenue and Agriculture Department to provide such assis-

tance as may be needed by GIC for work relating to these pilot schemes ;

- (c) accept the proposition that if the scheme has to continue beyond the Pilot State (i.e., after 2-3 years) the State Government would take over the responsibility either directly or through appropriate institutional arrangements.

2. Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme—Salient Features.

- (i) *Homogeneous Area Approach* : General Insurance Corporation's experience from 1973 to 1976 of Experimental Crop Insurance scheme has shown that Schemes based on individual approach would be uneconomic and unsuitable for implementation on a large scale. Hence this scheme will be based on Homogenous Area Approach. Under this approach, basic unit of area will be Taluka/ Tehsil/Revenue Circle. Premium rate as well as rate of indemnity for any given crop will be uniform for all farmers within each such area whatever is their actual yields.

- (ii) *Group Insurance* : In general, policies will be issued in the first phase in favour of District Co-operative Banks (in areas where co-operative Credit system is not effective they will be in favour of commercial banks) covering crops of their farmer members. In the case of such policies GIC will not deal with farmers. The financial institutions will be responsible to pay premium to GIC and also to discharge claims paid by GIC.

- (iii) *Crops* : Only one or two major food crops will be covered in each selected area in the first year. There will be no objection to cover non-food crops also, if adequate crop cutting data is available for such crops for the preceding 10 years. The insistence on 10 years data may be waived by GIC at its discretion.

- (iv) *Coverage to be crop-wise and season-*

wise : There will be a separate scheme for each crop and for each season.

- (v) *Selection of Area for the Pilot Schemes* : Selection of areas will be done by GIC in consultation with State Governments.

- (vi) *Schemes voluntary or compulsory* : Schemes would be on voluntary basis.

- (vii) *Scope of cover* : All Risks which operate during the insured crop season except the following :—

(a) War and allied risks.

(b) Nuclear risks.

- (viii) *Statistical Base* : Premium and Indemnity rate for each selected crop and season in each selected area will be determined on the basis of data of crop cutting experiments conducted by the State Governments for the preceding 10 or lesser number of years at the discretion of GIC.

- (ix) *Premium and Indemnity Tables* :—

- (a) Calculation is made on the basis of crop cutting data in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Kerala have shown that full indemnity in the case of crop losses is not feasible since premium rates for securing full indemnity would be anywhere upto 30% at which rate farmers cannot afford to pay premium. Therefore, premium and indemnity tables have been worked out on the basis that farmer will bear a portion of loss, which is called non-indemnifiable limit, varies from 20% to 50%. On this basis there will be a number of areas where premium rate will be well within 5% and many other areas where premium ranges from 5% to 10% of sum insured. Premium and Indemnity Tables for all States will be worked out after receipt of

complete data of crop cuttings from State Governments. It is proposed to select for the Pilot Scheme only such areas, where the non-indemnifiable limit does not exceed 40% and premium does not exceed 7½%.

(b) Indemnity to any farmer becomes payable only if the assessed yield in the insured areas is less than the guaranteed yield.

(c) *Basis of indemnity* : Indemnity payable will bear the same proportion to sum insured, which the indemnifiable shortfall in yield (maximum indemnifiable limit less actual yield as per crop cutting) bears to the maximum indemnifiable limit.

(x) *Overall limit of liability* :—

(a) The overall liability under all pilot schemes will be limited to Rs. 12 crores per annum. This will be achieved by limiting the total sum insured per State, per farmer and, if necessary per area also, which would ensure maximum possible spread of risks.

(b) The overall liability will be shared as under :—

GIC's maximum limit	Rs. 9 crores
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Minimum Aggregate liability of State Governments	Rs. 3 crores
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Rs. 12 crores

(c) If any State Government wants risks to be assumed in excess of the limits/sub-limits allotted by GIC, such excess shall be borne entirely by the State Government Crop Insurance Fund or the State Government's Insurance Deptt. as the case may be.

(xi) Crop Insurance Business shall be Direct Business. No Commission will be payable on such business.

(xii) *Collaboration with other Institutions* :

(a) *State Governments* : In addition to sharing premium and losses and furnishing crop cutting data and providing technical and administrative assistance as outlined in para 1 above the State Governments should link their agricultural extension programmes with crop insurance and undertake publicity for Crop Insurance through their existing media.

(b) *District Co-operative Banks and other Financing Institutions* : They would be responsible to pay crop insurance premium to GIC along-with Crop Insurance proposals and normal credit eligibility statements and also to receive indemnities, when they become payable and credit proportionate indemnity amounts to the accounts of their insured members.

(xiii) The maximum sum insured per farmer shall not generally exceed per annum

(a) In case of irrigated crops either 150% of crop loan or Rs. 10,000/- whichever is less and

(b) in the case of unirrigated crops either 150% of crop loan or Rs. 5,000/- whichever is less.

However, this limit may be relaxed by GIC in the case of any individual area depending upon the crop and scale of finance.

(xiv) *GIC's role in relation to Crop Insurance* : GIC proposes to implement Pilot Schemes upto 31.3.85 only as part of its pioneering research work, aimed at devising in due course viable schemes of crop insurance which are suitable for implementation on a

large scale. If these schemes are to be extended or continued, the Central/State Governments have to take them over entirely. At that stage

GIC's role would be limited to providing technical expertise and assistance.

Statement-II

Statement Showing Details of Coverage under the Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Kharif Season)

Sl No.	State	Area covered (Hect.)	No. of farmers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1979-80			
1.	Gujarat	1,361.68	1,057
2.	West Bengal	6,731.89	8,246
3.	Tamil Nadu	5,087.49	6,965
		-----	-----
		13,181.06	16,268
		-----	-----
1980-81			
1.	Gujarat	1,328.92	1,487
2.	West Bengal	13,927.21	17,915
3.	Tamil Nadu	3,446.88	4,040
		-----	-----
		18,703.01	23,442
		-----	-----
1981-82			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,865.23	5,482
2.	Haryana	1,187.40	809
3.	Himachal Pradesh	79.05	161
4.	Karnataka	356.44	318
5.	Maharashtra	4,031.72	6,096
6.	Orissa	2,569.08	2,434

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7.	Tamil Nadu	5,941.57	3,649
8.	West Bengal	4,522.28	5,882
		<u>24,552.77</u>	<u>24,831</u>
1982-83			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13,009.95	10,351
2.	Himachal Pradesh	204.92	44
3.	Karnataka	1,091.01	449
4.	Maharashtra	7,595.81	8,776
5.	Tamil Nadu	11,046.42	5,796
6.	Orissa	7,948.00	5,558
7.	West Bengal	9,960.86	12,455
8.	Madhya Pradesh	15,813.18	5,381
9.	Bihar	4,058.81	2,045
		<u>70,728.96</u>	<u>50,855</u>
1983-84 (Kharif Season)			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,504.84	4,701
2.	Bihar	5,698.75	3,364
3.	Haryana	117.00	18
4.	Karnataka	8,609.74	2,966
5.	Madhya Pradesh	5,087.52	2,405
6.	Maharashtra	5,944.09	7,913
7.	Orissa	8,329.68	6,447
8.	Tamil Nadu	8,741.03	3,637
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2,890.00	3,487
10.	West Bengal	2,119.48	3,441
		<u>53,642.13</u>	<u>38,379</u>

Reports of Committees on "Encroachment" and "Shifting Cultivation"

289. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations of the Committees on "Encroachment" and "Shifting Cultivation" to the Government ;

(b) whether these reports have been examined by his Ministry and the recommendations accepted ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Of the two Task Forces constituted separately on "Shifting Cultivation in India" and "Forest Encroachments", only the Task Force on "Shifting Cultivation in India" has submitted its report. The main recommendations of this Task Force are attached in Statement-I.

(b) and (c). The report of the Task Force on "Shifting Cultivation in India" was examined at the meeting of the Board on Shifting Cultivation.

The Board on Shifting Cultivation broadly endorsed the recommendations of the Task Force and also made some more recommendations which are attached in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Main recommendations of the Task Force on "Shifting Cultivation in India"

- (i) The magnitude of the problem of Shifting Cultivation in the country need to be estimated.
- (ii) The Central Government should finance and coordinate the programmes on shifting cultivation.
- (iii) The programmes should be designed with economic development of the 'area' as the key aim and should ensure that the beneficiaries also participate in the formulation of the

programmes.

- (iv) While watershed could be the major unit of management, programmes should cover the whole village for it is the social and administrative entity traditionally.
- (v) Single agency administration with multiple disciplines with bias towards Forestry and Forest-related activities is considered best suited.
- (vi) Model programme comprising components to benefit individual/family and the community at an investment of Rs. 30,000 per family.
- (vii) The Central Government should sponsor a programme with Rs. 50 crores outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan period. This fund should be utilised through schemes formulated by the individual States according to the individual requirements.

Statement-II

Additional recommendations of the Board on "Shifting Cultivation" made in its meetings held on 7th January, 1984

- (i) The population pressure as well as diversion of a section of new generations to other vocations should be kept in view while determining the scale of project implementation. It would be desirable to mobilise funds through various sources.
- (ii) Provision for food depots during the gestation period of alternate programmes could attract jhumiahs to accept the change.
- (iii) Organisational arrangements would have to be revised to coordinate multi-disciplinary activity and provide a single point planning and monitoring system.
- (iv) The collection of data on the extent of the problem of shifting cultivation by involving agencies such as National Statistical Organisation and National

Remote Sensing Agency is necessary. All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation should coordinate and watch over the information in this respect similar to other degradation hazards.

Increase in Prices of Essential Commodities

290. SHRI N.E. HORO :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :
SHRI BHIM SINGH :
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there had recently been increase in the price of levy sugar as well as other essential commodities ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government had increased the price of milk a few months ago and also of coal which affect the common man's budget as a result of which prices of other commodities would also go up ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) It is a fact that the retail price of levy sugar has been raised with effect from February 1, 1984. There has been a mixed trend in the prices of essential commodities during the past three months ending January, 1984. The prices of some commodities have moved down, some have gone up and some others have remained steady.

(b) and (c). It is a fact that Delhi Milk Scheme revised upwards the price of toned milk with effect from September 9, 1983 after a period of five years. Although the prices of coal have been increased with effect from

January 8, 1984, the price of soft coke, which is used as a domestic fuel, has been kept unchanged.

Supply of Rice Quota to Kerala

291. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quota of rice given to Kerala at the rate of 1 lakh 20 thousand tonnes has been reduced by ten thousand tonnes from December onwards resulting in price rise in open market in Kerala ; and

(b) will Government take steps to increase the allocation of rice quota to Kerala considering the fact that the consumption of wheat is static at the rate of 21,000 for the last so many months and it is difficult to change food habits in a short period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The monthly allocation of rice to the Government of Kerala which stood at the level of 95,000 tonnes in January, 1983 was raised to the level of 1,05,000 tonnes in April, 1983 and 1,10,000 tonnes in June, 1983 which has been maintained since then. At the request of the State Govt., additional ad hoc allocations of 10,000 tonnes per month were made during the months from August, 1983 to November, 1983 to enable the State Government to meet the increased demand in the lean season.

(b) Allocation of rice from the Central Pool to the various States including Kerala are made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. In view of the limited availability of stocks in the Central Pool, it has not been possible to increase the monthly allocation of rice to Kerala any further. However, the monthly allocation of wheat for public distribution system was

increased from 20,000 tonnes in March, 1983, to 25,000 tonnes in April, 1983, 30,000 tonnes in May, 1983 and 35,000 tonnes in June, 1983 and the same level of allocation has been maintained since then. The allocations from the Central Pool being supplemental in nature, it is not always possible to cater to the preferential food habits in entirety.

Performance of Indian Cricket Team

292. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor performance of Indian Cricket team in two successive series with Pakistan and West Indies ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to ensure a better performance in future ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The Indian cricket team drew the test series with the Pakistan cricket team but lost the series to the West Indies cricket team.

(b) and (c). Anxiety regarding the performance of the Indian team in the series against the West Indies cricket team has been brought to the notice of the Board of Control for Cricket in India which is responsible for the raising and maintenance of standard of cricket in India, so that it may take remedial steps.

Price rise of Commodities Supplied through FPS

293. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the prices of Commodities supplied through Fair Price Shops and Public Distribution outlets were increased and to what extent during the year 1983 ; and

(b) reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The essential commodities which are supplied by the Central Government to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for issue through the Public Distribution System are wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene, apart from soft coke and controlled cloth. Of these, the prices of wheat and kerosene were increased during the year 1983.

The price of wheat was enhanced from Rs. 160 to Rs. 172 per quintal with effect from 15.4.83 to neutralize the effect of the increased support price of wheat during 1983-84 season. The basic ceiling selling price in respect of Kerosene was raised to Rs. 1,644.93/Kl. with effect from 18.3.83 as a result of withdrawal of the dual pricing policy under which prices of Kerosene were fixed at Rs. 1,544.93/Kl. (subsidized) and Rs. 2844.93/Kl. (non-subsidized) effective from 15.2.83. The increase in the basic ceiling selling price of Kerosene was effected due to increase in the costs of production, operation and distribution, the development requirements of the petroleum sector, the balance of payment situation and the inclusion of actual railway freight in selling prices.

Acquisition of Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers

294. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government for the acquisition of deep sea trawlers during the current plan period ;

(b) if so, what target had been set for acquisition of deep sea trawlers during the Sixth Plan ;

(c) the number of trawlers acquired by different States in the present plan period so far ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government do not acquire deep sea fishing vessels for commercial purposes. However, entrepreneurs and firms are allowed to import these vessels or to get them constructed indigenously after availing of subsidy.

(b) During the Sixth Plan addition of 300 deep sea fishing vessels to the existing fleet was targeted. This was subsequently revised to 00. The break-up is as under :

(1) Chartered vessels	100
(2) Imported vessels	40
(3) Indigenous vessels	30
(4) Vessels arising from obligatory purchase under chartering	30

Total :	200

(c) and (d). No deep sea fishing vessel has been acquired by any of the State Undertakings during the present Plan period. However, the following State Sector Undertakings have been permitted to operate foreign fishing trawlers on charter :

(i) Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation Limited	10 Nos.
(ii) Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation	10 Nos.
(iii) Kerala Fisheries Corporation Limited.	4 Nos.

**M.P. Rajasthan Inter State Control Board
Decision to Upgrade Committee of
Water Regulation**

295. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M.P. Rajasthan Inter State Control Board in its meeting on 30th October, 1981 decided to

upgrade the Standing Committee No. 2 already set up for taking decision of the water regulation by including representative from Central Water Commission ;

(b) has this been implemented and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh has requested Government of India for convening a meeting for solving this problem and if so, action taken by Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Government of Rajasthan have reported that, in the meeting of the Inter-State Control Board of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan held at Jaipur on 30.10.1981, inclusion of the Member (Water Resources), Central Water Commission in the Standing Committee No. 2 was not even discussed. The decision in the meeting of the Board was that the Standing Committee No. 2 may be upgraded at the Government level and the Secretaries in Irrigation Departments, as also the technical members of the Electricity Board of the two State Governments be included.

Recently in an official level meeting of the two States convened by the Centre in January, 1984 the matter regarding timely and adequate supplies to Madhya Pradesh from Right Canal of Chambal Project and also inclusion of a Central representative in the Standing Committee No. 2 which looks into regulation of supplies to both Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were discussed. Representatives of both the States proposed that they would further look into this matter.

Implementation of Land Reform Measures

296. **KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid emphasis on expediting the implementation of land reform measures in the country during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, the details of the State-wise

review made on the implementation of the land reform measures during the plan period ;

(c) the specific land reform measures taken in Madhya Pradesh during the above plan period ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d). During the Sixth Plan period more than 7100 acres of land have been declared surplus. Since acquisition of surplus land proceedings have been going on for many years now, some land earlier declared surplus has been taken over during the Sixth Plan period. Thus 8238 acres have been taken possession of. A total area of 15173 acres have been distributed to 5923 eligible families during the same period.

Statement

The mid-term appraisal of the land reforms measures under the Sixth Five Year Plan, as made by the Planning Commission in August, 1983, noted that upto July, 1983, 43.31 lakh acres of land had been declared surplus under the revised land ceiling laws enacted in the light of the national guidelines of 1972. 29.15 lakh acres had been taken over by the State and out of this 20.05 lakh acres were distributed among 14.82 lakh families of landless agricultural workers and other sections of the rural poor. 6.15 lakh families belonged to the Scheduled Castes and 1.88 lakh families to the Scheduled Tribes. Together they constituted 54.15 per cent of the total number of beneficiary families and 52 per cent of the total area distributed.

Litigation arising from land ceiling measures has been the single most important factor standing in the way of distribution of more than 12 lakh acres of land declared

surplus under the revised land ceiling laws. The pendency of cases in civil courts is particularly high in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Within the given legal constraints, the State Governments are trying to get early disposal of these cases either by having special benches constituted for this purpose or by having special cells of lawyers and officials to monitor continuously the progress of cases.

Allotment of Imported Edible Oils to States for distribution through Fair Price Shops

297. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have stepped up the monthly allotment of imported edible oils to States for distribution through fair price shops ;

(b) if so, the monthly allotment made to each State/Union Territory during the year ;

(c) whether the issue price of imported edible oils differ in different States ; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The Central Government supply oils to all State Governments at a fixed price of Rs. 8,500/- per tonne in tins and Rs. 7,000/- per tonne in bulk. The State Governments are allowed to add handling and other incidental charges, local taxes, if any, and distribution cost to it. The issue price of imported edible oils under Public Distribution System thus differ from State to State.

Statement

Statement Showing Allocation of Imported Edible Oils made to States/Union Territories Under Public Distribution System during the Period from March 1983 to February, 1984

S. No.	Name of States/U.Ts.	(Qty. in M. Tonne)											
		March 1983	April 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	August 1983	September 1983	October 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	January 1984	February 1984
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3450	4000	4000	1500	6500	6500	7000	7000	9000	8000	7500	8000
2.	Assam	455	630	630	800	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	900
3.	Bihar	210	350	350	455	455	755	800	800	800	800	1200	1300
4.	Gujarat	3260	3600	3600	4500	7000	7000	700	7000	7000	5000	4500	5000
5.	Haryana	175	220	220	260	260	260	330	500	500	500	700	900
6.	Himachal Pradesh	455	625	625	790	790	790	790	1000	1000	1000	1030	1100
7.	J and K	65	120	120	170	170	270	270	270	270	270	270	300
8.	Karnataka	890	1235	1235	1700	1700	3700	3700	4500	4500	4000	3500	4000
9.	Kerala	1560	1950	1950	2325	2325	3325	4300	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1015	1030	1030	1050	1050	2050	2050	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
11.	Maharashtra	3860	4850	4850	5845	5845	7845	10000	12000	12500	11500	11000	11500
12.	Manipur	265	265	265	265	265	310	310	400	400	400	450	500
13.	Meghalaya	175	230	230	290	290	440	440	440	440	440	440	500
14.	Nagaland	55	60	60	65	65	100	100	150	200	200	250	300

15.	Orissa	510	770	770	1030	1030	2030	2030	2500	2500	2500	3000	3200
16.	Punjab	610	1130	1130	1645	1645	2645	2645	2645	2645	2645	2600	2600
17.	Rajasthan	190	350	350	510	510	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1000	1000
18.	Sikkim	130	155	155	180	180	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
19.	Tamil Nadu	2930	3530	3530	4500	4500	6500	7500	7500	7500	7000	7500	7500
20.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	50	50	60
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1695	2345	2345	2990	2990	2990	2990	2990	2990	2990	3000	4000
22.	West Bengal	4780	5950	5950	7045	7045	8545	9000	10000	10000	10000	10000	11000
23.	A and N. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	25	25	30	30	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
25.	Chandigarh	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	50
26.	D and Nagar Haveli	15	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
27.	Delhi	1040	1430	1430	1820	1820	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	240	295	295	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	400
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	15	15	15	20
30.	Mizoram	50	50	50	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	200
31.	Pondicherry	85	130	130	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	200
		28200	35355	35355	43370	61020	61048	66220	73160	75325	69775	69980	75000

Import of Fertilisers

298. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of fertilizers imported in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(b) the types, the quantities and the countries from where we imported for those respective years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A statement showing country wise and material-wise import of fertilisers during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is attached. (See Col. No. 157-160)

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास खाद्यान्नों का भण्डार

299. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास वर्ष 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 और जनवरी, 1984 में अलग-अलग कितना और कितने मूल्य का खाद्यान्न भण्डार था ;

(ख) उपरोक्त प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितनी मात्रा और कितने मूल्य के खाद्यान्न की क्षति हुई ;

(ग) खाद्यान्न की क्षति के क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) सरकार खाद्यान्न की क्षति के बारे में उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० एम० एस० सजीवी राव) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा भण्डारित खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा और मूल्य का ब्योरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

	मात्रा- लाख मी० टन में	मूल्य (करोड़ रु० में)
पहली अप्रैल, 1980 को	132.1	1792.16
पहली अप्रैल, 1981 को	91.4	1307.90
पहली अप्रैल, 1982 को	100.2	1708.30
पहली अप्रैल, 1983 का	112.3	2097.59
पहली जनवरी, 1984 को	119.2	2886.09

(ख) क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्नों की स्टॉक स्थिति और उनका मूल्य नीचे दिया जाता है :—

	मात्रा मी० टन में	मूल्य लाख रुपये में
पहली अप्रैल, 1980 को	74,785	307.39
पहली अप्रैल, 1981 को	75,717	389.99
पहली अप्रैल, 1982 को	98,009	558.29
पहली अप्रैल, 1983 को	90,701	463.75

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GDR		0.67	0.56	0.51	3.89	3.42	3.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway		0.89	0.72	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France		0.56	0.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium		0.44	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia		0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland		0.13	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong		—	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary		—	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia		—	0.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan		—	—	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada		—	—	—	5.58	3.96	3.52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Total		28.46	19.99	8.69	13.10	10.63	10.63	9.83	7.46	1.36	0.21	0.12	0.10
(v) Ammonium Sulphate				(vi) C.A.N.				(vii) NPK (17 : 17 : 17)					
USSR		0.20	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania		—	—	—	—	0.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	—
Total		0.20	0.06	—	—	0.74	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	—

तदनुरूपी वर्षों में जितनी मात्रा क्षतिग्रस्त मानी गई थी उसका ब्योरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

वर्ष	मात्रा (मी० टन में)
1979-80	8,670
1980-81	43,169
1981-82	77,911
1982-83	48,048

(ग) और (घ) : अधिकांशतः असामयिक वर्षा, बाढ़ों, तूफानों, जैसी दैवी विपदाओं के कारण ही कैप में तथा कुछ हद तक ढके हुए गोदामों में खाद्यान्न क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं। क्योंकि लापरवाही के कारण खाद्यान्नों को क्षति नहीं पहुंची है, इसलिए अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाई करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसाइटियों के लिए जमीन

300. श्री सज्जन कुमार :
श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसाइटियों के नाम व संख्या क्या है जो रजिस्टर्ड है परन्तु जिन्हे अभी तक जमीन नहीं दी गई है ; और

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार क्या

कार्यवाही कर रही है कि डी०डी०ए० द्वारा उन रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटियों को शीघ्र जमीन आबंटित की जाये ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) भूमि आबंटन के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास पंजीकृत 453 सहकारी सामूहिक आवास समितियों में से, 29 समितियां जिनके ब्योरे सलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं को भूमि का आबंटन किया गया है।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि इन 29 दोषी सामूहिक आवास समितियों के मामलों को बन्द कर दिया गया है। यदि कोई समिति ऐसी मांग करती है, तो दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण भूमि आबंटन करने के लिए उनके मामले पर गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार करने को तत्पर रहेगा।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	समिति का नाम	कारण
1	2	3
1.	अब्दुल फजल सहकारी सामूहिक आवास समिति	अन्तिम बैच को किए गए आबंटन के पश्चात ही समिति ने पूर्ण भुगतान किया।

1

2

3

2. न्यू लक्ष्मी	सहकारी सामूहिक आवास समिति	समिति ने अपेक्षित औपचारिकताएं पूरी नहीं की हैं।
3. विश्व विहार	—वही—	—वही—
4. जगदम्बा	—वही—	—वही—
5. पापुलर	—वही—	—वही—
6. शिवाजी	—वही—	—वही—
7. सीताराम	—वही—	—वही—
8. न्यू टाउन	—वही—	समिति ने भूमि लागत का केवल आंशिक भुगतान किया है।
9. शंकर	—वही—	—वही—
10. दत्ता राम	—वही—	—वही—
11. एकलव्य बिहार	—वही—	—वही—
12. जाटव	—वही—	—वही—
13. कंधारी	—वही—	समिति ने भूमि लागत की कोई राशि जमा नहीं की है।
14. एन० एस० आई० सी० एप्लाइ	—वही—	—वही—
15. पश्चिम बंगाल विस्थापित परसन्स	—	—
16. यंग ऐंजीन्यूटिव	—वही—	—वही—
17. ऐप्पल ट्रेडर्स	—वही—	—वही—
18. न्यू ज्योति	—वही—	—वही—
19. यंग प्रोफेशनलस	—वही—	—वही—
20. न्यू आदर्श	—वही—	—वही—
21. निशान्त	—वही—	—वही—

1	2	3
22. स्वरूप सदन	सहकारी सामूहिक आवास समिति	समिति ने भूमि लागत की कोई राशि जमा नहीं की है।
23. न्यू डी० जी० के०	—वही—	—वही—
24. माँडन	—वही—	रजिस्ट्रार ने सदस्यों की सूची को पुनर्जीवित/सत्यापित नहीं किया है
25. एपैक्स	—वही—	—वही—
26. एन० सी० ई० आर० टी०	—वही—	—वही—
27. डी० यू० जे०	—वही—	—वही—
28. चित्रगुप्त	—वही—	(1979 से पूर्व) समिति की आबंटन में रुचि नहीं है।
29. चित्रगुप्त (1979 में नये सिरे से पंजीकृत)	—वही—	समिति ने डी० डी० ए० में जमा राशि वापस ले ली है।

**Issue of Contracts by D.D.A. to
Nonexisting Firms**

301. SHRIMATI PRAMILA
DANDAVATE :
SHRI MOTIBHAI R.
CHAUDHARI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received
complaints about the issue of contracts by
the Delhi Development Authority to the
non-existing firms ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the particulars of the contractors
who were awarded contracts of over two
crores of rupees during the period 1982-83

and 1983-84 ; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been
instituted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) and (b). The Delhi Development
Authority have informed that a complaint
had been received that contract had been
awarded to M/s Jai Hind Investment and
Industries Ltd., which was alleged to be a
bogus and non-existing firm. The complaint
was investigated and was found to be incor-
rect and baseless.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) As stated against (a) and (b) above,
the complaint was investigated but was
found to be incorrect and baseless.

Statement

Particulars of Contractors who were Awarded Contracts of over Two Crores of Rupees during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84, by the Delhi Development Authority.

S. No.	Name of Work	Agency	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1982-83			
1.	C/o 540 SFS houses at Alaknanda Group-III	M/s P.C. Sharma and Co. Class-I Contractor	2.37
2.	C/o 54 Cat. III and 216 Cat. II flats under SFS near Desh Bandhu Gupta College Kalkaji.	M/s Anant Raj Agencies Class-I Contractor	2.10
3.	Supply of Prestressed concrete pipes.	M/s Jai Hind Investment and Industries Ltd.	2.00
4.	C/o. 560 MIG DUs at Bodella Pkt. DG-2, Group-I and II	M/s A.S. Sachdeva	2.22
5.	C/o. 640 MIG DUs at Bodella Pkt. DG-2, Group-III and IV.	M/s Vee Aar Builders	2.47
6.	D/o Land at Rohini Ph-I, SH : P/L Sewerlines in Sec. III and VIII	M/s Arvind Const. Co. (P) Ltd., 32/2, Hanuman Lane, New Delhi.	2.16
1983-84			
1.	C/o. 192 Cat. III M.S. Flats at Fast of Kailash under SFS Pkt. A and B	M/s Anant Raj Agencies	3.17
2.	C/o. Bhikaji Cama Bhawan at Distt. Centre Bhikaji Cama Place including water supply, sanitary works and drainage.	M/s Om Prakash Baldev Krishan	2.87
3.	C/o. 768 MIG DUs in Pkt. 8 Sec. VIII	M/s Anant Raj Agencies C-32, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	3.46

Interim Relief to FCI Employees

302. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether FCI in their Notification dated 1-12-1983 while granting Interim Relief to category IV/III employees had mentioned that in case the recommendation on Pay Revision were not received by 30th June, 1984 the payment of Interim Relief would be stopped ;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by FCI/Food Department to appoint a Pay Committee for FCI employees ;

(c) whether this Pay Committee is internal or external alongwith the particulars of members of Pay Committee and its Chairman alongwith the modalities being adopted by the Committee ; and

(d) the reaction of Government in case the competent authority have delayed the appointment of Pay Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Pay Committee is being set up by the Food Corporation of India with due approval of Government. The composition of the Committee has been decided and is being notified shortly. The Committee will evolve its own procedures for working.

(d) Does not arise.

Milk Production

303. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total milk production in the country (State-wise) ;

(b) whether Government are aware that per capita consumption of milk is the lowest in our country as compared to other countries of the World ; and

(c) the schemes that have been taken up by Government to increase the milk production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Estimated milk production in the country (State-wise) is given in the Statement attached.

(b) Since no survey of consumption pattern of milk is done in the country by any authoritative agency, figure of per capita consumption of milk is not available.

(c) The following schemes have been taken up at State/Central level :—

1. Intensive Cattle Development Project.
2. Key Village Scheme.
3. Cattle Breeding Farms.
4. Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Hessarghatta.
5. Coordinated Cattle Breeding Project (Progeny Testing Scheme).
6. Cross-breeding of indigenous non-descript and low producing cattle with exotic dairy breeds and improvement of buffaloes using frozen semen technique outside Operation Flood-II areas.
7. Gaushala Development Scheme.
8. Operation Flood Project.

Statement

Milk Production—Statewise 1982-83

S. No.	State/U.T.	Milk Production 1982-83 (000 tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2500
2.	Assam	543

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	2133
4.	Gujarat	2317
5.	Haryana	2300
6.	Himachal Pradesh	358
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	270
8.	Karnataka	1350
9.	Kerala	1010
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2510
11.	Maharashtra	1857
12.	Manipur	63
13.	Meghalaya	60
14.	Nagaland	4
15.	Orissa	322
16.	Punjab	3599
17.	Rajasthan	3400
18.	Tamil Nadu	1900
19.	Tripura	18.5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	6203
21.	West Bengal	2012
22.	Sikkim	19

Source : Minutes of the State Plan Discussions of the Planning Commission 1984-85.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा घटिया
खाद्यान्नों की खरीद

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

304. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने घटिया
खाद्यान्नों की खरीद की है, जो मानव उपभोग के
लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है ;

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में पूरे तथ्य क्या
हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम०एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम उन्हीं खाद्यान्नों की वसूली करता है जोकि खाद्यान्नों की समान विनिर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप होते हैं और जो खाद्य अपशिष्टों का निवारण अधिनियम/नियमों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित की गई सीमाओं के अन्दर होते हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने केन्द्रीय पूल के लिए मानव उपभोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त खाद्यान्नों की खरीदारी नहीं की है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Parliamentary Session out of Delhi

305. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to hold a session of the Parliament out side Delhi has been finally dropped as not feasible ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

(a) and (b). The proposal to hold a session of Parliament outside Delhi has not been finally dropped.

बहुचर्चित वनस्पति कांड के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्ति

306. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :
श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बहुचर्चित वनस्पति काण्ड के सम्बन्ध में

कुल कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए, कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध वारन्ट जारी किये गये थे और अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों के अर्हातों/फर्मों पर छापे गारे गये और तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) अब तक इस बारे में कितने व्यक्ति रिहा कर दिये गए हैं और कितने पुनः गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कुछ ख्यातिप्राप्त कम्पनियों पर छापा मारने का है ; और

(घ) उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर दिसम्बर, 1983 से आज तक छापे पड़े हैं और जो चर्बी के अवैध आयात करने वाले पाए गए तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम०एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (घ) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और मभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Unremunerative Price to Farmers

307. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers are not getting adequate prices of their produce because the fertilisers, electricity and water are not provided to them at reasonable prices ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The policy of the Government is aimed at ensuring adequate prices to the farmers for their produce. The Agricultural Prices Commission makes its recommendations on procurement/minimum support prices after taking into consideration the latest prices of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, electricity, water, diesel oil apart from other

cost items, such as value of hired labour, farmer's owned and his family labour, interest on owned capital, imputed rental value etc. Since the cost of production has registered increases, the procurement/support prices of various commodities have also been raised by Government from time-to-time. The support price covers the cost of production and also provides a margin of profit to farmers. Moreover, the farmer is free to sell his produce in the open market if he can get prices higher than the support prices. Govt. is also trying to expand the network of input supplies and ensure availability of inputs. In June 1983, the prices of fertilisers were reduced by 7.5 per cent and a further reduction of 10 per cent was allowed on fertilisers released from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India.

Implementation of RLEGP

308. **SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rural Landless Employment

Guarantee Programme is under implementation in different States ;

(b) if so, since when and what incentives are given to the persons employed under the programme ;

(c) the allocations made in 1984-85 for implementing the above programme in different States ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d). National Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was launched on 15.8.1983. The workers employed under this programme are paid wages part of which is in the form of foodgrains supplied at subsidised rates. The provisional State-wise allocations for 1984-85 intimated to State/UT Governments to enable States/UTs to prepare projects and to do advance planning under the programme are given in the Statement attached. The final allocations will be made in accordance with the budget of 1984-85.

Statement

Statement indicating likely allocation to States/UTs, under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1983-84 out of 100,00.00 (Lakhs)	1984-85 out of 500,00.00 (Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	990.00	4950.00
2.	Assam	216.00	1080.00
3.	Bihar	1425.00	7125.00
4.	Gujarat	320.00	1600.00
5.	Haryana	84.00	420.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	300.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.00	375.00
8.	Karnataka	470 00	2350 00
9.	Kerala	470.00	2350.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	780.00	3900.00
11.	Maharashtra	790.00	3950.00
12.	Manipur	11.00	55.00
13.	Meghalaya	15.00	75.00
14.	Nagaland	10.00	50.00
15.	Orissa	450 00	2250.00
16.	Punjab	135.00	675.00
17.	Rajasthan	240.00	1200.00
18.	Sikkim	8.00	40.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	890.00	4450.00
20.	Tripura	33.00	165.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1705.00	8525.00
22.	West Bengal	770.00	3850.00
	Total States (A)	9947.00	49735.00
23.	A and N Islands	8.00	40.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00	40.00
25.	Chandigarh	2.00	10.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.00	20.00
27.	Delhi	4.00	20.00
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	9.00	45.00
29.	Lakhadweep	2.00	10.00
30.	Mizoram	8.00	40.00
31.	Pondicherry	8.00	40.00
	Total UTs. (B)	53.00	265.00
	Total States (A)	9947.00	49735.00
	Total UTs. (B)	53.00	265.00
	Grand Total :—	10000.00	50000.00

Import of Foodgrains and Edible Oils

309. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) total import of rice and wheat, year-wise, during the calendar year 1982 and 1983 and proposed to be imported during the year 1984 ;

(b) the total import of edible oil, year-wise, during the calendar year 1982 and 1983 and proposed to be imported during the year 1984 ;

(c) the total foreign exchange involved

in these transactions ; and

(d) whether in view of bumper foodgrains production in the country and having sufficient buffer-stock ; the reason why Government considered necessary to import rice and wheat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c). The required information is indicated in the statement enclosed.

(d) Import of foodgrains was considered necessary to augment the stocks with the public agencies, in the wake of increased pressure on the public distribution system because of drought conditions in several parts of the country in 1982-83.

Statement

Statement indicating quantity and value of wheat, rice and edible oils imported during 1982 to 1984 (January, 1984)

(Qty. in Lakh tonnes)

Year	Wheat		Rice		Edible Oils	
	Quantity purchased	Estimated FOB value (Million US \$)	Quantity purchased	Estimated FOB value (Million US \$)	Quantity	Estimated value (Crores Rs.)
1982	39.50	654.778	—	—	8.93	390.89
1983	21.30	332.810	3.70	77.875	12.54	627.90
1984 (Upto January)	—	—	2.80	45.10	0.63	45.21

मकानों के निर्माण के लिए निम्न आय वाले लोगों को ऋण देने के लिए राज्यों को ऋण

310. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्न

आय वाले लोगों, विशेषकर हरिजनों को मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण देने और उन्हें बने-बनाये मकान उपलब्ध कराने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को ऋण दे रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान निम्न आय वाले लोगों को दिये गये ऋण का वर्ष-वार व्योरा क्या है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस

योजना के अन्तर्गत गुजरात में हरिजनों को आब-
दित मकानों की संख्या कितनी है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) आवास राज्य का विषय है। राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपने-अपने अनुमोदित योजना नियतनों में से अपनी आवश्यकताओं तथा अग्रताओं के अनुसार विभिन्न सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वतंत्र है। केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य सरकारों को "समेकित ऋणों" और "समेकित अनुदानों" के रूप में दी जाती है। जो किसी विकास शीर्ष या योजना से सम्बन्धित नहीं होती है।

Cost of Construction of Stadia

311. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE .

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of construction of each of the new stadium and the renovation of some others for the Asian Games ;

(b) details of the steps taken to maintain these stadia and annual cost for each ; and

(c) income received during 1983-84 for each stadium ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) A statement I showing the cost so far, of construction/renovation of the stadia is attached.

(b) and (c). These stadia are being maintained by the respective construction agencies. A statement II giving the annual cost of maintenance and the annual income after the IX Asian Games and upto November, 1983 is attached.

Statement-I

Statement Referred to in Reply to Part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 311 to be Answered on 27th February, 1984 Regarding Cost of Construction of Stadia.

(Rs. in crores)		
S. No.	Item	Anticipated expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Construction of Stadium at Lodhi Road, Lawn Tennis Stadium at Hauz Khas and renovation of National Stadium.	23.95
2.	Government share towards Indoor Stadium at Rajghat Sports Complex.	9.82
3.	Construction of Cycle Velodrome at Rajghat Sports Complex.	1.15
4.	Construction of Shooting Ranges.	1.48
5.	Government contribution towards Swimming Pool at Talkatora Garden.	6.27
6.	Renovation of existing stadia viz. Ambedkar Stadium, Model Town Stadium, Harbaksh Stadium and Nicholson Ranges, Delhi University Grounds and Delhi Golf Club.	1.63

Statement-II

Statement Referred to in Reply to Parts (b) and (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 311 to be Answered on 27th February, 1984 Regarding Cost of Construction of Stadia.

Name of the Stadium	Annual cost of Maintenance	Annual income from use after Asian Games and upto November, 1983
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	Rs. 40,31,000	Rs. 6,03,900
National Stadium	Rs. 11,00,000	Rs. 10,545
Hauz Khas Lawn Tennis Stadium	Rs. 1,85,000	Rs. 5,475
Tughlakabad Shooting Ranges	Rs. 96,000	Rs. 3,790
Yamuna Velodrome	Rs. 12,00,000	Rs. 21,235
Indraprastha Indoor Stadium	Rs. 1,30,00,000	Rs. 18,19,470
Talkatora Swimming Pool	Rs. 72,00,000	Rs. 4,00,000

Subletting of Government Accommodation

of both the types mentioned above ?

312. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made as to how many Central Government Employees have let out Government quarters either in full or in part at fabulous rents of Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1,000/- a month for a full quarter in Gole Market and such other Central areas and at Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- a month for a room in Lodhi Road and R.K. Puram areas ;

(b) whether any study has also been made of the Government officials who have built their own bungalows in posh colonies with Government loans and who are earning a rental income of Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 10000/- a month by renting to Embassies, Companies and Banks while they themselves continue to stay in Government houses ; and

(c) the steps being taken to stop this kind of fleecing by Government employees

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) Random surveys colony-wise are undertaken to detect cases of subletting. In addition, complaints received regarding subletting are also looked into. The Government is not aware of the amount of rent charged by the allottees.

(b) The house owning Central Govt. employees are eligible for General Pool accommodation on payment of normal licence fee if the rental income from their house does not exceed Rs. 1000/- per month. In case, the rental income from their house exceeds Rs. 1000/- per month but does not exceed Rs. 2000/- per month they are liable to pay licence fee for the Govt. accommodation in their occupation at half the market rate and at market rates if the rental income exceeds Rs. 2000/- per month.

(c) Necessary action under the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963 is taken for contravention

of S.R. 317-B-20 relating to subletting and sharing of residences.

Implementation of Land Reforms

313. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister in her Ramlila Ground speech on Gandhiji's death anniversary, the 30th January, 1984 admitted that the implementation of land reforms was not satisfactory and that her Government would chase those who had not implemented land reforms ;

(b) if so, what chasing has been done since the announcement of New 20-Point Programme, and with what results, State-wise ; and

(c) how much land has been taken over by different State Governments under land reform laws and how much have been distributed, State-wise, so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

Statement

Surplus land taken over and distributed under the revised land ceiling measures as on 21.2.1984

(Area in acres)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession of	Area distributed	
				Area	No. of beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10,02,826	4,46,701	3,23,476	2,46,909
2.	Assam	4,50,918	3,76,445	3,18,161	2,75,142
3.	Bihar	2,67,530	1,63,364	1,57,913	1,77,787
4.	Gujarat	1,68,281	77,958	56,083	5,952
5.	Haryana	26,661	21,475	21,221	6,138
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,47,218	2,45,816	3,315	4,362

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The Prime Minister stressed the need for more efficient implementation of land reform measures.

(b) The Government of India have been regularly monitoring distribution of surplus land under the new 20-Point Programme. Reports are received from the States and Union Territories every month and analysed. Deficiencies in implementation are identified and remedial measures suggested to States and Union Territories. A conference of Revenue Ministers was held in September, 1982 in order to examine the problems arising from the implementation of the programme for distribution of surplus land. Besides regular monitoring by officials, the Minister of Rural Development has from time to time, been writing to the Chief Ministers and heads of Union Territory Administrations pointing to the specific weaknesses in implementation measures and suggesting steps for their removal.

(c) A statement is annexed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,000	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	2,94,244	1,50,036	1,08,107	25,510
9.	Kerala	1,28,202	83,259	56,109	99,159
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,57,982	1,47,317	89,230	35,025
11.	Maharashtra	3,73,620	3,66,202	2,87,452	79,707
12.	Manipur	1,029	424	424	326
13.	Orissa	1,51,362	1,31,020	1,15,685	90,752
14.	Punjab	48,116	15,174	13,694	3,250
15.	Rajasthan	2,58,248	2,32,064	1,31,741	28,853
16.	Tamil Nadu	89,083	82,147	71,414	49,789
17.	Tripura	1,926	1,844	1,430	1,223
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2,93,901	2,68,625	2,40,259	2,00,293
19.	West Bengal	1,71,447	1,19,702	71,084	2,10,251
20.	Dadra and N. Haveli	8,958	6,776	3,751	1,686
21.	Delhi	722	374	374	—
22.	Pondicherry	2,560	1,161	942	1,060
Total		42,49,834	29,37,614	20,71,865	15,43,174

Increasing Production of Barley

314. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made about the scope for export of raw barley by NAFED or any other organisation ;

(b) whether High Yielding Varieties of barley strains have been evolved and the same transferred to the farmers ; and

(b) the steps for increasing the area and production of barley in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Neither NAFED nor Government of India have made any study about the scope for export of raw barley.

(b) A few improved varieties of barley were released during 70's for cultivation. Recently one more variety BHS-46 has been recommended only for cultivation in lower and mid hills of Northern hills zone. However, some high yielding varieties of barley possessing desirable characteristics have been evolved and are at present under various stages of testing.

(c) The strategy is to increase the productivity through popularisation of improved varieties and adoption of package of practices.

Procurement Price of Agricultural Commodities

315. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made in recent weeks in regard to the procurement prices of different agricultural commodities ; and

(b) the decisions taken by Government on the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In recent weeks the Government did not receive any recommendations of Agricultural Prices Commission in regard to the procurement prices of agricultural commodities.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम को घाटा

316. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 21 जनवरी, 1984 के दैनिक नवभारत टाइम्स में "छीजन का गेहूं कहां जाता है" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रति 100 किलोग्राम गेहूं के क्रय और विक्रय के दौरान लेनदेन में भारतीय खाद्य निगम को लगभग साढ़े चार किलोग्राम गेहूं का घाटा होता है और इस वर्ष 1982-83 में 120 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का घाटा हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो छीजन से होने वाली हानि-के

क्या कारण हैं; और इस हानि को कम करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या उपाय करने का है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवो राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1982-83 के दौरान 52.32 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के 2.96 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं की मार्गस्थ और भण्डारण में हानि हुई थी। परिवालनों की कुल मात्रा (खरीद और बिक्री) के संदर्भ में हानि की प्रतिशतता केवल 1.63 थी।

(ग) परिवालनों के स्वरूप और भारी मात्रा, जिसमें प्रत्येक मास कई लाख मीटरी टन की भारी मात्रा का परिवहन और स्टॉक की बहु-हैंडलिंग शामिल होती है, की दृष्टि में मार्गस्थ और भण्डारण में खानानों के स्टॉक की कुछ हानि होना एक सामान्य बात होती है। सूखने, चोरी अथवा उठाईगिरी के कारण भी कुछ हानि हो सकती है।

हानियों को कम करने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं जिनमें लदान और उतरान के स्थानों पर उचित तौल की व्यवस्था करना, खुले भण्डारण में कमी करना, डिपुओं पर सुरक्षा के प्रबन्धों को कड़ा करना, भण्डारण और हैंडलिंग प्रौद्योगिकी में सुधार करना, विशेष स्क्वायडों द्वारा डिपुओं पर स्टॉक की प्रत्यक्ष जांच करना, प्राप्ति, निर्गम और इति-शेष स्टॉक आदि के बारे में सूचना देने की प्रणाली में सुधार करना आदि शामिल हैं।

Parity in Raw Cotton Price and Finished Goods

318. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed in principle to bring parity in the raw cotton prices and its finished goods i.e. cloth ;

(b) what is the formula evolved for bringing this into practice ; and

(c) when will it be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). In the revised terms of reference laid down in March, 1980 the Agricultural Prices Commission was asked to take into consideration the terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors with a view to remove disparity as far as possible. The Commission, while making recommendations on procurement/minimum support prices for various commodities including cotton, is giving due consideration to this aspect.

Provision of Wheat to Poor at Cheaper Rates

319. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has announced recently that wheat to poor will be provided on a subsidy of 100 per cent borne by the Central Government at the rate of Rs. 1.50 a kg. under the 20 Point Programme ;

(b) the total amount of subsidy likely to be involved for the said scheme and the method of distribution of the foodgrains ; and

(c) the steps Government are going to take to stop malpractices in the distribution of subsidised wheat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). The Prime Minister made an announcement on 15th January, 1984 that the foodgrains given to workers under the programmes of NREP/RLEGP at part of wages will be at subsidised rates. Wheat will be given to them at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. and common rice at Rs. 1.85 per kg. If rice of common variety is not available, and fine and superfine qualities are to be given, the price to be charged will be Rs. 1.95 per kg. for fine variety and Rs. 2.10 per kg. for superfine variety.

The total amount of subsidy would depend on the mandays generated under these programmes during the year. It is estimated that the amount of subsidy may be Rs. 4 crores in the current year and Rs. 24.50 crores in 1984-85 and will be fully met by the Central Government.

The States have been asked to make suitable arrangements to ensure that one kilogram per person per day of foodgrains are supplied to the entitled labourers under NREP/RLEGP at the subsidised rates. The distribution of foodgrains will be either through fair price shops or done directly by the implementing agencies.

Decline in Production of Coconut

320. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of coconut is declining ;

(b) the total production, year-wise during the last five years ;

(c) whether the main causes for decline in production have been identified ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the steps being taken to augment production of coconut ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The production of coconut has been fluctuating from year to year.

(b) The total production of coconut during the last five years is given as under :

Year	Production (million nuts)
1978-79	5730
1979-80	5636
1980-81	5720
1981-82	5573
1982-83	5664

(c) and (d). The main causes for decline in production are vagaries of nature like drought, use of poor planting material, poor management practices, over-crowding of palms per unit of land area in some parts of the country, non-removal of senile and unproductive palms, disease and pest problems and shifting of coconut area to rubber plantation.

(e) The following steps are being taken for increasing production of coconut in different States :

- (i) Coconut area is expanded through subsidising new plantations and provision of minikits.
- (ii) Quality high yielding planting material is being supplied.
- (iii) Subsidy is given on seedlings and fertiliser.
- (iv) Replacement of diseased palms by healthy palms is being propagated and financed.
- (v) Improved management practices are being advocated.
- (vi) Research support is being provided for the problems of coconut cultivation including control of pests and diseases.

Rise in Price of Agricultural Commodities

321. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent rise in the selling price of rice, wheat and sugar would cause great hardship to the poor and persons of fixed income ; and

(b) whether Government will get the matter re-examined and give relief to the vulnerable sections of the society ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI

RAO) : (a) and (b). The recent hike in the issue prices of rice, wheat and sugar was due to increased procurement price of paddy and wheat and increased cost of production of sugar. However, the Central Government still bears a huge subsidy on these articles supplied through the public distribution system throughout the country in order to ensure supply of these commodities to the vulnerable sections at reasonable prices. Wheat and rice are also being supplied to the poor workers in rural areas at even lower prices through the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

Increase in Agricultural Production

322. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) expected agricultural production in the year 1983-84 with item-wise break up ;

(b) contribution of increased irrigation facilities, increased fertilisers consumption and good monsoon in that ; facts in details ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the target of 1984-85 production of foodgrain would not be achieved ; and

(d) if so, fact in details or reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the latest assessment, the production of foodgrains during 1983-84 is expected to exceed the Annual Plan target of 142 million tonnes and may be in the range of 142-144 million tonnes. Rice production may reach a record level of 57 million tonnes. Oilseeds production is likely to reach the target level of 125 lakh tonnes. The advance assessment in regard to level of production of sugarcane is 175-180 million tonnes. Production of cotton may be some-what lower than last year and that of jute marginally higher.

(b) The agricultural production is the outcome of the combined interaction of various inputs like rainfall, irrigation, fertilisers, quality seeds, good management etc., and precise contribution of each of the inputs cannot be segregated.

(c) It is too early to predict the 1984-85 level of production of foodgrains.

(d) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश से विकास कार्यों के प्रस्ताव

323. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण स्व-रोजगार गारन्टी योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों से अब तक विकास कार्यों के कितने प्रस्ताव मिले हैं और उनमें कितनी धनराशि अंतर्ग्रस्त है; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रस्ताव अब तक स्वीकृत हो गए हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम/ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम की केन्द्रीय समिति के अनुमोदन हेतु ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 26-10-83 से कई परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए हैं। कुछ मामलों में, बाद में ये प्रस्ताव वापिस ले लिए गए और कुछ अन्य प्रस्तावों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा संशोधित किया गया था। कुछ प्रस्तावों के मामले में राज्य-सरकार की अन्तिम सिफारिशों की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। इन परिस्थितियों में, राज्य-सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रस्तावों की सही संख्या और उनमें कितनी धनराशि शामिल है, ये बताना कठिन है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय समिति ने अब तक 2657,55 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली 9 परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की हैं। राज्य-सरकार की ठोस सिफारिश वाले 26 प्रस्ताव अभी लंबित हैं, जिन पर 5497,053 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत शामिल है। इन प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है।

सरसों के तेल के मूल्य में वृद्धि

324. श्री बिरवा राम फुलवारिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सरसों के मूल्यों में असाधारण वृद्धि के कारण सरसों के तेल का आयात किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरसों की अच्छी फसल और सरसों के तेल के आयात के कारण किसानों को इन वर्ष सरसों के उचित दाम नहीं मिलेंगे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) सरकार ने सरसों के तेल का कोई आयात नहीं किया है, परन्तु वर्ष 1983 के दौरान लगभग 1.3 लाख मीटरी टन तोरिया के तेल का आयात किया था।

(ख) और (ग) यद्यपि इस वर्ष सरसों की फसल अच्छी होने के आसार हैं, तथापि बाजार की स्थिति पर ध्यान देते हुए आशा है कि किसानों को उनके उत्पाद के लिए उचित मूल्य प्राप्त होगा, सरकार मूल्यों के मामले में हस्तक्षेप तब करती है जब मूल्य न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य स्तर से नीचे गिरता है।

Operation Flood Programme

325. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where Operation Flood programme is under implementation ;

(b) the State-wise target set for implementing the above programme during the Sixth Plan ;

(c) the steps taken to achieve the State-wise targets in implementing the above programme so far ; and

(d) the State-wise allocation made for implementing the above programme during the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Operation Flood-II is to be implemented in all the 22 States and Union Territories of Mizoram, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu and Andaman and Nicobar. So far the field programme has started in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure Incurred for the Rural Roads in Andhra Pradesh during Sixth Plan

326. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of expenditure incurred in the first three years of the Sixth Plan in Andhra Pradesh for the rural roads ; and

(b) what were the particular projects taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The expenditure incurred in the first three years of the Sixth Plan in Andhra Pradesh on rural roads is as under :

वर्षवार सिंचित भूमि (उपयोग की गई क्षमता) तथा निश्चित लक्ष्य (संचयी) मिलियन हेक्टेयर में

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	199
1981-82	199
1982-83	200

(b) Information of this nature is not maintained in the Ministry.

नलकूपों, कुओं, नदियों और नालों से सिंचाई की जाने वाली भूमि

327. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 में सिंचाई क्षेत्रों में बढ़ी, मध्यम श्रेणी और छोटी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं, नलकूपों, कुओं, नदियों और अन्य नालों के जल से सिंचाई की गई भूमि का वर्ष-वार व्योरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार ने इन वर्षों में कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था और तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) देश में कुल कितनी भूमि के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जा सकती हैं; और

(घ) जनवरी, 1984 तक सभी प्रकार के सिंचाई साधनों पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है और बढ़ी, मध्यम श्रेणी, और छोटी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं, नलकूपों और कुओं पर खर्च की गई धनराशि का व्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना निम्नानुसार है :—

बृहद तथा मध्यम			छोटी (लघु) सिंचाई परियोजनाएं जिसमें कुएं तथा नलकूप शामिल हैं	
वर्ष	सिंचित भूमि	लक्ष्य	सिंचित भूमि	लक्ष्य
1980-81	22.84	23.98	31.40	31.60
1981-82	23.40	24.70	32.77	33.05
1983-84	24.33	25.27	34.16	34.30

(ग) यह अनुमान है कि जल संचयन तथा विशाखन की परम्परागत पद्धतियों द्वारा लगभग 113 मिलियन हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र को सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा सकती हैं।

(घ) बृहद तथा मध्यम योजना स्कीमों पर 1981-82 तक किया गया कुल व्यय तथा 1982-83 के लिए संशोधित अनुमोदित परिव्यय 11,537.13 करोड़ रुपए है। 1983-84 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय लगभग 1743 करोड़ रुपए है। 1983-84 के अन्त तक योजना अवधि के दौरान कुओं तथा नलकूपों सहित लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों पर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र परिव्ययों से लगभग 3743 करोड़ रुपए तथा संस्थागत निवेशों से 3484 करोड़ रुपए का कुल व्यय/परिव्यय होने की सम्भावना है।

जनवरी, 1984 तक के अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

**Loan to Government Employees for Flats
Under Self Financing Scheme of
Ghaziabad Development Authority**

328. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the loans to Government employees for purchasing flats of self financing scheme of the Ghaziabad Development Authority of Uttar Pradesh are not being granted at present ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) by when the self financing scheme of Ghaziabad Development Authority will be recognised by Government at par with the self Financing schemes of the Development Authorities of some other cities of India and the loans advanced to Government employees for purchasing the flats of the self financing scheme of Ghaziabad Development Authority ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Acceptance of the prescribed terms and conditions/procedure, is awaited from the Ghaziabad Development Authority. The matter will be processed further as soon as the Ghaziabad Development Authority communicate their acceptance to the said conditions.

**Land Money Deposited with DDA by
Group Housing Societies**

329. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Cooperative Housing Societies in Delhi who have deposited the land money with DDA several months ago but not given the possession of the land so far ; and

(b) the reasons for the delay and steps taken to expedite giving of possession of land ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Delhi Development Authority have reported that out of 424 cooperative group housing societies who have deposited full cost of land with the DDA, possession of land has yet to be given to 124 societies.

(b) The DDA have further reported that possession of land to the remaining societies could not be given for the following reasons :

1. Unauthorised encroachment on the land allotted to the societies.

2. Courts stay orders affecting the plots allotted to the societies.

3. Failure of some societies to come forward to take possession.

Efforts are reportedly being made by the DDA to remove the unauthorised encroach-

ment and to get the Court stay order vacated/set aside. The societies which have failed to come forward to take possession due to various reasons, are being given another opportunity.

Self Financing Flats in Janakpuri Pocket 'B'

330. SHRI KESHAORAO PARODHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether is a fact that substandard bricks are continued to be used in the construction of self-financing flats in Janakpuri pocket 'B' despite complaints by the allottees and the water used is not fit for construction purposes ; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by the DDA ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

Development of Yamuna Vihar Colony

331. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the D D.A had included in its plan of the Yamuna Vihar Colony in Delhi-53 (in 1975) an 80 ft. wide road for the colony's main traffic ;

(b) whether illegal occupants have encroached upon most of the road-land resulting in serious approach difficulty for vehicles to the colony as a result of the vital road having not been constructed by the DDA in these eight years ;

(c) by when the said road construction will begin ; and

(d) the present state of progress in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The Delhi Development Authority have reported that there is heavy unauthorised constructions in the road alignment. It is, therefore, not possible for them to fix time limit for the removal of encroachments or start construction of the road. They have further observed that construction on this road is not affecting approach to the colony.

Definition of Irrigation Schemes

332. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the exact definition of (i) Major (ii) Medium and (iii) Minor irrigation schemes in terms of (i) estimated cost (ii) area to be irrigated and the Central financial assistance for the execution of these schemes ;

(b) whether any modification in the definition for Medium schemes would be made for hill areas/States for lowering the size of area to be irrigated as large areas cannot be located in hilly terrain for irrigation ; and

(c) if not, whether Government would extend adequate financial assistance to hill States/regions for the execution of these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Irrigation projects are now-a-days defined/classified on the basis of Culturable Command Area of an individual project and not on the basis of their estimated cost. The classification made is as under :—

- (i) *Major Irrigation Schemes* : All schemes having a CCA of more than 10,000 ha.
- (ii) *Medium Irrigation Schemes* : All schemes having a CCA of more than 2,000 ha. and upto 10,000 ha.
- (iii) *Minor Irrigation Schemes* : All schemes having a CCA upto 2,000 ha.

Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects are funded by the States themselves, within the frame work of their overall developmental plans. Central Plan assistance is given in the form of block loans and block grants and is not tied to any project or any sector of development.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) In the distribution of Central Plan assistance among the States, special weightage is already being given to the hilly States as they are among the backward States.

Allocation to States for Housing Schemes during 1983-84

333. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the allocations for various housing schemes in the country, State-wise during the financial year 1983-84 ;

(b) the number of persons, who have been given assistance in the form of subsidy/loans in each State for this purpose during the current year ; and

(c) whether any targets were also fixed in this regard in (i) allocations (ii) number of houses to be provided (iii) number of persons to be benefited for the various States in 1983-84 and the exact number thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The State-wise outlay for housing including police housing in the Annual Plan 1983-84 is given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). Housing is a State Subject and the figures relating to actual implementation of the various Social Housing Scheme are not readily available.

Statement

Statement showing the approved outlays in respect of Housing for 1983-84

S. No.	States	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6886
2.	Assam	770
3.	Bihar	885
4.	Gujarat	2080
5.	Haryana	618
6.	Himachal Pradesh	290
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	365
8.	Karnataka	2327
9.	Kerala	1100
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1131
11.	Maharashtra	2846
12.	Manipur	210
13.	Meghalaya	225
14.	Nagaland	335
15.	Orissa	560
16.	Punjab	1140
17.	Rajasthan	650
18.	Sikkim	55
19.	Tamil Nadu	3032
20.	Tripura	156
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2126
22.	West Bengal	1023
Total : States		28810

1	2	3
U.Ts.		
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		33.33
2. Arunachal Pradesh		250
3. Chandigarh		337
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		17.74
5. Delhi		1787
6. Goa, Daman and Diu		260
7. Lakshadweep		30
8. Mizoram		154
9. Pondicherry		178
Total : UTs		3047.07
Total : States and UTs.		31857.07

Subsidy to States for Construction Assistance for Rural Workers

334. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provide any subsidy to State Governments in respect of their schemes for construction assistance for rural workers ;

(b) if so, the rate at which this subsidy is allotted to different States and the quantum of assistance per house provided by these States ;

(c) whether the Planning Commission in its review of such schemes, has considered that there is justification for enhancing the rate of subsidy provided by Government ;

(d) whether Government will consider enhancing the rate of subsidy especially to

encourage the higher outlays for this important scheme ; and

(e) if so, details in this respect and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Housing being a State subject all social Housing Schemes are being dealt with by the States/UTs. Scheme of allotment of house-site to rural landless workers is part of the revised 20-Point Programme. However, the Central Govt. give block grants which are not tied to any such schemes.

(b) The Central Govt. has fixed the norm of subsidy of Rs. 50/- per family as construction assistance.

(c) to (e). The matter is under the active consideration.

Acceptance of Second Mortgage by HUDCO

335. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether HUDCO accepts mortgage on the property pledged to them for raising the first loan ;

(b) if not, whether HUDCO is aware that such second mortgage is acceptable to L.I.C. provided that the value of property exceeds the amount of loan ;

(c) whether the system of secondary mortgage will also be adopted by HUDCO in order to augment the housing activity ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). According

to HUDCO's norms of financing, the value of properties mortgaged for the loan should not be less than 133.1/3% of the loan outstanding at any point of time. As far as HUDCO is concerned, wherever the value of properties mortgaged are adequate to cover more than one loan, HUDCO accepts second or subsequent mortgage on the properties already mortgaged to it.

Universities of Fisheries and Forestry

336. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will consider to establish fullfledged Central Universities of Fisheries and Forestry in the country ;

(b) if so, by when these Universities are likely to be established and in which State ; and

(c) the present system to educate the people in regard to fisheries and forestry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken a decision to develop a deemed to be University around the existing fisheries Institutes of the Council by suitably strengthening the Institutes through additional staff, necessary infrastructural facilities including fish farms, formulation of post-graduate and doctoral programmes especially in basic and fundamental subjects.

There is no proposal for establishment of a forestry University under the ICAR system and also under Ministry of Agriculture. However a proposal to make the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, at Dehra Dun, a University or a Deemed University is under consideration.

(b) In view of the information furnished under first para of (i), the question of establishment of Central University of Fisheries does not arise. Since no decision has yet been taken, it is not

possible to indicate the date by which the Forest Research Instt. and College will be made into a University or a deemed University.

(c) Under the present system of fisheries education, the State Governments have been conducting various low level courses for training technical personnel required to man the fisheries departments. In addition, some States are offering fisheries as a special subject in the fisheries technical high school. The Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training under the Ministry of Agriculture is conducting various courses for technical personnel. There are five fisheries colleges under the Agricultural Universities which have a capacity of about 150 under-graduates and 20 post-graduates. The Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay, has been offering a two-year post-graduate diploma course mainly for inservice personnel, in addition to certificate training course in inland fisheries administration, fisheries extension and fisheries operatives. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute has been conducting post graduate programmes in mariculture leading to Master's and Ph.D. degrees in mariculture under the Centre for Advanced Studies in Mariculture. All the four Fisheries Institutes under the ICAR also conduct short-term training courses in special subjects from time to time.

Under the Ministry of Agriculture, there is no system to educate people in forestry. However, in-service training to forest officials of different levels is given by the training institutes run by the Central Government as well as by the State Governments. There is only one forestry college at Ranchi under the Agricultural University system with an admission capacity of 50 students. Facilities for post-graduate education in this discipline are available at Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University.

Forestry Plan

337. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the forestry plan of Government of

India for each State, particularly for Gujarat ;

(b) whether Government have introduced any plan for social forestry in India to meet the demand of firewood of the country ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Two Centrally Sponsored Forestry Plan Schemes are under implementation ; namely ;

(i) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in

the Himalayas (Operation Soil Watch) in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

(ii) Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations in all the States including Gujarat and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Mizoram.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of Centrally sponsored scheme 'Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations' are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Funds released and physical achievements made from 1980-81 to 1982-83 under Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations

States/U.Ts.	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)	Fuelwood Plantations raised (in ha.)	Seedlings distributed (No. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	147.24	9859	301.27
2. Assam	44.83	4174	102.63
3. Bihar	127.19	7335	106.00
4. Gujarat	87.47	4391	314.00
5. Haryana	98.46	6669	113.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	47.02	5698	44.00
7. Jammu and Kashmir	14.22	—	—
8. Karnataka	127.38	6472	377.67
9. Kerala	74.23	2451	127.97
10. Madhya Pradesh	334.93	13968	497.17
11. Maharashtra	50.21	1020	44.10
12. Manipur	10.15	520	9.00
13. Meghalaya	24.95	1260	13.39

	1	2	3	4
14.	Nagaland	36.61	2419	27.25
15.	Orissa	94.50	10250	67.10
16.	Punjab	74.92	5000	150.34
17.	Rajasthan	155.10	7900	120.50
18.	Sikkim	7.18	210	5.36
19.	Tamil Nadu	91.15	13785	47.60
20.	Tripura	7.18	1080	3.70
21.	Uttar Pradesh	86.82	4925	—
22.	West Bengal	43.21	2435	100.00
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.05	705	1.37
24.	Delhi	—	—	—
25.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	—
26.	Mizoram	83.44	6100	6.20
Total		1886.44	118626	2579.62

Use of Fertilisers to Increase Production of Foodgrains

338. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fertiliser use has gained ground all over the country ;

(b) if so, State-wise details thereof for 1962 and 1982 ;

(c) whether any analysis has been made of the corresponding increase in production and productivity of various crops where these fertilisers are used ;

(d) if so, salient points of such analysis ; and

(e) whether Government will also take steps to ensure that burning of animal dung/

organic matter including leaves is discouraged and eventually banned for wide distribution and fullest utilisation of natural gas and to eliminate its flaring ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The fertiliser consumption in the country has been steadily increasing over the years. A statement showing State-wise consumption during 1962-63 and 1982-83, is enclosed.

(c) and (d). The experimental studies conducted have generally revealed a high degree of correlation between yields and fertiliser consumption, but the influence of other factors such as irrigation, weather conditions, pest control is also very important.

(e) The Government is conscious of the need to utilise organic waste, including animal dung and leaves, for development of

local manurial resources. A Central Sector Scheme in this regard was taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan for setting up of mechanical compost plants, sewage/sullage utilisation scheme and rural composting. This scheme is now being implemented by

the State Governments. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of setting up biogas plant also discourages burning of animal dung by providing simultaneously both energy through biogas and organic manure through the slurry.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise consumption of fertilisers

Consumption		(In lakh tonnes N + P + K)	
S. No	Name of State	1962-63	1982-83 (Estimated)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.02	7.26
2.	Kerala	0.23	1.08
3.	Karnataka	0.33	4.01
4.	Tamil Nadu	0.62	4.65
5.	Gujarat	0.24	3.86
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.18	2.43
7.	Maharashtra	0.42	5.06
8.	Rajasthan	0.05	1.16
9.	Haryana	—	2.63
10.	Punjab	0.28	8.86
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0.43	14.27
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0.18
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.01	0.32
14.	Assam	0.01	0.13
15.	Bihar	0.20	2.04
16.	Orissa	0.04	0.86
17.	West Bengal	0.19	2.62
18.	Others	0.26	2.46
Total :		4.52	63.88

Staggering Loss of Foodgrains in F.C.I.

339. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been alarming losses in transit, storage and other causes in grains handled by FCI and other Central/State Government agencies and if so, full details thereof ;

(b) whether some MPs have been writing on the subject and if so, full details thereof and corrective steps taken to reduce per cent losses and if so, the results thereof ; and

(c) whether Government will appoint a highpowered independent team to look into the matter in its entirety and make positive and practical recommendation on scientific storage of grains, including decentralisation of storage etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Storage and transit losses incurred by Food Corporation of India in respect of foodgrains during the last 3 years have been as under :

Year	Total transit and storage shortages (Quantity in lakh tonnes)	Percentage with reference to total volume of purchases and sales
1980-81	6.43	2.76%
1981-82	6.51	2.28%
1982-83	7.40	2.37%

The Government do feel concerned at the present level of transit and storage loss incurred by FCI even though some quantum of transit and storage loss is inherent in the nature and magnitude of operations undertaken by it. There may also be loss because of loss of moisture during storage and the nature of handling/transshipment in movement etc.

(b) Some Members of Parliament did express their concern at the transit and storage losses incurred by FCI in their correspondence with Minister of Food and Civil Supplies. They were informed that the Corporation had been advised to take a number of additional steps to keep such loss to the minimum. Various measures have already been taken such as proper weighment at loading and unloading points, reduction of open storage, tightening up of security arrangements at Depots and improving storage and handling technology, physical verification of stocks by special squads, streamlining of the reporting system

regarding receipts, issue and closing stocks etc.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Fall in Production of Agricultural Crops

340. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that land reforms in Kerala are leading to fall in productivity as reported in Financial Express dated 26.1.1984 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a substantial fall in production of major crops ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government will introduce farming on a realistic and effective coopera-

tive system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no data to attribute to the factor of land reforms, any specified measure of rise or fall in productivity.

(b) Area and production of paddy, coconut and tapioca in Kerala have shown decline in recent years but production of black pepper has generally shown a rising trend.

(c) A statement giving relevant data is enclosed. (See Col. 219—220).

(d) The emphasis at present is to enable the agricultural credit societies at the primary level to supply credit and other agricultural inputs to the members to adopt improved methods of cultivation for increasing the productivity.

Delaying Payment of O.T.A. at Higher Rates to F.C.I Employees

341. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the FCI Management has been delaying their decision to implement payment of OTA as per Shops and Commercial Establishment Act to the staff working in the offices of the Food Corporation of India despite the advice given by his Ministry to take this decision through their own Board of Directors and implement the same ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delaying this decision and the time limit within which the orders will be issued by the FCI ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India has allowed the payment of overtime allowance as per Shops and Establishment Act to its employees posted in ports, godowns and depots. The question whether payment of overtime allowance as

per Shops and Establishment Act should also be made to those employees who are working in offices is being considered by the Corporation and a decision will be taken in due course.

Enhanced H.R.A. to Employees of FCI

342. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite up-gradation of Bangalore and Ahmedabad as 'A' Class cities since 1 August, 1982, the Management of FCI so far has denied the payment of HRA in these cities at the rates admissible for A Class cities despite the decision of Board of Directors of FCI in September, 1983 to pay HRA in these cities at the rate of 25 per cent on Basic Pay plus DA up to 320 points ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on this issue the FCI Management has made some reference to his Ministry and the same is unreplied till date resulting in delay of decision; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delaying the decision and the time limit within which the decision would be conveyed to FCI and also whether the decision would be applicable from the date of up-gradation of the cities i.e. 1 August, 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). A proposal for grant of house rent allowance to the employees posted in Bangalore and Ahmedabad which have been reclassified as class 'A' cities @ 25% of pay plus Dearness Allowance (upto 320 points CPI) was received from the Corporation. The matter was examined and it has been decided that house rent allowance to employees posted in these cities may be paid at the rate of 25% of basic pay with effect from 1.8.1982.

Allotment of DDA Flats to FCI Employees

343. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

Statement
Area and Production of Principal Crops in Kerala

Year	Paddy (Rice)		Coconut		Tapioca		Black Pepper	
	Area (lakh ha.)	Production (lakh tonnes)	Area (lakh ha.)	Production (million nuts)	Area (lakh ha.)	Production (lakh tonnes)	Area (lakh ha.)	Production (thousand tonnes)
1975-76	8.85	13.65	6.93	3440	3.27	53.90	1.08	24.6
1976-77	8.54	12.54	6.95	3348	3.23	51.26	1.09	24.5
1977-78	8.40	12.95	6.74	3053	2.90	41.89	1.01	20.1
1978-79	7.99	12.65	6.61	3237	2.90	42.26	0.81	20.4
1979-80	7.93	12.93	6.65	3032	2.74	40.42	1.07	26.8
1980-81	8.02	12.72	6.66	3036	2.43	40.98	1.06	28.6
1981-82	8.07	13.40	6.67	3006	2.48	37.45	1.08	28.5
1982-83	7.98	13.09	6.59	2444	2.46	34.87	1.08	27.8

(a) whether the employees of FCI working in Delhi had applied for allotment of DDA Flats through FCI and DDA had allotted 52 MIG/LIG flats for employees through FCI ;

(b) whether later on FCI Management themselves wanted to acquire the flats instead of allotting it to the employees permission for which was refused by the DDA ;

(c) whether on 13 January, 1984 the FCI has made a fresh reference to the DDA for allowing the FCI to acquire the flats for use of Officers coming on transfer to Delhi or otherwise refund the amount deposited by FCI for reservation of flats ; and

(d) the reasons for FCI not allotting the flats to the employees and preferring to take back the amount deposited with DDA ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Food Corporation of India had issued a circular, on confirmation from DDA about availability of flats, to ascertain from the employees their willingness for :

(i) outright purchase of flats ;

(ii) allotment of flats on rental basis for employees posted in Delhi.

On receipt of applications from various employees, FCI had forwarded their applications to DDA from time to time as and when they were received. Subsequently DDA allotted only 47 flats and the Corpora-

tion paid a sum of Rs. 32 lakhs to DDA.

(b) It is a fact that FCI wanted to acquire the flats for use as staff quarters for its Delhi based employees. This was the request of FCI all through but the DDA have not agreed to this.

(c) and (d). FCI has been reminding DDA for allotment of houses in favour of FCI rather than directly to employees so that it can use these flats as staff quarters for accommodating its employees posted to Delhi on transfer from time to time. The question of asking DDA to refund the deposited money does not arise at present.

Prices of Essential Commodities

344. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the price of levy sugar and retail price of free sale sugar during last week of March 1977, last week of February, 1979, 2nd week of January 1980, last week of December 1983 ; and

(b) retail price of onion, salt, pulses, vegetable oils, mustard and other edible oils in the same periods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The relevant information is given in statement-I.

(b) The relevant information is given in statement-II.

Statement-I

Levy Price and Retail Price of Sugar as in

	Last week of March, 77	Last week of February 1979	2nd week of January 1980	Last week of December 1983
	1	2	3	5
I. Price of Levy sugar (Rs. per kg.)	2.15	2.30	2.85	3.75

1	2	3	4	5
II. Retail Price of free sale sugar. (Rs. per kg.)				
Delhi	4 20	2.50	4.55	5.25
Calcutta	4 20 to 4.40	2.50	4.50	5.40
Bombay	4.15 to 4.20	2.40 to 2.45	4.50 to 4.60	5.40 to 5.50
Madras	4.00	2.25	4.20	5.00

Statement-II*Retail Prices*

(Rs. per kg.)

		Last week of March 1977	Last week of Feb. 1979	Second week of Jan. 1980	Last week of Dec. 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Onions	Delhi	1.00	1.20	4.00	2.00
	Bombay	NA	1.00	2.50	2.50
	Calcutta	1 00	1.40	3.00	3.00
	Madras	1 20	1 90	3.00	4.00
2. Salt	Delhi	NA	0.35	0.50	0.50
	Bombay	0 20	0 30	0.30	0.35
	Calcutta	NA	0.50	NA	NA
	Madras	0 20	0 30	0.30	0.35
3. Gram	Delhi	1 80	2.30	2.50	4.20
	Bombay	NA	3.20	3.00	4.00
	Calcutta	2.10	3.00	3.10	4.60
	Madras	1.90	2.80	3.20	5.00
4. Arhar	Delhi	3.60	4 20	4.50	7.75
	Bombay	NA	4.40	5.00	7.80
	Calcutta	3 00	5.40	5.00	7.80
	Madras	3.45	4.60	5.20	8.80
5. Moong	Delhi	3 00	4.60	4.80	6.00
	Bombay	NA	5.00	5.00	6.00
	Calcutta	3.00	5.20	5.00	6.40
	Madras	2.80	4.50	5.00	5.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Urad	Delhi	4.00	4.60	4.60	6.75
	Bombay	NA	4.80	5.00	7.00
	Calcutta	3.20	4.40	4.00	6.50
	Madras	3.70	4.00	4.00	6.70
7. Groundnut oil	Delhi	10.00	8.50	11.50	19.00
	Bombay	NA	7.30	10.00	16.50
	Calcutta	9.00	10.00	16.00	23.00
	Madras	9.30	7.20	9.50	16.00
8. Mustard Oil	Delhi	10.00	9.00	11.40	21.00
	Bombay	NA	12.00	13.00	24.00
	Calcutta	9.75	10.00	12.00	24.00
	Madras	13.00	13.50	14.00	26.00
9. Gingelly Oil	Delhi	10.50	10.00	12.00	20.00
	Bombay	NA	11.00	13.00	19.00
	Calcutta	10.00	9.00	15.00	17.50
	Madras	10.80	8.50	12.50	16.00
10. Coconut Oil	Delhi	16.50	15.00	16.50	32.00
	Bombay	NA	13.00	15.00	34.00
	Calcutta	12.00	18.00	20.00	37.00
	Madras	12.00	14.00	17.00	34.00

Note : N.A. = Not Available.

Rehabilitation Residential Leases in Delhi Colonies

345. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of rehabilitation residential leases in each colony which are between 0 to 200 Sq. Yds., 200 to 400 Sq. Yds., 400 to 600 Sq. Yds., 600 to 800 Sq. Yds., 800 to 1000 Sq. Yds.

and 1000 Sq. Yds. and above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : The information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Size of plot between

Sl. No.	Name of the Residential Colony	0 to 200 Sq. Yards	200 to 400 Sq. Yards	400 to 600 Sq. Yards	600 to 800 Sq. Yards	800 to 1000 Sq. Yds.	1000 Sq. Yds. and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Aliganj	1046	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Andha Mughal	714	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Bharat Nagar	375	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. B.S.A.	930	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Defence Colony	123	1505	56	—	23	3	
6. Edward Line	115	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Golf Link	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Gur Ki Mandi	138	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Gulabi Bagh	124	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Hathi Khana	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Hudson Line	1190	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Indra Nagar	292	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Jangpura	1660	310	4	—	12	—	—
14. Jheel Kuranja	3425	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Kalkaji	1423	1019	18	1	50	19	
16. Lajpat Nagar I to IV	6278	493	9	35	4	4	
17. Lajput Nagar Vinoba puri	206	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Malviya Nagar	1962	218	—	—	—	—	—
19. Malkaganj	991	20	—	5	8	—	—
20. Moti Nagar	2607	168	—	—	—	—	—
21. Hakikat Nagar	369	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Narela	193	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Nicholson Road	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Nizamuddin	110	440	5	27	17	16	
25. New Qutab Road	195	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. New Rajinder Nagar	1252	514	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Old Rajinder Nagar and Pusa Road	2488	17	3	6	24	10
28.	Qutram Line	1546	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Old Rohtak Road	282	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Patel Nagar East	76	959	—	22	2	1
31.	Patel Nagar West	3574	341	—	—	32	3
32.	Patel Nagar South	90	139	—	—	26	2
33.	Ramesh Nagar	3124	16	—	—	—	—
34.	Rameshwari Nehru Nagar	490	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Sarai Rohila	390	—	—	—	—	—
36.	Sewa Nagar	72	—	—	—	—	—
37.	Tilak Nagar	2095	430	—	—	—	—
38.	Tehar I and II	4304	1	—	—	—	—
39.	Teliwara	88	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Timarpur	62	—	—	—	—	—
41.	Vijay Nagar	575	15	—	—	—	—
42.	Motia Khan	242	—	—	—	—	—
43.	Kasturba Nagar	41	—	—	—	—	—
44.	Ansari Market	26	—	—	—	—	—
45.	Bhagat Singh Market	70	—	—	—	—	—
46.	Gokhale Market	25	—	—	—	—	—
47.	Khan Market	65	—	—	—	—	—
48.	Lehna Singh Market	34	—	—	—	—	—

भोपाल के बालमपुर ग्राम को "रजत जयन्ती ग्राम" घोषित किया जाना

346. श्री रामप्रसाद अहिरवार : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भोपाल जिले के बालमपुर ग्राम को 1982 में "रजत जयन्ती ग्राम" घोषित किया गया था तथा यह भी घोषणा की गई थी कि वर्ष 1982 में वहां 12 गोबर गैस संयंत्र भी लगाए जाएंगे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उक्त ग्राम के बेरोजगार युवाओं को वित्तीय सहायता देने का भी आश्वासन दिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक युवा को दी गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस ग्राम में कितने गोबर गैस संयंत्र लगाए गए हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुई सूचना के अनुसार, बालमपुर गांव को 1 नवम्बर, 1981 को "रजत जयन्ती ग्राम" घोषित किया गया था तथा इस गांव में 4 गोबर गैस संयंत्र लगाए जाने थे ।

(ख) कार्यक्रम के मानदण्डों के अनुसार उन सभी व्यक्तियों जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं, को सहायता दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव था ।

(ग) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 88 व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंचाया गया है। लाभभोगियों का क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा निम्न-लिखित है :—

कुएं तथा बिजली की मोटर-6, बैल-3, डेरी-31, बकरीपालन-11, मछली पालन-8, बढई-गिरी-2, पत्थरों की कटाई-6, मुर्गी-पालन-3, दर्जीगिरी-4, लोहारगिरी-1, मोची-1, ईंट बनाना-1, किराने की दुकान-5, चाय की दुकान-4, बांस का कार्य-4, लकड़ी का कार्य-1

ग्रामीण युवकों को स्वरोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण (ट्राइसेम) के अन्तर्गत 16 व्यक्ति 3 व्यवसायों अर्थात् 12 मछली पालन में, एक मोटर मरम्मत में तथा 2 दर्जी के कार्य में प्रशिक्षण ले रहे हैं ।

बायोगैस संयंत्र का निर्माण आरम्भ हो गया है । 9 बायोगैस संयंत्र पूरे हो गये हैं तथा 3 का कार्य अभी चल रहा है ।

जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान के राजस्व विभाग द्वारा की गई वसूली

347. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान के राजस्व विभाग ने 31-3-79 से लेकर 31-12-1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान (1) जल प्रभार (2) मीटर प्रभार (3) जल कर और सफाई कर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि वसूल की ; और

(ख) उक्त प्रत्येक मद के अन्तर्गत कितनी वसूली वकाया है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दी गई राशियों के वर्षवार ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :—

जल प्रभार तथा मीटर किराया

वर्ष	जल प्रभार (लाख रुपयों में)	मीटर किराया (लाख रुपयों)	योग
1979-80	980.16	12.15	992.31
1980-81	1219.40	13.40	1232.80
1981-82	1369.07	13.92	1382.99
1982-83	1429.41	14.68	1444.09

जल कर, सफाई कर :

सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

1979-80	66.74 लाख
1980-81	90.41 लाख
1981-82	91.50 लाख
1982-83	117.60 लाख
1982-83 से 50-11-83 तक	105.21 लाख

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि जल-कर एवं सफाई कर के बारे में शेष बकाया राशि का हिसाब वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति पर ही लगाया जाएगा।

दिल्ली जलपूर्ति एवं मल-व्ययन संस्थान ने बताया है कि इस समय वर्ष 1983-84 का जल प्रभार एवं मीटर किराये के कोई व्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, 1-4-1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार, इस संबंध में बकाया राशि के बारे में दी गई सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

जल प्रभार	729.5 लाख रुपये
मीटर किराया	6.5 लाख रुपये
योग	736.0 लाख रुपये

Projects Sanctioned under RLEGP

348. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the

Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned some projects estimated at Rs. 300 crores under the newly launched Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for 1984-85 ; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the directions contained therein, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Upto 24.1.1984 Government have sanctioned projects for more than Rs. 327.4 crores under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(b) The State-wise details are given in statement attached :

Statement

Estimated cost of Projects approved by 24th January, 1984 under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of projects approved	Cost of projects approved (Rs. in lakhs)
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
-----	-----	-----	-----

1. Andhra Pradesh

2

7192.58

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	1	*
3.	Bihar	7	850.70
4.	Gujarat	7	633.13
5.	Haryana	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	70.66
8.	Karnataka	4	887.007
9.	Kerala	3	3479.78
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10	5147.89
11.	Maharashtra	3	**1441.57
12.	Manipur	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—
14.	Nagaland	1	10.00
15.	Orissa	4	432.30
16.	Punjab	3	96.89
17.	Rajasthan	16	1725.89
18.	Sikkim	3	8.56
19.	Tamil Nadu	5	5067.02
20.	Tripura	2	45.497
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9	2657.55
22.	West Bengal	4	2780.98
Union Territories			
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	1	4.57
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—

1	2	3	4
27.	Delhi	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1	64.36
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—
30.	Mizoram	1	55.60
31.	Pondicherry	1	52.74
Total		89	32704.774

* The components relating to renovation of tanks and irrigation works including bunds were approved in principle on 24.1.1984 out of the composite project for Rs. 130/- lakhs submitted by Government of Assam. No amount has been indicated as some information is being obtained from the State Government.

** Besides the project for comprehensive watershed development with an estimated cost of Rs. 288.63 lakhs was approved in principle by the Central Committee on 17.11.83, this amount has not been included as details about the landholding pattern are being collected.

New Varieties of Pest Resistant Wheat and Rice

349. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Agriculture Scientists have identified some new varieties of wheat and rice which are resistant to major pests and diseases ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken to popularise the varieties in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The varieties of wheat and rice identified/developed possessing resistance/tolerance to different pests are given below :—

Crop	Pest	Varieties/Promising Strains
1	2	3
Wheat	Rusts/ Loose Smut/ Foliar diseases	HD 2285, HD 2327, HD 2329, DWL 5023, HP 1209, HP 1102, UP 262, VL 421, HD 2278, HUW 55, HUW 206, HUW 213, WH 291, WH 283, Raj 2184, J 405, DWR 39.
Rice	Stem borer	Ratna, Sasyasree, Saket-4, IET 3127, IET 2812,

1

2

3

Gall Midge

IR-36, Kakataya, Surakha, Rajendradham-202, Asha, Usha, Shakti, Phalguna, Vikram, Samalei, IET 7918, IET 6187.

Brown Plant
Hopper

Jyothi, CO 42, Pavizham, IET 7943, IET 7575, IET 6315, MTU 5195, MTU 5249.

Rice

Blast

Jaya, Vani, Rasi, IR-36, Swarnadhan, VL 8, IET 7191, IET 7303, IET 8126, IET 8130.

Bacterial leaf
blight

IR-20, Sasyasree, IET 4141, Saket-4, IET 4140, IET 8320, IET 8328.

Rice tungro
virus

IR-20, IET 7301, IET 7302, IET 7803.

(c) For popularising the new released varieties of rice and wheat possessing resistance to various diseases and insects, the seed of these varieties is multiplied in adequate quantities and due publicity is also given for familiarizing farmers with the cultivation of these varieties. A large number of minikits are supplied to farmers.

Violation of the Packaged Commodities Act

350. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a general tendency amongst the producers/manufacturers/traders to sell commodities in packaged form at prices exceeding the retail sale price inscribed on the packages by obliterating smudging or altering the sale price or the retail sale price indicated by the manufacturers or packers on the packages or on the labels fixed thereon ;

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to curb this tendency ;

(c) how many cases have come to the notice of Government in regard to violation of the Packaged Commodities Act and Rules framed thereunder during the last one year in Delhi ;

(d) has Hindustan Levers Ltd. sold Anik Desi Ghee to Kendriya Bhandar at a price

exceeding the maximum sale price inscribed on the containers of one kilogram ; and

(e) if so, action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No Sir. However a few cases of overcharging have been noticed in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) Under the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, retail dealers or other persons are prohibited to obliterate, smudge or alter the sale price or the retail sale price indicated by the manufacturer or packer on the package or on the label affixed thereon.

(c) 139 cases in regard to the violation of the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 relating to packaged commodities and the rules framed thereunder have come to the notice of the Delhi Administration.

(d) and (e). According to the Delhi Administration a few containers of Anik Desi Ghee packed by Hindustan Levers Ltd. were found in Kendriya Bhandar bearing double price stickers. The concerned authorities in the Delhi Administration are taking necessary action in this regard.

Allotment of MIG Flats Under New Pattern Scheme

351. **DR. A.U. AZMI :**
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state :

(a) how many persons are waiting allotment of MIG flats under the New Pattern Scheme 1979 and since when ;

(b) how many persons have been given physical possession of the flats under the above Scheme ; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay down some period within which it will allot flats as no flat was allotted in 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) 40935 persons are awaiting allotment of MIG flats under the New Pattern Scheme 1979.

(b) 4764 flats have been allotted/allocated to the registrants so far, out of which physical possession has been given to 1098 allottees. The remaining allottees will be given physical possession of the flats after the finishing touches being given to the flats, are completed.

(c) No time schedule has been laid down so far.

Construction of Godowns in Bangalore

352. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has decided to construct a 1.20 lakh tonnes capacity godown in Whitefield near Bangalore city ;

(b) if so, whether this godown is being constructed with the assistance from World Bank ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a demand made by State Government of Karnataka for more godowns to be constructed in the State ; and

(d) if so, how many such godowns are likely to be constructed in the State during 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India has undertaken construction of 85,000 tonnes storage capacity at Whitefield near Bangalore city under the World Bank-assisted Foodgrain Storage Project.

(c) and (d). No proposal has been received from the Government of Karnataka for construction of more godowns in the State. However, the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and the Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation propose to construct 28 godowns in Karnataka during 1984-85.

Farmers Agitation in Karnataka

353. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers agitation in the Karnataka State was launched in January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether the State Government refused to accept the demands of the Karnataka farmers ;

(c) if so, what were the demands of the farmers of Karnataka ;

(d) how many of them were acceptable to the State Government ; and

(e) if so, whether the State Government had stated that due to the shortage of funds all the demands cannot be met and if the Centre provides aid and assistance the farmers' demands can be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e).

Detailed information is being collected from the State Government of Karnataka and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Cheaper wheat under Rural Employment Generation Schemes

354. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new scheme to provide wheat at Rs. 1.50 per kilo to workers under the Rural Employment Generation Schemes is expected to cost the exchequer an additional Rs. 24 crores annually as subsidy ;

(b) if so, whether during the current year, the additional food subsidy would only be about Rupees four to five crores ;

(c) if so, whether during 1984-85, the subsidy would have to be borne on 65 lakh tonnes of foodgrains which would be allocated for the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme ;

(d) whether the modalities for implementation of the schemes are still being worked out ; and

(e) if so, by what time the same is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). It has been decided to subsidise the cost of foodgrains given as part wages to the workers engaged under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. It is estimated that the amount of subsidy during 1983-84 and 1984-85 will be about Rs. 4.00 crores and Rs. 24.50 crores respectively. The foodgrain requirement for these programmes during 1984-85 is likely to be 6.5 lakh tonnes.

(d) and (e). Modalities for the implementation of the schemes have already been worked out. The subsidy amount involved will be reimburse to States/UTs by the Government of India on receipt of claims

based on quantity of foodgrains actually distributed to the workers. The subsidy will cover the difference between the price at which the foodgrains will be supplied to the workers, and the central issue price for these foodgrains, plus other distribution charges which the Department of Food, Government of India, has already advised States/UTs to maintain within the ceiling of Rs. 15/- per quintal. Any hard case justifying higher amount of expenditure on distribution will be considered on receipt of a concrete proposal from the concerned State Government in consultation with the Department of Food.

Residential Leases in Colonies

355. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Delhi colonies along with number of residential leases in each colony with the land rates applicable to each colony or group of colonies administered by the D.D.A. ; and

(b) the number of D.D.A. residential leases in each colony which are between 0-200 sq. yds. ; 200-400 sq. yds. , 400 to 800 sq. yds., 800-1000 sq. yds., and 1000 yds. and above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A list of colonies (Schemes) with details of plots disposed of in each colony is enclosed as Annexure 'A' laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7721/84). Land rates applicable in each colony are given in Annexure 'B' laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7721/84).

(b) The break up of sizes as required is not available. However breakup category-wise is given in Annexure 'A' laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7721/84). Plots under L.I.G. have area between 35 sq. mtrs to 104 sq-mtrs, plots under M.I.G. have the sizes

between 105 sq. mts to 167.226 sq.-mts. plots under alternative allotment have the sizes between 35 sq. mtrs to 668.90 sq. mtrs, plots disposed of by way of auction have the size more than 167-226 sq. mtrs, and up to 668.90 sq. mtrs.

Import of Forest Cutting Equipment

356. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1983 import of power chain saws, power cutters, drill-cum-breakers and their parts used for forest cutting were allowed for import through the Project and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi for stock and sale to the 'actual users' through one firm only ;

(b) if so, how this firm was given the monopoly of import and application of the other established importer of such goods from Sweden was staggered and then rejected ; and

(c) how Government propose to set matters right and eliminate such discrimination and monopolistic trading by one firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) During 1983, the Project and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi, was allowed to import power chain saws from USA for the use of organisations which do not fell trees for commercial purposes.

(b) and (c). Other applications for import of power chain saws from Sweden can also be considered if the power chain saws are meant for use of organisations which do not fell trees for commercial purposes.

Demolition in Vinod Nagar, Shahdara

357. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 926 on 21 November, 1983 regarding demolitions in Vinod Nagar, Shahdara and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected and if so, whether he would lay it on the Table ;

(b) if not, the reasons for taking more than 6 months in collecting this ; and

(c) whether he will ensure that the same is completely collected and laid on the Table during the current Session itself and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). The requisite information has since been collected and forwarded to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 20.2. 84 for being laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. A copy thereof is given in the enclosed statement. (See Col. 247—252).

Total Expenditure on Asian Games

358. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest figure of the total expenditure for the Asian Games, 1982 ;

(b) the break-up of the expenditure incurred on the construction of new stadia alone and renovation of the existing ones in the Capital and outside ; and

(c) how it is proposed to utilise these stadia and the total annual expenditure, approximate, incurred on their maintenance and upkeep ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The total expenditure booked with Department of Sports upto 30-9-1983 was Rs. 62.43 crores. According to present indications the total Government expenditure on the IX Asian Games is likely to be about Rs. 67 crores. This includes an expenditure of Rs. 39.88 crores on construction of new stadia

Statement
XIII Session, 1983 of Seventh Lok Sabha Ministry of Works and Housing

Question No. and Date	Subject	Promise made	When and how fulfilled	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Unstarred Question No. 926 dated the 21st November, 1983 by Shri Harikesh Bahadur.	Demolition in Vinod Nagar Shahdara Referring to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4646 dated the 22 August, 1983 re- garding Demolition in Vinod Nagar, Shahdara and asking :	(a) to (d). The requisite information is still await- ed from the Delhi Administration and the matter is being pursued with them vigorously. The Delhi Administra- tion has reported that the information is re- quired to be collected from various authorities and, as such, it is taking some time. It shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.	(a) to (d). The information required as per Lok Sabha Unstarred Ques- tion No. 4646 dated 21.8.83 has been forwarded to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 20.2.84 for being laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.	
	(a) whether the requi- site information has since been collected ;			
	(b) if so, whether he will lay it on the Table of the House ;			
	(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in collec- ting this information ;			
	(d) how long more will it take to do the need- ful.			

Question Number and Date	Subject	Promise made	When and How fulfilled	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Unstarred Question No. 4646 dated the 22nd August, 1983 by Shri Digamber Singh.	Demolitions in Vinod Nagar Shahdara Asking :	(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.	(a) The Delhi Admn. has reported that the demolition was carried out in Vinod Nagar area during 1975-76 and that Khasra No. 217 of village Khichripur was acquired vide award No. 28-B/70-71 Suppl. (b), (c) and (d). The Delhi Admn. has reported that its Rehabilitation and Resettlement Cell was set up in May/June, 1978. The last date for receipt of applications from the affected persons was 31.7.78. 263 persons of Vinod Nagar Colony had applied for allotment of alternative accommodation. These cases were	It took some time for Delhi Admn. to collect information from various agencies and forward it to the Ministry.
	(a) whether a colony known as Vinod Nagar Ilaqa Shahdara, Delhi was demolished and land (Khasra No. 217-Plot No. 35) was acquired in 1975 ; (b) whether no alternative land has so far been allotted to the displaced persons from the above Colony despite the fact that proforma applications in the prescribed forms			

1

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dule filled in were submitted to the Delhi Administration, Delhi (Land and Building Department), Rehabilitation Cell in July, 1977 and July, 1978,

(c) whether representations were made by the affected persons both to the DDA in January, 1977 November, 1977 and April, 1981 and to the Delhi Admn in February, 1981 and

(d) if so, what are the difficulties which lie in the way of DDA Delhi Admn to give relief to these affected persons and how long more will it take to allot them alternative sites

scrutinised/processed. Cases of only 37 persons were found to be eligible and were recommended by the Delhi Admn to the DDA for allotment of alternative flats. Out of these 32 cases 30 persons have already been allotted flats by the DDA and the cases of two persons have been closed due to non-deposit of earnest money of allotted flats. Remaining 231 applications have been rejected as they were not covered by Government's policy on the subject

(viz. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Lodhi Road, Lawn Tennis Stadium, Hauz Khas, Government grants for Indoor Stadium, I.P. Estate, Cycle Velodrome at Rajghat, Shooting Ranges at Tughlakabad and Government grants for Swimming Pool at Talkatora Gardens). An expenditure of Rs. 4.42 crores on renovation of stadia existing before Asiad '82 (viz. National Stadium, Ambedkar Stadium, Model Town Stadium, Harbaksh Stadium and Nicholson Ranges, Delhi University Grounds and Delhi Golf Club is also included in the above likely total expenditure.

(c) The stadia are already being used mainly for sports activities including coaching/training of sports persons. Use of the stadia for other purposes is allowed when these are not required for sports purposes. The total annual expenditure incurred on maintenance of these stadia (viz. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, National Stadium, Indraprastha Indoor Stadium, Yamuna Velodrome, Swimming Pool, Lawn Tennis Stadium and Shooting Ranges) as intimated by the agencies responsible for its maintenance is estimated at Rs 2.68 crores.

Attempts by Multi National to Capture Seed Trade

359 SHRI HARIKESH RAHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the attempts of MNC's Manufacturing pesticides to capture seed trade and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed ; and

(b) whether Government are keeping a watch on the activities of International R and D Organisations such as IRRI, Manila, ICRISAT, Hyderabad specially in view of the Indian employed by them at astronomical salaries on the lines of Ford Foundation in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

are parts of the international net-work of agricultural research under the aegis of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research of which India is a donor member. ICRISAT is located at Hyderabad and aims at strengthening and expanding research facilities for agriculture of the semi-arid tropics. IRRI is located at Manila and it has no scientific establishment in India. Only a liaison Office is maintained by IRRI in New Delhi and the Institute has an agreement with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for taking up collaborative projects, fellowships and scholarships for Indian scientists. The emoluments payable to the employees of these organisations, including Indians, are in accordance with the norms and regulations of these organisations.

Date Farming in Kutch

360. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that date farming which has unlimited scope in Kutch area has been grossly neglected and if so, the reasons thereof and corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken ;

(b) whether any of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Development Laboratories or Agricultural Universities have undertaken any research and developed any varieties of date palms and if so, the details of achievements and area now covered by such varieties ; and

(c) whether Government propose to re organise agricultural Research and Development effort and bring it in line with the actual needs and pressing conditions of the country by giving time bound framework for each specific project, small or big ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is conducting research on date palm at five Research Centres, namely, (i) Mundra (Gujarat Agricultural University), (ii) Bikaner (Mohan Lal Sukha-

dia University, Rajasthan), (iii) Jodhpur (Central Arid Zone Research Institute), (iv) Abohar (Punjab Agricultural University), and (v) Hissar (Haryana Agricultural University) under the All India Coordinated Fruit Improvement Project. Besides, the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur has also initiated research work on date palm at the newly created Regional Research Station, Bhuj (Gujarat). Offshoots of selected commercial Date-palm varieties namely, Halawi, Zahidi, Barhee, Khadrawi, Medjool, Khalasa and Sayer imported from USA and Iraq have been planted for trials at these centres.

The date-palm groves in Kutch have about one million palms. All these palms were raised from seeds and hence there is no genetic uniformity. Some high yielding elite trees have been identified in the Kutch area by the scientists working in the Gujarat Agricultural University Station at Mundra for further studies. So far no varieties have been developed by these research centres.

(c) No, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research as already conducting research in line with the actual needs and pressing conditions of the country.

Housing Scheme for the Workers of Tea Gardens of West Bengal

362. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any Central Housing Scheme for the workers of tea gardens of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). A Central Sector Scheme viz. 'Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers' is already in operation in the State of West Bengal

amongst other States.

Under the Scheme, Central financial assistance is extended to the Planters through the respective State Governments for construction of houses for the plantation workers, to the extent of 37½% of the approved ceiling cost i.e. 50% as loan and 37½ as Subsidy. In case of the housing projects formulated by the Housing Co-operatives of Plantation workers, the Central assistance is provided @ 65% as loan and 25% as subsidy.

Annual allocations are made to State Governments depending on their demands and past performances. During 1983-84, Rs. 0 lakhs as loan and Rs. 10 lakhs as subsidy have already been released to Government of West Bengal under this scheme

Popularisation of Sports at Village/Primary School Level

363. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to popularise sports in the village/primary school level ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : 'Sports' being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to develop and popularise sports and games at the village/primary school level. However, Central financial assistance is extended on sharing basis to the State Governments for establishment/maintenance of Rural Sports Centres under the Central Scheme of Grants to State Sports Councils. Under the scheme, local school teachers, including primary school teachers, are put in charge of the Centres and thus primary schools are also involved.

Allotment of Cheap Wheat to States

364. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the State-wise allotment of cheap wheat at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. to labourers employed in the NREP and RLEGP during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : Allocations of foodgrains made to various States/UTs under NREP/RLEGP during the year 1983-84 are given in the statement enclosed. Instructions have been issued to the States/UTs to supply the foodgrains out of these allocation to the workers under NREP/

RLEGP at subsidised rates for the work done on or after 16th January, 1984. While the wheat is distributed at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. the common rice is supplied at Rs. 1.85 per kg. In case, common rice is not available and fine and superfine rice is to be supplied, the rates to be charged will be Rs. 1.95 and Rs. 2.10 per kg. respectively.

Statement

Statement showing the foodgrains allocated during 1983-84 under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P.

		(MTs.)	
Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Foodgrains allocated under NREP	Foodgrains allocated under RLEGP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29850.00	6000.00
2.	Assam	6570.00	1000.00
3.	Bihar	40546.00	8382.00
4.	Gujarat	8666.00	1778.00
5.	Haryana	1568.00	323.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1164.00	364.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1800.00	375.00
8.	Karnataka	17538.00	3200.00
9.	Kerala	12130.00	2400.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	25200.00	5571.00
11.	Maharashtra	29538.00	6077.00
12.	Manipur	330.00	69.00
13.	Meghalaya	480.00	100.00
14.	Nagaland	150.00	63.00
15.	Orissa	18200.00	3750.00
16.	Punjab	2750.00	563.00
17.	Rajasthan	6776.00	1412.00

1	2	3	4
18. Sikkim		90.00	50.00
19. Tamil Nadu		30858.00	6000.00
20. Tripura		990.00	206.00
21. Uttar Pradesh		55040.00	11367.00
22. West Bengal		31100.00	6417.00
23. A and N Islands		28.00	62.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh		80.00	44.00
25. Chandigarh		6.00	7.00
26. D and N Haveli		50.00	36.00
27. Delhi		70.00	17.00
28. Goa, Daman and Diu		366.00	75.00
29. Lakshadweep		14.00	13.00
30. Mizoram		46.00	40.00
31. Pondicherry		232.00	62.00
Total		322226.00	65823.00

सिंचाई परियोजनाओं पर किया गया
खर्च और सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाया
गया क्षेत्र

को छोटी योजना के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत
लाए जाने की सम्भावना है तथा सातवी योजना
के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं ?

365. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या सिंचाई
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में स्वतंत्रता के बाद से 1 फरवरी
1984 तक सिंचाई योजनाओं (बड़ी और मध्यम)
पर कुल कितना खर्च किया गया और उसके
परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितना अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र
सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाया गया ; और

(ख) 1 फरवरी, 1984 तक देश में कुल
कितना कृषि क्षेत्र है और इसमें से कितने क्षेत्र

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास
मिर्धा) : (क) बृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई सेक्टर
में मार्च, 1982 तक योजनागत स्कोमों पर किया
गया कुल वास्तविक व्यय तथा 1982-83 के
लिए संशोधित अनुमोदित परिव्यय लगभग
11,537 करोड़ रुपए है। मार्च, 1951 से
पहले के खर्च के ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अप्रैल,
1983 से मार्च, 1984 तक अनुमोदित परिव्यय
लगभग 1743 करोड़ रुपए है। फरवरी, 1984
तक के व्यय के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

जून, 1983 के अन्त तक इन योजनागत स्कीमों से 19.4 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की क्षमता सृजित की गई है। चालू वर्ष के दौरान अतिरिक्त क्षमता का लक्ष्य लगभग 0.94 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है।

(ख) कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए भूमि उपयोग के अद्यतन उपलब्ध आंकड़ों (1978-79) के अनुसार, देश में खेती योग्य क्षेत्र 186.79 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है। छठी योजना के अन्त तक वृहत् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों से लगभग 31 मिलियन हेक्टेयर तथा लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों से लगभग 37.2 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की कुल क्षमता सृजित किए जाने की संभावना है। सातवीं योजना के लिए अभी तक कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

**New Variety of Paddy Developed by
Agricultural University of Tamil Nadu**

366. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new variety of Paddy with yield upto 7860 kgs. per hectare under normal conditions has been developed by the Agriculture University of Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to popularise it in other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has developed two high yielding medium duration varieties namely CO-43 and Panyu-1 and a long duration variety Ponmani. Another Variety IR-50 developed by International Rice Research Institute, Manila was also given to the farmers in the State. These varieties have yield potential of 7-8 tonnes/ha. under appropriate management of practices.

(c) These varieties would be tested in other States and if found promising necessary steps will be taken to popularise these with the farmers.

हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए पत्र

367. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 के दौरान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार क, ख तथा ग राज्यों के अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों को पृथक-पृथक रूप से लिखे गए मूल पत्रों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) उनमें से हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में राज्य-वार तथा वर्ष-वार लिखे गए पत्रों की संख्या पृथक-पृथक क्या है ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त बताये गये तीन श्रेणियों के राज्यों में स्थित विभागों, सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों द्वारा इसी अवधि के दौरान मंत्रालय को लिखे गये मूल पत्रों की संख्या क्या है; और

(घ) उनमें से राज्य-वार हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में लिखे गये पत्रों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम विवास मिर्धा) (क) और (ख) : 1-10-1982 से 31-12-1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान सिंचाई मंत्रालय द्वारा अपन सम्बद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों सहित केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों को लिखे गये मूल पत्रों का व्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी	कुल
(क) 'क' क्षेत्र	1159	9078	10237
(ख) 'ख' क्षेत्र	439	2418	2857
(ग) 'ग' क्षेत्र	15	2300	2315

इन आंकड़ों की राजभाषा विभाग के का० ज्ञा० दिनांक 5 अगस्त 1982 के अनुसार संकलित किया जाता है जिसमें प्रत्येक राज्य को लिखे गए पत्रों का अलग से रिकार्ड रखने का प्रावधान नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त, चूँकि संशोधित प्रोफार्मा अगस्त, 1982 में निर्धारित किया गया था, इसलिए इस तारीख से पहले 'क', 'ख' तथा 'ग' क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों को भेजे गए पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इस मंत्रालय द्वारा संकलित नहीं की गई है।

(ग) और (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Increasing Food Quota of States

368. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat quota has been increased throughout the country by 20 per cent in order to arrest the unusual price rise despite highest ever wheat production ;

(b) whether Government have analysed the reasons for the spurt in prices despite heavy stocks and all time high production and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether 20 per cent increase in wheat quota will be used as a means to dispose of rotting and poor quality grain stocks with Government ; and

(d) whether Government have assessed the total quality of food grain stock held according to quantity of food grain stock held according to quality (i.e. good-fair-poor-bad) and if so, break-up of the stocks held, quality-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) An additional allocation to the extent of 20 per cent of the normal monthly allocation of wheat for public distribution system was offered to the States where the price of wheat was reported to be above

Rs. 2/- per kg.

(b) On account of a record wheat crop of 42.5 million tonnes during 1982-83, the wholesale price index of wheat has shown a decline of 6.2 per cent from February, 1983 to February, 1984.

(c) No, Sir. Only stocks conforming to fair average quality within the PFA limits are released by the Food Corporation of India for the public distribution system.

(d) The stocks held by the FCI are grouped into A, B, C and D categories according to the methodology now in use, to indicate their quality condition. The break-up of the total quantity of 12.04 million tonnes with Food Corporation of India as on 1.1.1984 is as follows :

A : 6.06 million tonnes

B : 4.63 million tonnes

C : 0.85 million tonnes

D : 0.50 million tonnes

12.04 million tonnes

Development of Commercial Crops

369. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has laid emphasis on the development of Commercial Crops ;

(b) if so, the names of the centrally sponsored schemes launched in different States for the above purpose ; and

(c) the Central aid provided to Orissa to implement schemes for the development of Commercial Crops in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes/special projects for development of

Commercial Crops are in operation in different States :

I. Oilseeds :

1. Project for Intensive development of Groundnut in Gujarat.
2. Project for Soyabean development in Madhya Pradesh.
3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Oilseeds namely ;

(i) Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme

(ii) Extension of Oilseeds to new irrigated areas

(iii) Development of Sunflower

(iv) Development of Soyabean.

II. Intensive Cotton Development Programme

III. Intensive Jute/Mesta/Sunhemp Development Programme.

(c) A Central aid of Rs. 10.88 lakhs during 1981-82, 17.25 lakhs during 1982-83 and 20.70 lakhs during 1983-84 (upto December, 1983) was given to Orissa Government for the Development of Commercial Crops.

Allocation of Funds to States to Improve Sanitation Condition

370. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been allocating funds to the States to improve the sanitation condition in some selected towns and cities ;

(b) whether Government of Orissa had requested his Ministry to provide Rs. 90,01,200/- to improve the sanitation condition in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar cities ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government

to allocate necessary funds to Orissa for the above purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Low cost Sanitation has been included as one of the eligible items for Central loan assistance under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns.

(b) No, However, the State Government has forwarded a proposal for UNICEF assisted low cost sanitation projects for 5 selected towns which include Cuttack and Bhubaneswar and costs Rs. 16.50 lacs.

(c) The matter is pending for want for specific information called for from the State Government.

Housing Projects Launched by HDFC and USAID

371. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (HDFC) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have launched some joint housing projects ;

(b) if so, the names of various countries where HDFC and USAID have launched joint housing projects ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बिहार में क्रिकेट के लिये स्टेडियम

372. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या खेल

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में क्रिकेट की लोकप्रियता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार बिहार में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टेस्ट मैचों के लिए कोई स्टेडियम बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या ब्योरा है ?

खेल विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) और (ख) चूंकि खेल राज्य का विषय है इसलिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टेस्ट मैचों को खेलने के लिए उपयुक्त स्टेडियम बनाने की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार/राज्य खेल परिषद की है। केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार के प्रयासों में सहायता करने तक ही भूमिका अदा करती है। राज्य खेल परिषदों को अनुदान की केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत स्टेडियम की अनुमानित लागत का 50% अथवा 1 लाख रुपये, जो भी कम हो, तक वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकार्य है।

Demolition of School by DDA in Patparganj, Delhi

373. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA demolished two rooms of a school on a plot allotted by the DDA in Patparganj, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details of the allotment and reasons for demolition ;

(c) whether on 17 January, 1984 blind students demonstrated before Vikas Minar, DDA office, New Delhi protesting against the demolition ; and

(d) if so, whether any of the DDA officials met them and discussed their demands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). No site for construction of school in the area has been allotted by the DDA. Certain encroachments/unauthorised constructions are, however, removed by DDA from the land under its management in Mandawali Fazalpur in Trans-Yamuna area on 13.1.1984. This included demolition of two rooms of a boundary wall constructed unauthorisedly by some blind persons. A demonstration was held at Vikas Minar and some of the demonstrators met Addl. Commissioner (Lands) DDA, the latter explained to them that the site in question had not been allotted by the DDA and only encroachments had been removed from Government land.

World Bank Loan for Soyabean Processing Plant at Kota

374. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank had agreed to provide money for the soyabean processing plant at Kota in Rajasthan ;

(b) the estimated capacity of the plant per day ;

(c) the site for the plant and when the same would commence production ; and

(d) the details of assistance for the farmers to motivate them to grow more soyabean in the region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : The I.D.A. Appraisal Mission have agreed, in principle, to the project. The project is to be negotiated with the World Bank around April, 1984 and subsequent to approval, can become operative from July 1, 1984.

(b) The estimated capacity of the plant is 200 tonnes per day of soyabean.

(c) Kota in Rajasthan. The plant is likely to commence production in around

30 months from the date of sanction.

(d) Besides setting up of one 200 tonnes per day soya-processing plant, the project envisages establishment of one seed processing plant for supplying quality seed to the soya-cultivators as also a component of cooperative development and input services towards maintaining the necessary incentives for sustained production of the commodity before the processing unit becomes operational.

Price Rise in Essential Commodities

375. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly rate of rise in the prices of essential commodities during 1983 and annual rate during 1978-1982 ; and

(b) the specific steps being taken to ensure fall in the prices of essential commodities and ensure availability to the common man including those in rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The monthly percentage variation in the Wholesale Price Indices of selected commodities in 1983 is given in Statement-I. (See Col. 271-274). The annual percentage variation in the Wholesale Price Indices of selected commodities during 1978-1982 is given in Statement-II. (See Col. 275-276).

(b) The main thrust of the Government policy is on increasing the production of various essential commodities. To increase the domestic availability of certain essential commodities like edible oils, petroleum products, cereals and pulses, imports are also made. The public distribution network is being strengthened and expanded. The allocation of various commodities for distribution through the public distribution system are generally higher than that of last year. The State Governments are being advised from time to time to enforce vigorously the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations.

मदर डेयरी के दूध के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

376. श्री फूल खन्द बर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली क्षेत्र में सरकारी डेरी "मदर डेरी" के दूध के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक मूल्य बढ़ाये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त डेरी में प्रतिदिन कितनी मात्रा में दूध का उत्पादन और वितरण होता है ; और

(घ) इसे कुल कितना वार्षिक लाभ होता है और गत तीन वर्षों का तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) इस मामले में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(ग) मदर डेरी द्वारा 1-2-1984 से 16-2-1984 की अवधि के दौरान टोन्ड और पूरी मलाई युक्त दूध के प्रतिदिन उत्पादन और बिक्री के अनुमानित औसत आंकड़े नीचे दिये गए हैं :—

	उत्पादन (लाख ली०)	बिक्री (लाख ली०)
टोन्ड दूध	5.02	4.99
पूरी मलाई युक्त दूध	0.78	0.76

(घ) लेखा परीक्षित तुलन पत्रों के अनुसार पिछले तीन वर्षों में मदर डेरी का निवल लाभ नीचे दिया गया है :—

	(लाख रुपए)
1980-81	40.76
1981-82	12.92
1982-83	13.55

Statement—I

Monthly variation in the wholesale price indices of selected commodities

Commodities	Jan. 83 Dec. 82	Feb. 83 Jan. 83	Mar. 83 Feb. 83	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13
Rice	+ 0.2	+ 3.8	+ 1.2	+ 1.8	+ 2.4	+ 3.3	+ 3.8	+ 3.6	+ 0.1	— 3.5	— 4.8	— 4.1	
Wheat	+ 6.6	+ 6.0	Steady	— 8.9	— 6.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	— 0.8	Steady	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	+ 0.5	
Jowar	+ 1.5	+ 5.6	+ 2.0	— 2.9	+ 3.5	+ 0.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.0	— 2.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	+ 6.8	
Bajra	+ 3.2	+ 4.7	+ 2.1	+ 3.6	+ 6.2	— 3.3	+ 1.3	— 2.5	— 8.9	— 7.0	+ 1.4	+ 4.7	
Gram	— 4.7	— 1.9	— 1.5	+ 2.7	+ 1.1	— 1.3	+ 1.7	+ 5.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 10.1	+ 10.6	
Arhar	+ 1.4	— 0.6	+ 0.8	+ 1.3	+ 2.6	+ 3.3	+ 9.5	+ 2.1	— 1.4	— 0.7	+ 2.6	+ 5.0	
Moong	+ 1.5	+ 1.3	+ 5.1	+ 7.7	+ 5.2	+ 0.8	+ 6.2	+ 0.7	— 6.9	— 5.2	+ 1.5	+ 2.6	
Masoor	+ 6.3	— 4.0	Steady	+ 5.2	+ 6.5	— 0.1	+ 1.1	+ 4.0	+ 1.2	— 0.5	+ 8.0	+ 12.3	
Urad	+ 0.8	+ 3.9	+ 1.7	+ 8.8	+ 3.8	+ 1.8	+ 5.7	+ 5.1	— 2.3	— 0.7	— 2.2	+ 4.3	
Potatoes	— 18.2	+ 4.4	+ 18.1	+ 24.3	+ 21.2	Steady	+ 13.0	+ 7.8	+ 12.0	— 7.4	+ 12.1	— 23.0	
Onions	— 3.8	— 23.5	— 3.2	— 0.4	+ 9.5	+ 6.7	+ 26.7	+ 13.7	+ 19.4	— 5.8	+ 9.0	— 5.1	
Vanaspati	— 0.2	— 0.7	+ 0.1	Steady	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	— 0.6	— 0.2	+ 0.2	— 0.9	— 0.4	— 0.3	
Mustard oil	— 1.1	— 0.6	— 3.0	+ 0.5	+ 4.9	+ 6.8	— 0.4	+ 3.1	+ 2.5	+ 2.2	+ 10.2	+ 14.3	
Coconut oil	+ 6.4	+ 0.2	— 6.3	— 1.3	+ 1.5	+ 8.1	+ 6.0	+ 1.1	+ 5.0	+ 7.1	+ 10.5	+ 8.1	

Gingelly oil	+ 4.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.2	+ 3.6	+ 3.0	— 8.3	+ 1.1	+ 2.4	— 1.8	— 3.0	+ 2.3	+ 7.2
Milk	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	— 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 5.1	Steady	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.7	+ 1.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.2
Fish	+ 0.2	+ 4.9	— 7.7	+ 4.8	— 0.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	+ 8.0	— 9.9	— 1.9	— 3.8	— 2.6
Meat	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	+ 1.2	Steady	Steady	Steady	— 0.3	+ 0.6	Steady	Steady	+ 2.2	+ 0.7
Sugar	Steady	+ 1.6	+ 0.8	+ 1.5	+ 3.8	Steady	— 1.2	— 1.4	+ 0.3	— 1.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Gur	+ 2.5	— 1.9	+ 0.7	+ 15.0	+ 13.0	+ 2.4	+ 5.0	+ 9.3	+ 8.2	+ 2.3	— 12.8	— 11.4
Kerosene	Steady	+ 12.5	+ 2.9	— 8.1	+ 0.6	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Soft coke	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	+ 18.1
Atta	+ 4.0	— 3.9	Steady	+ 5.7	+ 3.6	Steady	— 1.6	— 6.3	— 1.9	— 3.3	+ 1.7	— 2.3
Chillies	— 12.9	— 9.1	— 4.7	— 0.1	— 2.9	— 0.7	+ 5.1	— 5.6	— 5.3	+ 7.0	+ 16.9	— 5.6
Tea	+ 12.7	+ 2.2	+ 13.8	— 0.1	+ 7.0	+ 11.5	— 8.3	— 2.8	+ 8.9	+ 4.5	+ 7.9	+ 3.7
Matches	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Salt	— 3.2	Steady	— 3.9	+ 0.7	Steady	+ 1.0	+ 1.4	+ 2.3	— 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.0
Soap	Steady	Steady	Steady	+ 1.1	+ 3.5	+ 1.9	Steady	+ 0.9	Steady	+ 2.6	— 2.5	+ 1.0
Cotton cloth (mills)	+ 0.3	Steady	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	Steady	Steady	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	Steady	Steady
All-Commodities	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	+ 1.5	+ 2.5	+ 0.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	— 0.3	Steady

Statement-II

Commodity	Annual Percentage Variation				
	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982
	Dec. 1977	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981
Rice	+ 4.4	+19.1	+ 5.4	+13.9	+13.4
Wheat	— 5.1	+ 8.9	+10.7	+ 1.7	+13.2
Jowar	— 3.2	+19.4	+15.1	+13.4	—10.7
Bajra	—26.2	+33.1	+ 3.6	+12.4	— 4.2
Gram	+ 1.4	+ 0.9	+79.3	—14.9	—18.9
Arhar	+ 6.5	— 9.7	+ 9.2	+ 5.5	+18.9
Moong	+25.3	+ 3.3	+ 5.5	— 3.1	— 7.4
Masoor	—13.8	—22.6	+82.4	—14.2	—17.4
Urad	+ 9.1	— 2.2	+ 7.6	— 5.6	+13.7
Potatoes	+34.9	—43.2	+36.5	—13.0	— 0.9
Onions	—31.0	+282.7	—72.4	+176.6	—32.7
Vanaspati	— 0.4	+26.7	+ 1.2	+11.5	+11.0
Groundnut oil	—11.8	+42.6	+10.5	+21.0	+ 5.4
Mustard oil	— 7.7	+15.9	+27.4	— 5.2	— 2.6
Coconut oil	+ 1.9	+ 3.6	+28.6	—20.5	+34.3
Gingelly oil	—12.3	+31.0	+ 9.9	+10.9	+ 9.9
Milk	+ 3.2	+ 6.0	+ 7.1	+19.0	+ 4.9
Fish	+ 6.8	+20.2	+ 1.7	+53.2	+8.9
Meat	+ 8.0	+17.6	+ 5.9	+12.7	+ 6.0
Sugar	—13.4	+36.2	+46.5	— 9.2	—12.7
Gur	—22.2	+100.9	+13.4	—14.2	—13.9
Kerosene	+ 1.7	+16.8	Steady	+18.9	— 1.2
Soft coke	+ 5.3	+24.3	Steady	+37.4	+21.1
Chillies	+13.0	—18.4	—13.1	+114.7	—35.0
Tea	— 2.9	+31.4	—11.5	+ 8.7	+14.6
Matches	+ 2.6	+32.4	— 1.6	— 3.4	Steady
Salt	+22.7	+31.5	— 7.4	— 0.5	— 7.2
Washing Soap	+ 8.1	+25.2	+ 5.8	+ 2.9	+ 2.7
Cotton cloth (mills)	+ 2.7	+ 7.1	+ 6.6	+11.5	+ 4.4
Atta	+ 1.5	+ 0.3	+ 4.7	+14.0	+15.8
All-Commodities	— 0.1	+22.4	+13.2	+ 8.8	+ 3.3

Shortage of Housing Facilities for Social Castes

377. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that members of 'Social Castes' carrying the stigma similar to that of Scheduled Castes suffer from acute shortage of housing facility ; and

(b) if so, will Government consider to build minimum possible accommodation for members of these castes on the basis of a well planned survey to be done by the State Governments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). All the social housing schemes being implemented by various State Governments/UTs have been formulated on the basis of income criteria viz. Economically weaker sections, Low income group and Middle income group.

Inclusion of Kargil District Under D.D.P.

378. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had undertaken to consider reinclusion of Kargil District into the Desert Development Programme earlier sanctioned for the entire Ladakh region ; and

(b) if so, what action was planned to effect development in Kargil District under the said scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). The matter of re-inclusion of Kargil district under the DDP is being considered by an inter-departmental group consisting of officers from the Planning Commission, the Ministries of Finance and Rural Development. Further action will be taken in the

light of the recommendations of the group.

Report on Green Revolution

379. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the analytical report on Green Revolution (Business Standard dated 13.1.1984) indicating that this was not a miracle that has been made out to be ;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a similar situation in respect of so-called White Revolution which is now referred to as a White Lie in the Press and the Black Lie by the Dairy Board ; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up an independent body to look, analyse, evaluate and monitor the various claims mostly exaggerated by Government agencies, specially in the field of agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The article "White Lie" published in the Illustrated Weekly of India in November, 1983 does not indicate the correct picture. National Dairy Development Board have recently brought out booklets "A Black Lie" and "Operation Flood—a Reality" indicating facts in their correct perspective.

(c) No, Sir. It is not correct that Government agencies make exaggerated claims in the field of agriculture.

Target for Bringing Land Under Irrigation in States Behind Schedule

381. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target fixed for bringing land under irrigation in the country is far behind the schedule in various States ;

(b) if so, names of such States where the States have not achieved the target ;

(c) the reasons thereof ; and

(d) action Central Government propose to take to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The targets fixed for irrigation in the country are based on the schedules drawn up by the various State Governments. The actual achievements, however, lag behind in some cases.

(b) An examination of the targets and achievements of potential in 1982-83 indicates that the achievements in the case of major and medium irrigation, has marginally exceeded the target fixed for the country, though the achievement fell short of the targets in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. However, in the case of Minor Irrigation the achievement fell short of the target fixed for the country, the states where the achievement fell short of the targets being Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim and West Bengal.

(c) The main reasons are increase in costs and constraints on financial and material resources.

(d) Some of the steps being taken to achieve the targets are : (1) Priority for completion of ongoing projects by allocating the maximum possible funds to them, (2) Special efforts at the central level to ensure adequate supplies of construction materials in short supply as well as transport of these materials to the project sites, (3) monitoring of projects at State level and of select projects at Central level ; and (4) launching of a centrally sponsored scheme during 1983-84 by the Ministry of Agriculture to assist the small and marginal farmers in taking up private individual/community minor irrigation schemes.

सिंचाई योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में बिहार

के संसद सदस्यों के साथ बैठक

382. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने बिहार की बड़ी तथा मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाओं पर विचार करने के लिए पटना में 19 जनवरी, 1984 को बिहार राज्य के संसद सदस्यों की एक बैठक आमन्त्रित की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बैठक में उपस्थित संसद सदस्यों तथा सरकारी अधिकारियों के नाम क्या है ;

(ग) बैठक में किन-किन प्रमुख सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं पर विचार किया गया ;

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ङ) सरकार का इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री द्वारा 19-1-84 को पटना में आयोजित की गई बैठक में 11 संसद सदस्यों, 2 विधायकों तथा बिहार सरकार के सिंचाई राज्य मंत्री तथा कृषि राज्य मंत्री ने भाग लिया था। केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्रालय तथा केन्द्रीय जल आयोग एवं बिहार सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने भी भाग लिया था।

(ग) सदस्यों ने मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया था :—

(1) निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं को पूर्ण करने के लिए समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार करना तथा उपलब्ध धनराशियों का प्रभावी उपयोग करना।

(2) लम्बित परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र स्वीकृत करना।

(3) (एक) सोन नहर का आधुनिकीकरण
(दो) कुछ क्षेत्रों जैसे मोकामह ताल क्षेत्र
आदि की ड्रेनज समस्या (तीन) पुन-पुन स्कीम
(चार) पश्चिमी कोसी नहर (पाच) बक्सर-
कोयलवार तटबन्ध स्कीम आदि का शीघ्रता
से क्रियान्वयन।

(4) उत्तरी बिहार की नदियों की बाढ़ समस्या
तथा गंगा एव महानन्दा नदियों आदि से
कटाव समस्या से निपटने के लिए एकीकृत
योजना बनाना।

(5) कुछ परियोजनाओं विशेषतया उत्तरी बिहार
में जल-जमाव को समाप्त करना।

(6) गान नहरों में गादीकरण का रोकना तथा
नहरों में कम जल की सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने
के लिए अर्न्ततः छार तक क क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत
जल लिफ्ट स्कीमों को लागू करना।

(7) विश्व बैंक से अधिक सहायता प्राप्त करना।

(8) निर्माण-कार्य की प्रगति का उचित
मानीटरिंग करना।

(9) गंगा नदी द्वारा कटाव से प्रभावित हुए लोगों
का पुनर्वास करना।

(10) भूमि अधिग्रहण विशेषतया जनजाति क्षेत्र
वाली भूमि के लिए दरो एव पद्धतियों को
युक्तिसंगत करना।

(11) जन-जाति एव छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र के विकास
तथा सतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास के लिए पर्याप्त
निधियों की व्यवस्था करना।

(12) वन एव पर्यावरणात्मक दृष्टि से परि-
योजनाओं को शीघ्र स्वीकृत करने की आव-
श्यकता।

(घ) सदस्यों द्वारा उठाये गये विभिन्न मुद्दों
का उत्तर देने हुए बिहार के सिचाई मंत्री ने दिए
गए विभिन्न सुझावों पर विचार करने तथा

स्कीमों को शीघ्रता से क्रियान्वित करने के लिए
सदस्यों को आश्वासन दिया था।

(ङ) योजना आयोग के कार्यकारी दल द्वारा
बिहार की 1984-85 की वार्षिक योजना के
लिए सिफारिश किया गया परिव्यय निम्न प्रकार
है —

लाख रुपये में

(1) बृहद एव मध्यम सिचाई—18,417+
1100 (श्रेणी 'ख')

(2) बाढ़ नियंत्रण —2000

(यदि ससाधनों में हुई वृद्धि उपलब्ध
हुई तो श्रेणी 'ख' के अन्तर्गत प्रावधान
उपलब्ध किया जाएगा)

ये परिव्यय 1983-84 के दौरान प्रत्याशित
व्यय से अधिक है।

चीनी का रिकार्ड उत्पादन

383. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री . क्या खाद्य
और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष चीनी का उत्पादन उसकी
आवश्यकता से अधिक हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) चीनी के अतिरिक्त उत्पादन को ध्यान में
रखते हुए लेवो की चीनी का मूल्य 3.75 रुपए से
बढाकर 4 रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम करने का क्या
आधार है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और
नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (डा० एम०
एस० संजीवी राव) . (क) से (ग) चालू चीनी
मौसम 1983-84 में चीनी का उत्पादन लगभग
72-75 लाख मीटरी टन होने का अनुमान है।
इस उत्पादन और 10-10-1983 को 46 लाख

मीटर की टन में भी अधिक पिछले बचे स्टॉक से चीनी की बहुत अधिक उपलब्धता होगी जिससे चीनी वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान आन्तरिक खपत और निर्यात की जरूरत पूरी की जा सकेगी।

लेवी चीनी का खुदरा मूल्य 3.75 रुपये से 4 रुपये प्रति किलो करना आवश्यक हो गया था क्योंकि चीनी वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए गन्ने की लागत तथा अन्य परिवर्तनशील लागतों में वृद्धि हुई है।

Targets Fixed Under the IRDP

384. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed under Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) achievements made so far ; and

(c) progress expected during the remaining period of the current Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). 15 million families are expected to be assisted substantially to improve their economic condition by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. So far (upto January, 1984) 11.02 million families have been assisted. The balance of 3.98 million is also likely to be covered by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Loss Due to Natural Calamities

385. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI J.S. PATIL :
SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU :
SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise loss of crops, properties, cattle (in rupee value) and human lives

during the last three years, year-wise, due to natural calamities, calamity-wise ; and

(b) the Central assistance to the States, State-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The information on estimated value of loss to crops, houses and public properties due to cyclone flood etc. during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 is given as Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7722/84) and number of Human and Cattle Lives lost due to these calamities during this period is given as Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7722/84). The extent of damage caused due to drought during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 is given as Annexure III to V laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7722/84).

(b) The information on the Central assistance sanctioned to the affected States during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 due to floods, cyclone etc. is given vide Annexure-VI and for drought vide Annexure-VII laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7722/84).

Villages Down The Farakka Barrage Affected by Ganga Erosion

386. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn that hundreds of people of many villages down the Farakka Barrage had been severely affected by the erosion of Ganga ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Central Government to help the State Government to prevent erosion of the Ganga ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal has drawn the attention of the Government of India about the increased erosive activity of Ganga

both upstream and downstream of Farakka Barrage. The Government of India has taken up necessary anti-erosion works to protect the Farakka Barrage complex. In addition, Ministry of Irrigation has also arranged meetings for assisting the State Government to see as to how the cost of the bank protection works in the reaches, where the Installations of Central agencies like the Railways and the Ministry of Shipping and Transport are threatened, could be suitably shared amongst the beneficiaries.

Flood control being a State subject, the formulation and execution of such works is the responsibility of State Government and funds for such works are provided in the State budget.

Scientific Use of Water Resources

387. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the absence of scientific utilisation of water resources is the most common problem of irrigated farming in India ; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) It is a fact that there is scope for further improvement in scientific utilisation of water resources developed.

(b) Some of the important steps taken/proposed to be taken are :

(1) State Irrigation Ministers' Conference has been continuously urging the States through various resolutions to improve water management through modernisation. During VI Plan about Rs. 1000/- crores has been provided for this purpose.

(2) Introduction of Warabandi to improve equity in water distribution.

(3) Central Team on Water Utilisation set up by the Government of India visited 24 projects since 1976 and suggested a

number of measures to improve water management. These are under various stages of implementation.

(4) Command Area Development Programme which lays great emphasis on the scientific use of water resources is being implemented. Command Area Development Authorities have been set up in 76 major/medium projects to provide multi-disciplinary inputs including subsidy for on-farm development works. Recently Government has approved inclusion of another 29 projects under the programme. Concerted efforts are being made under the programme for completion of the micro distribution system below the irrigation outlets, and introduction of warabandi. Wherever necessary, activities like land shaping and land levelling are undertaken so that the fields are in a proper condition to receive the optimum intake of water required for the particular cropping pattern to be followed in the area.

(5) A special Task Force has been constituted in July 1983 to go into the aspects of required changes in irrigation practices and procedures for the requirement of modern agriculture and steps needed to bring out a more meaningful inter-action between Water Resources Managers, Agricultural Scientists and Agronomists to ensure that irrigation leads to higher productivity.

Late Crushing of Sugarcane

388. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that late crushing of sugarcane will put the cultivators in double loss as they would not have their fields available for second crop and also get less price due to late crushings ;

(b) names of the mills which have not yet started crushing upto 15 February, 1984 ; and

(c) the payment position of sugar factories of North India as on 15 February, Mill-wise and month-wise for the season 1981-82 and 1982-83, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) As against 315 factories in operation as on 15-2-1983, 300 factories were working on 15.2.1984. This year it is expected that, after crushing all the bonded cane, most of the mills will close earlier than last year.

(b) The following factories had not started crushing operations till the 15th February, 1984 :

Factory	State in which located
Sivakami	Andhra Pradesh
Challapalli	Andhra Pradesh
Motipur	Bihar
Pachrukhi	Bihar
Palaj	Gujarat
Amreli	Gujarat
Talaja	Gujarat
Kollegal	Karnataka
Mannam	Kerala
Chargola	Maharashtra
Asrule	Maharashtra
Dongarkada	Maharashtra
Amravathi	Tamil Nadu
Mailpatti	Tamil Nadu
Madura	Tamil Nadu
Mohiuddinpur	U.P.
Experimental Factory Kanpur	U.P.
Siswabazar	U.P.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Adulteration of Fertilizers

389. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received some complaints from farmers of North India and State Governments about large scale adulteration in chemical fertilizers ;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints made by them ;

(c) what effect it will have on the crops in these areas ; and

(d) what action Government have taken to check adulteration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A few complaints of sale of sub-standard/adulterated fertilisers, etc have been reported by farmers.

(b) The complaints are in the nature of sale of sub-standard/adulterated fertilisers.

(c) Considering the massive quantity of fertilisers being distributed through large number of retail outlets, and the number of cases of sale/distribution of sub-standard and adulterated fertilisers reported, the effect on the crops by and large, will not be significant.

(d) Under the Fertiliser (Control) Order 1957, the State Governments/Union Territories have been vested with the powers to enforce the quality of fertilisers and to take action against persons indulging in any malpractices. Wherever, the cases of sale of sub standard/adulterated, etc fertilisers are detected/reported, the concerned State Government have taken action. The Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 has been declared a Special Order for the purpose of summary trial of offenders. The State Governments have been impressed upon to

ensure availability of standard quality of fertilisers to the farmers. They have been requested in this context to strengthen and gearup their enforcement machinery and to augment the analysis facilities for testing more and more fertiliser samples. In addition, Central squads have been sent from time to time to various places for surprise checks. Samples drawn by them have been analysed at Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute, and results communicated to State Governments concerned for taking necessary action wherever needed. The Central Government have recently approved the creation of three regional laboratories in addition to the existing Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute at Faridabad, for the purpose of strengthening the facilities of training, enforcement and monitoring of the quality control of fertilisers.

Report on Dairy Projects

390. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the analytical report on Dairy Projects appeared in 'India Today' dated 31 January, 1984 revealing breakdown in implementation of the projects handled by National Dairy Development Board leading to perpetual dependence on imports ; and,

(b) if so, what corrective steps are proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes. Government attention has been drawn to the article entitled "Milk on the Boil" appearing in "India Today" dated 31.1.1984. There is no breakdown in the implementation of the projects handled by National Dairy Development Board.

Annual Increase in Irrigation Capacity Target Set and Investment Made

391. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1068 on 21 November, 1983 regarding State-wise annual increase in irrigation capacity and state :

(a) State-wise comparative position regarding actual annual increase in irrigation capacity vis-a-vis the targets set therefor for the past ten years ending in 1983 ;

(b) State-wise total investment made in these ten years along with the estimated and actual return therefrom ; and

(c) what were the estimated annual returns and how do they compare with the actual ones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of Asiad Flats to Non-Resident Indians

392. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN :
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-
CHARYYA :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to sell the Asiad flats in Siri Fort, New Delhi to non-resident Indians ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that response from the buyers was not satisfactory and that last date for the receipt of applications was extended two times ;

(c) if so, the details and reasons for the lack of response ; and

(d) what corrective measures are being taken for the early disposal of flats ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAILIKARJUN, : (a) Yes. The DDA propose to sell 599 dwelling units in Asiad Village Complex, Siri Fort, New Delhi to the following categories of persons against payment in Foreign Exchange :

(i) Indian nationals residing abroad ;

(ii) Indian nationals serving in International Organisations either in India or abroad who can legitimately pay in foreign exchange ;

(iii) Indian nationals who were International employees until recently but have returned to India and would be able to pay in foreign exchange within the permitted period of maintenance of a foreign account.

(b) to (d). The last date for receipt of applications having been extended upto 29.2.84, it would be premature to make any meaningful assessment of the response. The position will be reviewed on the expiry of the last date for receipt of applications.

खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन, मांग-पूर्ति और आयात

393. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में वर्ष 1981-82 से 1982-83 तक खाद्यान्नों का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और कितने खाद्यान्न की मांग तथा पूर्ति की गई तथा कितने खाद्यान्न का आयात किया गया और उसका अलग-अलग मूल्य कितना है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान इस संबंध में संभावित स्थिति क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक के वर्षों के दौरान खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन, मांग, आबंटन और उठान और आयात का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

विवरण

1980-81 से 1983-84 तक के वर्षों के दौरान देश में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन, केन्द्रीय पूल से खाद्यान्नों की मांग, आबंटन और उठान, खाद्यान्नों के आयात को बनाने वाला विवरण

वर्ष	उत्पादन (मिलियन मीटरी टन)	राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त हुई मांग (लाख मीटरी टन)	राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए आबंटन (लाख मीटरी टन)	उठान (लाख मीटरी टन)
1980-81	129.6	258.89	197.67	112.07
1981-82	133.3	253.08	168.38	122.45
1982-83	128.35	264.95	146.87	134.97
1983-84 (अनुमानित)*	142-144	303.41	176.82	116.71 (जनवरी, 1984 तक)

*प्राथमिक सूचना के आधार पर अन्तिम और अनुमानित

साधानों का आयात

वर्ष	जिन्स	खरीदी गई मात्रा (लाख मीटरी टन)	अनुमानित मूल्य (जहाज तक निष्प्रभार)
1980-81	गेहूं	शून्य	शून्य
	चावल	शून्य	शून्य
1981-82	गेहूं	15.15 (संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से)	\$262.066 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर
		7.50 (ऑस्ट्रेलिया से)	\$118.600 मिलियन ऑस्ट्रेलियन डालर
	चावल	शून्य	शून्य
1982-83	गेहूं	39.50 (संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से)	\$554.778 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर
	चावल	शून्य	शून्य
1983-84	गेहूं	9.80 (संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से)	\$154.814 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर
(15 फरवरी तक)		5.00 (कनाडा से)	\$80.246 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर
		6.50 (अर्जेंटीना से)	\$97.750 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर
	चावल	1.70 (थाईलैंड से)	\$38.25 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर
		2.00 (बर्मा से)	\$39.625 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर
		2.00 (थाईलैंड से)	\$45.10 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर

ICAR Cattle Project in Maharashtra

94. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any ICAR cattle project functions in Maharashtra, if so, since when, the year-wise funds released by ICAR, receipts accrued, total milk production, number of cows in milk and total number of females, each year-wise from start, upto end of January, 1984, genetic groupwise ; and

(b) whether performance was reviewed by a Committee since 1980 and by workshop in 1983 ; if so, the date and composition of review committee with its findings and of the 1983 workshop separately along with the action ICAR has taken so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. One unit of All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle is located at Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri in Maharashtra. It is functioning since 1.12.1970.

The information on yearly release of funds by I.C.A.R., receipt accrued and total milk produced, year-wise is given in Statement-I.

The information on number of cows in milk and total number of females year and genetic group-wise since start is presented in Statement II. (See (Col 299-304)

(b) Yes, Sir. The performance of the Cattle Project was reviewed by Mid-term Review Committee constituted by the Council vide its letter No. 14-3/80 ASR II dated the 9th June, 1980. The composition of the committee was as follows :

1. Dr. C. Krishna Rao	Chairman
2. Dr. D. Sundaresan	Member
3. Shri V.N. Amble	Member
4. Dr. P. Bhattacharya	Member
5. Dr. O.B. Tandon	Member
6. Dr. B.G. Katpatal	Member Secretary

The performance of the unit was found as good. However, the Committee had suggested a number of measure in terms of staff, housing and funding for the unit.

The performance of the unit was again examined at Sixth Workshop on All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle held at Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar between 28th to 30th August, 1983 and was found to be satisfactory.

The ICAR has requested the units and the Project Coordinator (AB) to initiate action for the implementation of the recommendations made by the mid-term Review Committee and by the Sixth Workshop on Cattle Project.

Statement-I

*All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle
Yearwise Funds Released by ICAR, Receipt Accrued and Total Milk*

Unit : Rahuri

Year	Funds released by the I.C.A.R. (Rs. in lakhs)	Receipt accrued	Milk Production (litres)
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1	2	3	4
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1970-71	5.00	—	611
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1971-72	7.62	1.69	180677
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1	2	3	4
1972-73	7.55	1.77	145829
1973-74	7.72	2.42	189582
1974-75	5.13	3.16	195843
1975-76	2.91	5.96	341673
1976-77	3.23	10.83	461699
1977-78	3.75	15.16	700946
1978-79	5.83	19.24	852926
1979-80	4.35	24.78	931850
1980-81	4.69	23.19	822293
1981-82	17.30	20.73	711020
1982-83	11.54	20.17	690326
1983-84*	12.65	—	—

*Information upto January, 1984.

**Performance of ICAR Cattle Project,
Maharashtra**

395. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDG(AS) had visited ICAR Cattle Project Maharashtra since 1980 and in February 1984 and given report on suitability of senior scientist incharge as also on Centre's performance ; if so, the full details on each inclusive of workshop findings, of ICAR officials attending it and their contributions at workshop or later ; and

(b) the action Government propose if performance was found unsatisfactory at cattle project in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The All India Coordinated Research Project

on Cattle Rahuri was visited by the present DDG (AS) in May, 1982 and February, 1984 when he had discussed the performance of the Project with the Vice-Chancellor, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Rahuri and the staff of the Project. The performance of the unit in terms of implementation of the technical programme was found quite satisfactory. During such visits it is not possible for the DDG (AS) to go through the qualification of each of the staff employed in the Project. It is for the University to employ suitable well qualified and experienced staff in light of the recommendations made by the Council at the time of approval of the project.

The Sixth workshop on All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle held between 28th to 30th August, 1983 at Hissar was attended by Deputy Director General (Animal Sciences) on 28th and 30th and Scientist (Agricultural Statistics) on all the days. ADG (AP and B) who services the

301		Written Answers		PHALGUNA 8, 1905 (SAKA)		Written Answers		302	
1974-75	M 123	15	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D 133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Y 36	80	92	3	3	3	3	1	1
	T 292	95	113	3	3	3	3	1	1
1975-76	M 80	37	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D 144	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Y 15	68	80	21	13	6	6	3	3
	T 239	109	125	21	13	6	6	3	3
1976-77	M 69	58	57	2	4	2	2	—	—
	D 94	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Y 14	49	90	49	21	22	22	7	7
	T 177	116	157	51	25	24	24	7	7
1977-78	M 20	73	81	19	8	2	2	3	3
	D 30	24	24	1	4	3	3	—	—
	Y 9	14	85	78	39	43	43	4	4
	T 59	111	190	98	51	48	48	3	3
1978-79	M 5	71	90	34	15	14	14	—	—
	D 15	17	43	7	6	2	2	—	—
	Y 22	2	49	79	52	53	53	7	7
	T 42	90	182	120	73	69	69	13	13
1979-80	M 4	33	107	39	21	28	28	—	—
	D 1	23	34	15	4	6	6	—	—
	Y 11	1	10	68	58	54	54	1	1
	T 16	57	151	122	83	83	83	—	—
1980-81	M 2	8	65	67	38	37	37	—	—
	D 1	1	26	10	8	11	11	—	—
	Y 2	1	5	41	47	54	54	—	—
	T 5	10	96	118	93	102	102	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1981-82	M 1	3	51	67	44	41	—	—	—	—	21	9	7	—	1	—	—	—
	D 1	2	12	4	4	6	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Y —	—	4	21	28	40	10	33	—	—	72	46	42	17	7	7	1	4
	T 2	5	67	92	76	87	10	33	—	—	96	56	51	17	8	7	1	4
1982-83	M 2	3	42	45	34	40	—	7	—	—	30	10	10	—	1	—	—	—
	D —	1	8	4	8	4	—	—	—	—	8	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
	Y —	—	4	12	14	23	—	43	3	3	67	52	46	28	8	13	2	9
	T 2	4	54	61	56	67	50	50	3	3	105	63	60	28	10	13	2	9
1983-84 as on 31.12.83	T 2	—	48	51	44	56	—	68	—	—	118	67	63	39	17	14	—	4

M=Number of cows in milk

D=Number of cows dry

Y=Number of Young stock

T=Total number of females

project at the I.C.A.R. Head Quarters could not attend. The ICAR headquarter staff is expected to provide guidance and steer the proceeding in a manner that workshop fulfills its achievement audit role. It is also to see that the implementation of the recommendations made earlier are properly reviewed by the workshop. The same was done at this workshop.

(b) In view of the reply at (a) above, the question does not arise.

कुछ प्रतिबंधित वनस्पति निर्माताओं को आयातित खाद्य तेल की सप्लाई

396. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने वनस्पति के ऐसे अग्रणी निर्माताओं को जिनके विरुद्ध वनस्पति में मिलावट करने के आरोपों की जांच की जा रही है और इसी आधार पर उन्हें खाने के तेल की सप्लाई प्रतिबन्धित की हुई है; आयातित खाद्य तेलों का न केवल जनवरी बल्कि पिछले महीनों का और यदि कोई बकाया कोटा हो तो वह भी तुरन्त सप्लाई करने के लिए मुख्य व्यापार प्रबंधक, राज्य व्यापार निगम, जनपथ नई दिल्ली को निर्देश दिए हैं; और

(ख) उक्त भात कम्पनियों का बगौरा क्या है तथा उन्हें किन कारणों से और किस आधार पर खाने के तेलों की सप्लाई पुनः शुरू की गई है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात तथा निर्यात ने कुछ फर्मों के संबंध में, उनके द्वारा आयात में कथित अनियमितताएं बरतने के कारण स्थगन परिपत्र जारी किए थे। एनिहात के रूप में, कुछ एककों के आयातित तेलों के आवंटन को भी, मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात तथा निर्यात से स्थगन परिपत्र में उल्लिखित फर्मों से उनके संबंधों के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त होने तक के लिए आस्थगित रखा गया था।

तथापि, मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात तथा निर्यात से यह स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त हो जाने पर कि स्थगन परिपत्र केवल उन्हीं फर्मों के लिए लागू होगा, जिनके नाम उनमें विशिष्ट रूप से दिए गए हैं, निम्नलिखित पार्टियों को आवंटन निर्मुक्त कर दिया गया :—

1. वेजिटेबल आयल्स लि० बम्बई।
2. इंडियन वेजिटेबल प्रोडक्ट्स लि०, बम्बई।
3. ओगवाल वनस्पति एलाइड इण्डस्ट्रीज, लुधियाना।
4. किशन चंद एण्ड कम्पनी आयल इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०, लुधियाना।
5. मानमिंगका इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०, पबोड़ा।
6. मानमिंगका आयल इण्डस्ट्रीम, खंडवा।
7. राजस्थान वनस्पति प्रोडक्ट्स लि०, भीलवाड़ा।

यमुनापार क्षेत्र में अनधिकृत बस्तियों का सर्वेक्षण

397. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना पार क्षेत्र में अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित किए जाने के संबंध में 1978-79 में सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद 1980 से 1983-84 के वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रकार के कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है जबकि इस अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली के अन्य क्षेत्रों में अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करने के संबंध में एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यमुनापार क्षेत्रों में भी अनधिकृत कालोनियों का सर्वेक्षण करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और

यदि हां तो यह सर्वेक्षण कब तक किया जायेगा ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि सरकार की नीति के अनुसार 1978-79 में यमुनापार की कालोनियों सहित दिल्ली की अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण के लिए, निम्नलिखित कालोनियों में कतिपय मामलों के अलावा जिसमें बाद में सर्वेक्षण पूरा किया गया था, सर्वेक्षण किए गए थे :—

- (1) ग्राम विस्तार
- (2) मलिन बस्तियों की कालोनियां
- (3) सरकारी भूमि पर अवस्थित कालोनियां
- (4) दिल्ली नगर निगम से दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को हस्तांतरित कालोनियां
- (5) बिखरी पाकटें

(ख) और (ग) अनधिकृत कालोनियों का नियमितीकरण, पहले ही किए गए सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा किया जा रहा है तथा

नए सर्वेक्षण करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Irrigation Schemes from Madhya Pradesh

398. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes pending with Government regarding irrigation in Madhya Pradesh giving a list of each item ; and

(b) what is the plan to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have submitted 19 major multipurpose and 4 medium irrigation projects for technical examination and obtaining acceptance of the Planning Commission. A statement giving the names of these schemes along with their present stage of examination is appended.

(b) Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation projects are funded and executed by the States. Implementation of these schemes depend on the funds and other resources provided for by Madhya Pradesh in their Annual Plans and also subject to acceptance of these schemes by the Planning Commission based on their techno-economic viability.

Statement

S. No.

Name of the Project

1

2

(A)

Recommended by Advisory Committee of Planning Commission, however formal approval of Planning Commission awaited.

1. Mahi (M)
2. Rajghat Canal (M)
3. Mahan (M)

1

2

4. Sindh River Project (M) (Phase-II)

5. Rampuri Pick up (m)

6. Barchar Nella Tank (m)

(B) *Technical examination completed by Central Water Commission and note under preparation for consideration by Advisory Committee of Planning Commission.*

7. Narmada Sagar (M)

8. Man Project (M)

(C) *Inter-State aspects involved concurrence of Uttar Pradesh Government required.*

9. Orchha (M)

10. Kan (M)

(D) *Replies to comments of Central Water Commission awaited from the State Government.*

11. Bargi (M)

12. Ramkund (M)

13. Dhobatoria (M)

14. Rehar (M)

15. Chambal Ayacut Development (M)

16. Pench Diversion (M)

17. Gopad Lift Irrigation (m)

(E) *Under Examination in Central Water Commission.*

18. Kolar (M)

19. Mahanadi Reservoir Project (M)

20. Bansagar—Unit II Canals (M)

21. Thanwar (M)

22. Omkareshwar (M)

23. Jobat (m)

Note :— (M) Stands for Major Project.
(m) Stands for medium Project.

Development of Urban Housing in Madhya Pradesh

399. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes with Government for the development of urban housing in Madhya Pradesh in general and Gwalior in particular ; and

(b) the assistances proposed for these schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Housing is a State subject. All the social housing schemes in Madhya Pradesh are, therefore, being implemented by the State Govt. out of its plan allocations in accordance with its needs and priorities. (Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes is given to the State Govts. in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any head of development or scheme. However, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), a Public Sector Undertaking has since inception sanctioned up to 31.1.84, 131 urban housing schemes spread over 26 cities and towns of Madhya Pradesh, with a project cost of Rs. 65.10 crores and HUDCO's loan commitment is of Rs. 48.48 crores for the construction of 29857 residential dwellings, 262 non-residential units and development of 19013 residential and 375 non-residential plots. These include 6 schemes pertaining to Gwalior for construction of 337 dwellings, 145 non-residential dwellings and development of 747 plots. The project cost of these schemes is Rs. 2.50 crores with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 2.03 crores.

In addition to the above, there is a World Bank HUDCO assisted urban development project in the State of Madhya Pradesh having a loan assistance of Rs. 31.16 crores which will enable construction of 5,300 dwellings units and development of 54,740 plots in various towns in the State.

Losses in FCI

400. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI P. NAMGYAL :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI K A. RAJAN :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a report submitted by a study team comprising members of the Administrative Reforms Wing of the Personnel Department which visited the important procurement regions as well as the consuming regions of West Bengal, has revealed that the Food Corporation of India incurred in 1981-82 a loss of 6,60,000 tonnes of food-grains, worth Rs. 118 crore, in transit and storage ;

(b) whether the said Report has also pointed out the "absence of a single set of reliable, consistent and updated stock statistics in the FCI" ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to set matters right and prevent these recurring transit losses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has already set up an Empowered Committee to examine the report of the Study Team and make recommendations to reduce transit and storage losses in F.C.I. The Corporation is simultaneously streamlining the system of maintenance and verification of records at all levels including depots. Other suitable steps have also been taken such as proper weighing, effective supervision at loading and unloading points, weighing and counting of bags at the time of transportation and receipts, tightening up of security arrangements, physical verifications of stocks at the depots, streamlining the reporting system

etc. and award of appropriate punishment to the officials found guilty of negligence and misconduct.

Progress Made in N.C.R. Concept

401. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
DR. A.U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sub-group of his Ministry has recommended that the population of the Delhi metropolitan area be restricted to 13.5 million by 2001 AD if the quality of life and the environment, law and order, and liveability of the capital is to be ensured ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and what steps Government propose to take to meet this alarming situation ; and

(c) the progress made so far in the matter of implementation of the existing national capital region plan concept and what had been the reaction of the neighbouring States of Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). A Sub-Group appointed by the Standing Committee for the development of Delhi and the peripheral areas had made certain recommendations for assignment of population in Delhi and its peripheral areas. The Standing Committee did not accept the proposals. The need for restricting population in the metropolitan area was emphasised. The Government proposed to up-date and implement the National Capital Regional Plan which envisages a balanced growth for the entire region. Through a proposed system of incentives and disincentives the Plan seeks to divert further industrial and commercial growth away from Delhi and into select ring towns and also counter-magnets beyond a commutable distance from Delhi.

(c) Mainly due to absence of statutory institutional arrangements, implementation of the NCR Plan has so far not been to the

fullest expectations. The neighbouring States of Haryana, UP and Rajasthan have now agreed to setting up of the Statutory Board, and have assured their fullest cooperation and support for the NCR concept.

Allotment of Plot to School in Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi

402. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a hillock-like plot of land in Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi, reserved for school, was recently allotted to a private educational society ;

(b) if so, the area of the plot and its terms and conditions and the time-limit fixed for levelling it and building the school ;

(c) whether the above Society has also been allotted another park-plot in Street 4 of Shantiniketan for building a Nursery School ;

(d) if so, its terms and conditions ;

(e) whether the private educational trust concerned has not so far taken any action to level this plot and the plot continues to pose a constant health hazard on account of it being used as a place of public convenience over the last more than 10 years or so ; and

(f) steps Government propose to take to set the matter right ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Yes.

(b) 2.5 acres of land for school building and 4.31 acres for playground have been allotted to Sadhu Vaswani Mission in Shantiniketan on usual terms and conditions inter alia that the society shall complete the school building within two years from the date of possession.

(c) Yes. A nursery school plot has also been allotted to the Mission.

(d) The copy of allotment letter contain-

ing the terms and conditions of allotment of Nursery School is enclosed as Annexure 'A' laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7723/84).

(e) The plot is reported to be already levelled. The Mission has not yet taken any action for construction of school building because possession of playground is yet to be taken over by them. The site inspection also reveals that there is no misuse on the plot.

(f) After handing over possession of playground area, the Society will be asked to complete the school building immediately.

Housing Projects Approved by H.U.D.C.O.

403. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Housing and Urban Development Corporation has approved 114 new housing projects at a cost of Rs. 72.75 crores and agreed to grant loan assistance of Rs. 46.68 crores to them ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its allocation, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details regarding State-wise allocation is given in the statement attached. (See Col. 317—318).

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान में लम्बित जांच और लेखा प्रतिवेदन

404. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली

जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान में 1967-68 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक की अवधि के कितने जांच प्रतिवेदन और लेखापरीक्षा सम्बन्धी आपत्तियां लम्बित पड़ी हैं तथा उन्हें अभी तक न निपटाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम अपना प्रतिवेदन केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रस्तुत नहीं करता और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में दिल्ली नगर निगम, जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली विद्युत सप्लाई संस्थान के प्रतिवेदन संसद में रखे जायेंगे ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि 1967-68 से 31-12-1983 तक की अवधि के लिए लम्बित पड़ी लेखा परीक्षा आपत्तियों की संख्या 3059 है। प्रति वर्ष नये निरीक्षण किये जाते हैं और लम्बित पड़े पैरों को पुराने लम्बित पड़ी आपत्तियों में शामिल किया जाता है जबकि पुराने पैरों को निपटाया जाता है। तथापि, लम्बित पैरों को निपटाने के लिये गम्भीर प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। अनुस्मारक जारी किये जा रहे हैं।

दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि नगरपालिका मुख्य लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त नवीनतम सूचना के अनुसार 31-12-83 तक 1967-68 से 1982-83 की अवधि की 362 निरीक्षण रिपोर्टें तथा 102 लेखा परीक्षा टिप्पणियां लम्बित पड़ी हैं। ये निरीक्षण रिपोर्टें तथा लेखा परीक्षा टिप्पणियां इसलिये लम्बित पड़ी हैं क्योंकि लेखा परीक्षा विभाग को उत्तर भेजने से पहले मूल रिपोर्टों की जांच की जानी है।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम की धारा 206 (5) के अन्तर्गत लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट की मुद्रित प्रतियां केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी जानी

Statement

Statewise Details of Schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO in its 79th Board Meeting on 26.12.1983

State/U.T.	No. of Schemes	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Loan Sanctioned	Dwellings	Plots
Andhra Pradesh	10	353.62	220.60	3-16	—
Gujarat	8	522.972	391.95	5440	69
Haryana	2	234.13	164.48	940	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	85.06	54.65	144	—
Karnataka	6	470.60	178.225	11720	—
Kerala	10	671.01	349.93	10556	39
Madhya Pradesh	7	193.13	128.97	2016	—
Maharashtra	32	1984.54	1327.43	14202	—
Orissa	6	554.47	380.21	1792	—
Punjab	6	313.07	195.01	1194	—
Rajasthan	12	787.44	553.92	2195	1122
Tamil Nadu	8	585.57	366.63	1993	961
Uttar Pradesh	4	429.31	294.79	1359	1264
U.T. A. and N. Islands	1	16.01	9.00	15	—
U.T. Chandigarh	1	73.99	52.65	260	—
Total	114	7274.922	4668.445	57742	3455

अपेक्षित हैं। तथापि, क्योंकि इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकार का प्रयोग दिल्ली के उप राज्यपाल द्वारा किया जा रहा है इसलिये लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्टों की प्रतियां निगम द्वारा दिल्ली प्रशासन को भेजी जा रही हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम के 3 लेखा खातों (अर्थात् सामान्य विंग का लेखा खाता दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान का लेखा खाता और दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान का लेखा खाता) से सम्बन्धित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्टों को समद में प्रस्तुत करने के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम में कोई सांविधिक प्रावधान नहीं है।

जहां तक दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का सम्बन्ध है, लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्टें संसद में प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं।

जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान में घाटा

405. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान को वर्ष 1975-76 से 1979-80 तक के लिए 622 लाख रुपये का राजस्व अभी वसूल करना है ; जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 50.19 लाख रुपये की व्याज की धनराशि की प्रतिवर्ष हानि होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त धनराशि को समय पर वसूल न करने का कारण है तथा उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या है जिनकी लापरवाही के कारण यह धनराशि वसूल नहीं की जा सकी ; और

(ग) 31 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक व्याज को मिलाकर उक्त राशि कुल कितनी थी. इसमें से कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जल प्रभारों का बकाया 31-3-76 तथा 31-3-80

को क्रमशः 196 लाख रुपये तथा 620 लाख रुपये थे।

(ख) कुल बकायों में से 452 लाख रुपये सरकारी/अर्द्ध सरकारी विभागों पर तथा व्यक्तिगत उपभोक्ताओं पर किराये के बकाया थे। जहां तक सरकारी/अर्द्ध सरकारी विभागों पर बकायों का सम्बन्ध है, इस पर निरन्तर कार्य-वाही की जा रही है। जहां तक व्यक्तिगत उपभोक्ताओं का सम्बन्ध है, कनेक्शन काटने के नोटिस जारी किये जाते हैं और भुगतान को या तो किश्तों में लिया जाता है या एकमुश्त। यदि भुगतान प्राप्त नहीं होता है तो पानी के कनेक्शन काट दिये जाते हैं।

(ग) 1-4-1983 तक पानी के प्रभारों की कुल बकाया राशि 736 लाख रुपये थी जिसमें से 611 लाख रुपये स्थानीय निकायों, सरकारी तथा अर्द्ध सरकारी विभागों पर तथा शेष राशि व्यक्तिगत उपभोक्ताओं पर है।

जल-प्रभार और जल-कर से सम्बन्धित बैंकों का समय पर न भुनाया जाना

406. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मार्च, 1970-71 से मार्च 1978-79 तक की अवधि के दौरान बैंकों में जल-प्रभार और जल-कर के बिलों में भुगतान के रूप में धमा कराये गये 21.17 लाख रुपये के बैंकों को जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान के कर्मचारियों द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा समय पर न भुनाये जाने की जांच की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अब इस मामले की जांच करेगी और दोषी पाये जाने वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) तथा (ख) दिल्ली जल पूर्ति एवम् मल-व्ययन संस्थान ने

कोई जांच करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा क्योंकि 25.17 लाख रुपये के चैक जब भी प्राप्त हुए भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में जमा करा दिए गए थे और इन्हें किसी अधिकारी ने नहीं रखा था। 25.17 लाख रुपये में से, बैंक के खाते में आकलित 19.74 लाख रुपये की राशि का पता चला है। 5.43 लाख रुपये की शेष राशि का शीघ्र समायोजन करने के लिए मामले को बैंक के साथ तेजी से उठाया जा रहा है।

Hike in Prices of Foodgrains

407. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of foodgrains continued to rise in the market despite increased production of the same ;

(b) if so, the details of the kharif production of foodgrains and how does it compare with that of the same period last year ;

(c) prices of foodgrains, monthwise, during the year 1983 in comparison with that of the last year ; and

(d) the measures being taken to extent and expand the public distribution system in the country and with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The prices of foodgrains have risen over last year due to various reasons. There is also a seasonal and regional variation in the prices.

(b) It is estimated that the production of kharif foodgrains during 1983-84 would be around 84 million tonnes as compared to 69.5 million tonnes in 1982-83.

(c) A statement showing month-wise index Nos. of wholesale price of various foodgrains during 1983 and 1982 is attached. (See Col. 323-324).

(d) All efforts are being taken to extend and expand the public distribution system in the country. A record level of 162.34 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was distributed in the country through the public distribution system in 1983, as compared to 147.68 lakh tonnes during 1982. Under NREP and LREGS, rice and wheat are being supplied to the rural poor at concessional rates.

Sale of Asian Flats to Non-Resident Indians

408. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be please to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4252 on 19 December, 1983 regarding sale of Asian Games Village flats to non-resident Indians and state :

(a) how many applications have been received for sale of flats to non-resident Indians in Asian Games Village in each category of flats ;

(b) how many flats have actually been sold ; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the response to this scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). Applications under the scheme are received in the overseas branches of six nationalised banks and forwarded to D.D.A. through their coordinating branches in India. The last date for receipt of applications having been extended upto 29.2.1984, it is still premature to make any meaningful assessment of the response.

Officers Recruited in Indian Forest Service

409. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many officers were recruited in

Statement

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Monthly Average)

(Base (1970-71) = 100)

Commodity	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Rice	1983	259.9	269.8	273.1	277.9	284.5	293.8	304.9	316.0	316.2	305.0	290.5	278.6
	1982	229.8	229.6	231.2	233.0	236.2	241.3	251.6	264.5	265.8	264.5	262.8	259.4
Wheat	1983	233.5	247.6	247.7	225.7	211.8	212.8	215.2	213.4	213.3	213.5	217.9	218.9
	1982	197.6	200.4	202.6	201.3	186.7	190.0	195.8	208.3	210.2	21.7	215.8	219.0
Jowar	1983	212.8	224.8	229.3	222.7	230.4	231.8	240.7	245.6	240.6	242.4	243.8	260.4
	1982	240.9	231.4	221.2	225.8	225.2	224.3	223.3	223.7	224.4	219.6	214.7	209.6
Bajra	1983	219.3	229.6	232.4	242.8	257.8	249.3	252.6	246.2	224.4	208.8	211.8	221.8
	1982	225.7	221.7	219.9	227.8	228.3	227.6	226.6	229.6	218.2	212.1	208.8	212.4
Maize	1983	257.5	274.0	287.5	269.7	282.1	292.8	295.0	293.8	283.1	240.8	231.0	235.4
	1982	238.8	239.7	240.5	236.7	231.4	236.0	246.3	249.9	248.1	244.4	256.6	251.3
Ragi	1983	216.9	225.0	228.2	233.7	245.2	247.3	261.0	262.4	244.8	236.6	253.6	257.5
	1982	216.7	217.4	214.0	209.8	208.5	205.5	212.7	213.1	209.3	208.7	216.0	215.4
Barley	1983	284.3	304.5	289.5	244.3	243.4	259.8	259.6	263.2	264.6	265.0	271.8	271.6
	1982	220.3	224.2	229.3	220.0	224.6	224.6	222.8	230.1	237.7	244.8	251.9	264.6
Cereals	1983	245.5	257.6	260.1	253.6	254.3	259.6	266.7	271.6	269.4	261.6	256.4	253.0
	1982	220.2	220.2	220.9	221.7	218.4	222.0	229.0	239.7	240.4	239.9	240.3	239.8
Foodgrains	1983	253.7	263.2	265.5	261.8	263.8	268.5	276.9	283.0	280.5	273.6	272.4	274.2
	1982	237.9	235.8	234.2	234.7	230.7	235.1	241.9	253.8	253.4	251.3	251.1	250.1

the year 1978 in Indian Forest Service ;

(b) how many of them have been confirmed in the service till date ;

(c) if not, how much time will be taken to confirm the officers of 1978-80 batch in the service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) 101 candidates were appointed to the Indian Forest Service during 1978 on the basis of the results of the Indian Forest Service Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) Out of the 101 officers mentioned above, 18 resigned from the Indian Forest Service before completing their periods of probation. Of the remaining 83 officers, 46 have been confirmed in the Service till date ;

(c) Proposals from the concerned State Governments are awaited in the remaining cases.

खाद्य-तेल की आवश्यकता को पूरा करना

410. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापूसाहिब पळुलेकर :

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस आशय की रिपोर्टें सरकार की जानकारी में आयी हैं कि 1984-85 में देश में खाद्य तेल की 75 प्रतिशत मांग देशी उत्पादन से पूरी हो जाएगी ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई समयबद्ध योजना का क्या ब्योरा है ; और

(घ) पिछले वर्ष और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) देश में खाद्य तेलों की कुल मांग का लगभग 75% भाग पहले ही देशी स्रोतों से पूरा किया जा रहा है। यद्यपि 1984-85 के दौरान खाद्य तेलों के देशीय उत्पादन के बारे में अभी कोई भविष्यवाणी नहीं की जा सकती तथापि, 1984-85 में तिलहनों के उत्पादन को वर्ष 1983-84 के लक्षित उत्पादन से लगभग 14 लाख मीटरी टन और बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। देशी तेलों की मांग और उपलब्धता के बीच के अन्दर को आयात करके पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) देश में वनस्पति तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए संगठित रूप से प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। तथापि, इन प्रयासों के बावजूद, 1984-85 तक खाद्य तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा, क्योंकि तेलों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने के साथ-साथ इनकी मांग भी बढ़ रही है। विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय कर रही है :—

(1) तिलहन उत्पादक राज्यों में तिलहनों के विकास के लिए गहन कार्यक्रम चलाना। इस योजना का उद्देश्य कृषकों के खेतों में प्रदर्शन आयोजित करना, बीजों के उत्पादन तथा वितरण की व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाना, पौध संरक्षण उपायों का विस्तार करना, सिंचित क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना आदि है।

(2) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में मूंगफली तथा मध्यप्रदेश में सोयाबीन के उत्पादन के लिए विशेष परियोजनाएं आरम्भ करना।

(3) न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करके उत्पादकों को बेहतर प्रोत्साहन देना।

-(4) तिलहनों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए

अनुसंधान प्रयासों में तेजी लाना।

(5) गैर-पारम्परिक तिलहनों जैसे सोयाबीन और सूरजमुखी की फसलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना तथा वृक्ष तथा वन मूल के तिलहनों, चावल की भूसी आदि का उपयोग करना।

(6) वनसाति उद्योग द्वारा तेल के उपयोग के बारे में उचित नीति अपनाना, ताकि गैर-पारम्परिक तेलों के अधिक प्रयोग को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

(घ) तेल वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान, खरीफ के मौसम में सूखे की स्थिति के होने के कारण तिलहनों का उत्पादन 105.5 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ था। वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए तिलहनो के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 125.00 लाख मीटरी टन नियत किया गया है। मौसम की अनुकूल स्थिति

तथा किये गये प्रयासों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उत्पादन के इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की अच्छी संभावनाएं हैं।

Maintenance of Stadia

411. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements that have been made for maintaining all the stadia that were constructed for ASIAD ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the rooms in Nehru Stadium have been rented out to private organisations and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The maintenance of the Asiad stadia continues to vest with the construction agencies, as under :—

S. No.	Name of the Stadium	Construction Agency
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	C.P.W.D.
2.	National Stadium	C.P.W.D.
3.	Hauz Khas Lawn Tennis Stadium	C.P.W.D.
4.	Indraprastha Indoor Stadium	D.D.A.
5.	Yamuna Velodrome	D.D.A.
6.	Tughlakabad Shooting Ranges	D.D.A.
7.	Talkatora Swimming Pool	N.D.M.C.

(b) No room at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium has been rented to any private organisation not connected with Sports.

Preservation and Spreading of Sports Culture in the Country

412. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several types of typical games and physical exercises exist from ancient times, in different parts of the country e.g. "Mallakhamba" and "Lezim" in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, whether it is the intention of Government not only to preserve them but also to spread them in all parts of the

country so as to make people aware of our rich heritage ; and

(c) what efforts are made to coordinate efforts in these directions and to award scholarships to the players who have dedicated their lives for achieving excellence in these games ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, India has a rich cultural heritage of traditional sports and physical fitness-cum-cultural activities. Sports being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to promote these activities. The Central Government coordinates and promotes different sports by assisting the concerned recognised national sports federations. Scholarships are also awarded through the recognised national sports federations under the sports talent search scholarship scheme in such traditional games like kabaddi and kho-kho. If national sports federations for other traditional games are formed by voluntary effort and recognised by Government, they would also be eligible for such facilities.

Sale of Flats by the Lease Holders

413. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lease holders of flats constructed by the DDA are allowed to sell their flats after 10 years of taking possession ;

(b) if so, what formalities are required to be completed by the owner ; and

(c) the total number of flats which were allowed to be sold/transferred by the DDA in the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No. The earlier restriction on the transfer of built-up flats purchased from the DDA, before the expiry of 10 years, has been withdrawn with effect from

12.10.1982.

(b) The allottee will have to fulfil the following conditions :—

(i) Prior permission from DDA for sale after the registration of the Conveyance Deed ;

(ii) Production of an affidavit to the effect that neither he/she nor does his/her wife/husband or any of his/her, minor or dependent children or dependent parents or dependent minor sisters and brothers ordinarily residing with him, own in full or in part any residential plot or a house or have been allotted on hire-purchase basis a residential flat, in Delhi/New Delhi/Delhi Cantonment.

(iii) Payment of 50% unearned increase in the price of land, to DDA.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Construction of Houses in Andhra Pradesh for SCs/STs during 1982-83.

414. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the progress of construction of houses in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 1982-83 for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) the details of the amount sanctioned by Government during 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Violence of Setting up of Slaughter House in Bhiwandi

415. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minis-

ter of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the violence arising from the setting up of the slaughter house in Bhiwandi (India Today—15.12.83) ;

(b) whether Government have examined and analysed the question of availability and supply of animals to ensure that the high quality milch cattle are not slaughtered as feared ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that in the garb of productivity centres similar slaughter house are being set up under Operation Flood-II, which if not controlled adequately will result in lowering of milk production and lead to imports of milk products for all times to come against national interests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Assistance to Coconut Growers in Kerala

416. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total Central assistance provided to Kerala as replantation subsidy and compensation to the coconut growers whose coconut trees have been damaged by diseases ; and

(b) how much has been disbursed so far ; and the progress achieved so far in replantation etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The following central assistance is provided to Kerala as replantation subsidy and compensation to the growers :

(i) A scheme for rejuvenation of diseased

and unproductive coconut holdings in Kerala is under implementation since 1977-78. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, an amount of Rs. 51.465 lakh has been provided as central assistance.

(ii) Another scheme under Coconut Development Board is being implemented for providing financial assistance to coconut growers for the removal of root-wilt affected coconut palms in Kerala State with Central assistance of Rs. 24.75 lakh for 3 years. An additional amount of Rs. 30 lakh is provided for the year 1983-84 for the same purpose.

(b) (i) An amount of Rs. 53.243 lakh has been disbursed till 1982-83 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive coconut holdings in Kerala. The Coconut Development Board has disbursed an amount of Rs. 16.50 lakh till 1982-83 under the scheme of providing financial assistance to coconut growers for the removal of root-wilt affected coconut palms in Kerala.

(ii) An area of 33,000 ha. has been covered under rejuvenation of diseased coconut holdings in Kerala. Root wilt affected palms, 22,000 in number, have been uprooted. In addition, Coconut Board is also providing subsidy at the rate of Rs. 3000/- per ha. for new plantation in Kerala.

Restructuring of Coconut Board

417. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to restructure the Coconut Board on the lines of the Rubber Board ;

(b) whether any suggestion to this effect has been received ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Coconut Development Board has been constituted under the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, taking into account the salient features of the various statutory commodity Boards including the Rubber Board and the specific need of coconut development.

Decline in off-take of Foodgrains from P.D.S.

418. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the offtake of foodgrains from public distribution system registered a fall in the months of September, October and November leading to a rise in the buffer stocks ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same ;

(c) what were the total foodgrains stock with PDS upto December, 1983 ;

(d) whether the food stock position with PDS was considered a fairly comfortable and enough for PDS till March 1984 ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the stock level is the highest in the last 3 years ;

(f) the latest position in regard to the foodgrains stock with PDS ;

(g) whether in view of the improvement in the foodgrains stock with PDS, the prices were not reduced to the extent they used to be ; and

(h) if so, the main reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). As against the total distribution of 13.94 lakh tonnes of foodgrains through the public agencies in

August, 1983, quantities of foodgrains distributed during September, October and November, 1983 were 13.68 lakh tonnes, 12.79 lakh tonnes and 11.48 lakh tonnes, respectively. The lowering of pressure on public distribution system may be due to good prospects of the coming Kharif crop and consequent easy market situation.

(c) to (e). The total foodgrains stocks with the public agencies at the end of December, 1983 were estimated at 15.39 million tonnes, which, though highest year-end stocks during the past three years, were still below the requirements under the buffer stocking policy.

(f) As on 1.2.84, the foodgrains stocks with the public agencies are estimated at 15.41 million tonnes.

(g) and (h). The stocks of foodgrains for public distribution system are issued from the Central Pool at fixed Central issue prices. These are subsidized prices and do not fluctuate with changes in stock position.

Pilferage of Cement from D.D.A. Godowns

419. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cement (i) pilferred, (ii) short-supply, (iii) spoiled and unutilisable, (iv) or otherwise missing from the godowns, construction sites and during transport of the Delhi Development Authority during 1981, 1982 and 1983 (October ending) ;

(b) was any probe made to find out the causes of loss and large-scale shortages of DDA cement and the steps taken to prevent incidents like 15000 tons of DDA cement pilferred from Shakurbasti Railway Siding recently ; and

(c) the cost of the cement losses of DDA during the years 1982 and 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The DDA have informed that, as per records, information is as follows :—

(Figures in Metric tonnes)

Qty. of cement	1981	1982	1983 Oct. ending
(i) Pilfered :	50.45	62.50	(i) 22.5 (ii) 673.65
(ii) Short supplied	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) Spoiled and un- utilisable	25.95	Nil	Nil
(iv) Other wise missing from godown etc.	Nil	Nil	5.95

(b) Yes. The DDA have reported pilferage of 673.65 Metric tonnes of cement from Shakurbasti Railway Siding by DDA Cartage Contractor, in connivance with the Railway staff, DDA officials and some private transporters, etc. The case was registered with the Police who investigated the matter in detail and have launched prosecution against the persons involved. The case stands filed in the court.

The DDA have further reported that in order to check such cases in future, a number of steps have been taken by way of streamlining the procedure and strengthening of various checks and controls. A private security agency has also been deployed by them for this purpose.

(c) The position reported by DDA is as under :

Year	Amount of loss
(1)	(2)
1982	No loss to DDA as either the cement was recovered or recovery made from the contractors.
1983	No loss to DDA on account of pilferage of 22.5 Metric tonnes of cement as either the cement was recovered or recovery made from the contractors.
	Amount of loss to DDA on account of pilferage of 673.65 Metric tonnes of cement is Rs. 5.93 lakhs. Out of Rs. 5.93 lakhs a sum of

(1)

(2)

1983

Rs. 5.84 lakhs is already available with the DDA as pending dues of the cartage contractor which will be adjusted against the loss. For balance amount and penalties recoverable from the contractor, action is being taken under the provisions of the contract.

Issue of Schedule of Market Rates of Land in Delhi

420. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has been issuing schedule of market rates of land in Delhi from time to time and sending copies thereof to Delhi Administration and others ;

(b) if so, copies of such schedules issued since 1970 ;

(c) whether such a schedule bearing Number of 22011/1/70-LII (ii) was issued on 14-1-1972 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is refusing to honour the said schedule for determination of standard rent of immovable properties in terms of Supreme Court judgement in case of Dewan Daulat Rai V/s New Delhi Municipal Committee in Civil Appeals No. 1143/44/73 and 120 (N) 1973 ; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto and remedial measures proposed to avoid

harassment to the public ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Office orders communicating these rates to the concerned authorities contain departmental administrative instructions and it is not proposed to lay copies of them on the Table of the House. However, a statement showing the market rates currently in force and the pre-revised rates for both residential and commercial land is enclosed. The current rates will be in force upto 31st March, 1985.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). The schedule of market rates laid down by Government for residential and commercial land is mainly for the purpose of administration of land leased by Government by the Land and Development Officer, i.e., for recovery of unearned increase in accordance with the terms of the lease in sale of leased properties, recovery of damages, grant of permission for change of purpose for which the land is leased, etc.

Statement

Groups	Residential		Commercial	
	From 1.4.79 to 31.3.81 (Rs. per Sq. metre)	From 1.4.81 to 31.3.85	From 1.4.79 to 31.3.81 (Rs. per Sq. metre)	From 1.4.81 to 31.3.85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Group I				
(Connaught Place)	720	2000	4800	13000
Group II	720	2000	3600	10500
(Connaught Circus, Barakhamba Road, Curzon Road, Hanuman Road, Janpath upto Windsor Place, Baird Road, Mandir Marg, etc.)				
Group III	720	2000	2160	6000
(Ajmal Khan Road, Khan Market, Minto Road, Diplomatic Enclave, Golf Link, Punchkuin Road, Defence Colony, Kamla Nagar, Karol Bagh, Bhagat Singh Market etc.)				
Group IV	600	1600	1200	4800
(East/West/South Patel Nagar, Rajinder Nagar, Lajpat Rai Market, Nizamuddin)				
Group V	480	1200	960	2400
(Jangpura Extn., Lajpat Nagar, Azadpur, Jawahar Nagar, Mall Road, Rohtak Road, Alipur Road, Kalkaji, Malvia Nagar, Rajpur Road, Malkaganj)				
Group VI	360	1000	720	2000
(Aliganj, Ansari Market, D.B. Gupta Market, Gokhale Market, Khurshid Market, Khanna Market, Telwara, Vijay Nagar, Azad Market, Moti Nagar, etc.)				

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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Group VII	240	800	480	1600
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(Bus stand area extn., Bharat Nagar, Gulabi Bagh, Kingsway Camp, Sewa Nagar, Ramesh Nagar, Timarpur, Indira Nagar, Jheel Khuranja, etc.)

Group VIII	120	400	240	800
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(Narela and other outlying colonies)

NOTE

1. (a) The Market rates for commercial purposes for Groups I and II are based on an FAR of 250, for Group III on an FAR of 150 and for other Groups on existing FARs.

(b) Residential rates are based on the existing FAR prescribed for various areas.

These rates will be reduced or increased proportionate to the reduction or increase in the F.A R.

2. In so far as hotel and cinema sites are concerned, each case will be considered on merits.

3. For the purpose of calculating and recovering lessor's share of unearned increase, while granting sale permissions, in respect of the residential leases measuring 100-sq. yds. (83.613 sq. metres) or less, the land rates laid down for the period from 1.4.79 to 31.3.81 will apply.

4. For any locality not covered by the schedule, the rates for comparable areas will be applied.

Unauthorised Structures of Religious Places in Alakhnanda, Kalkaji

421. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unauthorised structures of religious places have come up in Alakhnanda, Kalkaji, SFS Schemes of DDA by encroaching upon areas marked for roads and parks, thus causing great

hardship to the allottees of flats nearby ;

(b) if so, facts of the case, particulars of DDA officials responsible for allowing unauthorised encroachments and action taken in the matter ;

(c) when will the unauthorised encroachments be cleared ; and

(d) whether Government are considering a proposal to allot alternate flats to the

affected allottees or to give them suitable compensations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that one Masjid and a Church have been unauthorisedly constructed over a part of the land set apart for park adjacent to the premises where flats have been constructed under self-financing Scheme. It has denied the involvement of its officials in these encroachments.

(c) and (d). The DDA has stated that steps are being taken to shift these religious structures from the present sites. However, it is not feasible to lay down any time limit for this purpose.

Execution of Schemes for Upliftment of the Rural Areas

422. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes and programmes started by his Ministry for the development of the rural areas and economic upliftment of the rural population during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) fund provided by his Ministry to the States to execute the schemes and programmes during the annual plans of the Sixth Plan, State-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that some States have started separate economic upliftment programmes of rural population on the lines of Integrated Rural Development Programmes and extending them in the same area of operation with more subsidy to the poor ; and

(d) if so, the names of the States and the families covered so far by State-sponsored programmes and Centrally sponsored programmes as yet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme,

the National Rural Employment Programme, the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are the major schemes implemented by this Ministry for the development of rural areas and economic upliftment of the rural population during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) A statement I showing the funds provided by the Ministry to the States to execute the schemes and programmes during the annual plans of the Sixth Plan, State-wise, is enclosed. (See Col. 345—354)

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, some States have started separate economic upliftment programmes similar to the Integrated Rural Development Programme e.g. Antyodaya programme in Karnataka and the Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (ERRP) in Orissa. However, this Ministry does not compile the information in regard to the names of States and the families covered under such State-sponsored programmes. A statement II showing the families assisted under the IRD Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan so far, is enclosed. (See Col. 355—356) The Drought Prone Areas Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are primarily infrastructural Development/Employment-Generation Programmes.

Foreign Assistance for Forestry Programmes

423. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry and some States have received financial assistance from some friendly countries for the development of forest and forestry programmes by the States ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the programmes started by the States and the financial assistance so far released to them by his Ministry ; and

(c) the achievements made so far, State-wise ?

Statement-I

*Funds provided (Central Share) for implementing the major rural development programmes
Funds released (Central Share)*

Name of State/UT	I.R.D.P.			N.R.E.P.*			(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
				(as on date)				(as on date)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	715.39	1434.765	1265.00	832.0	3430.00	1896.00	1983.00	973.825	
2. Assam	26.60	148.50	214.00	186.0	319.20	400.00	200.00	222.54	
3. Bihar	551.59	1249.06	1921.00	842.0	4082.40	1210.00	2540.00	1293.89	
4. Gujarat	466.87	508.79	849.87	436.00	767.40	560.00	740.00	561.35	
5. Haryana	161.15	299.93	348.105	372.0	434.35	160.00	160.00	81.00	
6. Himachal Pradesh	167.55	176.10	264.00	182.00	377.95	120.00	120.00	79.475	
7. J and K	59.05	180.0	159.00	40.00	366.15	80.00	160.00	136.04	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Karnataka	376.86	360.30	652.00	350.00	815.79	828.00	1300.00	729.275
9. Kerala	351.66	371.54	592.025	414.73	1059.60	804.00	847.00	928.30
10. Madhya Pradesh	708.94	1374.00	1814.00	1086.0	3542.60	1320.00	1704.50	808.50
11. Maharashtra	713.7875	693.02	1038.00	754.0	1626.12	1420.00	1498.00	736.57
12. Manipur	32.50	13.50	52.00	—	49.25	10.00	20.00	—
13. Meghalaya	13.28	16.50	5.37	—	13.00	10.00	20.00	10.00
14. Nagaland	73.42	63.00	63.00	42.00	90.00	20.00	25.00	20.00
15. Orissa	680.34	731.19	1083.215	628.0	2689.00	820.00	865.00	257.84
16. Punjab	277.50	351.00	468.00	472.00	260.90	252.00	266.00	275.00
17. Rajasthan	580.00	676.09	983.00	802.0	2602.50	468.00	466.20	372.14
18. Sikkim	3.00	6.00	8.62	16.0	7.25	8.00	16.00	5.53
19. Tamil Nadu	655.749	1272.76	1547.64	1486.45	1834.50	1480.00	1960.00	1800.00
20. Tripura	41.26	50.00	68.00	34.00	99.25	60.00	60.00	66.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	1407.657	2513.58	3359.62	2082.0	5321.20	3340.00	3513.00	3103.73
22. West Bengal	42.08	39.84	362.00	452.0	1939.10	1348.00	1414.00	504.45
23. A and N Islands	—	—	5.00	—	25.05	15.00	32.00	14.48

24. Arunachal Pradesh	52.00	130.00	193.80	192.00	9.84	16.00	11.88	32.00
25. Chandigarh	5.00	—	4.00	—	—	—	8.00	4.40
26. D and N Haveli	—	—	8.00	4.00	—	—	16.00	8.80
27. Delhi	17.83	30.00	40.439	40.0	—	—	8.00	7.59
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	52.73	72.00	96.00	96.0	—	—	32.00	66.80
29. Lakshadweep	3.00	—	40.00	20.00	—	—	8.00	22.46
30. Mizoram	15.00	60.00	86.26	80.00	10.50	32.00	32.00	32.00
31. Pondicherry	6.66	23.40	27.00	16.00	12.30	16.00	19.97	32.00
Total	8258.4535	12844.935	17617.964	11957.18	31785.20	16694.00	20045.55	13190.495

16. Punjab	—	—	—	135.00
17. Rajasthan	570.00	535.090	96.670	240.00
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	8.00
19. Tamil Nadu	220.00	350.00	252.000	890.00
20. Tripura	—	—	—	33.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	343.58	342.962	248.540	1705.00
22. West Bengal	105.50	182.950	200.500	770.00
23. Pondichery	—	—	—	8.00
Total	3411.53	3580.444	2817.251	9955.00

* Total resources released including the value of food grains. ** Started in 1983-84

Statement-II

Statement showing the number of families assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during the Sixth Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of families assisted	
		1980-81 to 1982-83	1983-84 (Upto Jan., 1984)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	690112	132273
2.	Assam	82044	46380
3.	Bihar	891153	240280
4.	Gujarat	395382	114185
5.	Haryana	285831	74113
6.	Himachal Pradesh	128722	34208
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	72481	18093*
8.	Karnataka	330222	94945
9.	Kerala	304718	82286
10.	Madhya Pradesh	779731	191091
11.	Maharashtra	472191	142005
12.	Manipur	14753	4369
13.	Meghalaya	18769	588
14.	Nagaland	29286	5307
15.	Orissa	491569	134674
16.	Punjab	248663	61550
17.	Rajasthan	387661	112976
18.	Sikkim	3449	1359
19.	Tamil Nadu	885111	173431
20.	Tripura	30274	5897
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2094126	381395
22.	West Bengal	200360	62414
23.	A and N Islands	73	257
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	22342	1690
25.	Chandigarh	405	N.R.
26.	D and N Haveli	249	273
27.	Delhi	9628	2561
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	16992	5541
29.	Lakshadweep	312	196
30.	Mizoram	4169	* 3516*
31.	Pondicherry	4834	1213
Total		8895612	2129065

*Information till November, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The financial assistance has been received from some countries for the development of forests and forestry programmes by the States.

(b) and (c). The particulars of the programmes started by the States, the financial assistance so far released to them and achievements made are given in the statement attached (See Col. 359-360). The assistance is released by the Ministry of Finance.

Credit from World Bank for Badanalla Medium Irrigation Project

424. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide second line credit to Badanalla Medium Irrigation project of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the agreed credit assistance therefor and funds released so far since the agreement ;

(c) funds provided by the Government of Orissa and the World Bank for Badanalla Irrigation Project since its approval up to the year 1983-84 ; and

(d) the progress made and the programmes for 1984-85 proposed by the State Government for execution and the measures taken to complete the project in given time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Badanalla Medium Irrigation Project is one of the 18 Medium Irrigation Projects taken up for implementation under the IDA assisted Orissa Irrigation Project (Credit No. 740-IN). The credit of US \$ 58 million stands fully utilised under Phase-I. Under the second line of Credit by the World Bank for which an Agreement has been signed for credit of US \$ 105 million in September, 1983 and which has been declared effective on 14th December, 1983, no utilisation had taken place upto 31st January, 1984.

(c) and (d). The Orissa Government has provided Rs. 1.58 crores for the project upto the year 1983-84 which is anticipated to be fully utilised. For 1984-85, the State Government has provided Rs. 33 lakhs.

The preliminary works on dykes, excavation and filling has been done and in 1984-85, the State Government proposes to start work. The project is due for completion by March, 1988.

Staggering Loss in F.C.I.

425. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 30 January, 1984 wherein it has been stated that Food Corporation of India incurred a loss of Rs. 6,60,000 tonnes of foodgrains worth Rs. 118 crores in transit and storage during the year of 1981-82 ;

(b) if so, break-up of loss incurred and the stations at which shortage of foodgrains have been found ; and

(c) whether inquiry into the loss has been conducted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the details of transit and storage losses including voyage storages during the year 1981-82 in the various regions is attached. (See Col. 361—364).

(c) Some loss and damage to foodgrain stock is inevitable while in transit and storage. This may be due to a variety of reasons such as rain, flood, cyclone etc. or deterioration in quality during long storage, loss in handling and movement, moisture loss etc. Responsibility for such losses, after making due enquiry, is fixed if it is noticed that losses are not due to normal reasons and sufficient precautions were not taken to avoid losses beyond reasonable limits.

Statement

Sl. No.	Project	Implementing State	Country providing assistance	Date of Agreement	Financial assistance (including pipeline)	Plantations (project target)	Progress of achievement
1.	Indo-German Dhauladhar Range Project	Himachal Pradesh	Federal Republic of Germany	13.5.1980	0.88 million US\$	7,000 ha.	1,200 ha.
2.	Social Forestry Project	Tamil Nadu	Sweden	11.2.1982	105.4 million SEK	1,76,450 ha. + 6,075 Kms. + 161.5 million seedlings	86,640 ha. + 3,138 Km + 49.1 million seedlings
3.	Social Forestry Project	Madhya Pradesh	U.S.A.	30.9.1981	4.76 million US \$	63,450 ha.	9,888 ha.
4.	Social Forestry Project	Maharashtra	U.S.A.	31.8.1982	2.05 million US \$	80,600 ha.	5,000 ha.
5.	Social Forestry Project	Orissa	Sweden	25.11.1983	—	57,600 ha. + 51 million seedlings.	(Recently signed)

N.B. : 1 SEK (Swedish Kroren) = about Rs. 1.30
1 US\$ = about Rs. 10.00

Statement

Statement Showing Regionwise Details of Transit and Storage Loss Including Voyage Shortages for the Year 1981-82

S. No.	Name of Region	Qty. in '000 Tonnes Value in Rs./Lakhs	
		Total Quantity	Total Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	J and K	12.73	219.14
2.	Punjab	167.28	3122.60
3.	Haryana	2.26	45.64
4.	U.P.	17.29	300.05
5.	Delhi	20.80	363.70
6.	Rajasthan	2.44	37.62
7.	H.P.	(—)0.07	(—) 1.05
	Total (North)	222.73	4087.70
8.	A.P.	36.53	631.81
9.	Tamilnadu	14.65	248.42
10.	Karnataka	12.63	229.14
11.	Kerala	28.90	525.66
12.	Port Office Madras	(—)5 05	(—)72.63
13.	Port Office Vizag	(—)1.05	(—)12.31
	Total (South)	86.61	1550.09
14.	M.P.	31.02	551.82
15.	Maharashtra	52.40	935.07
16.	Gujarat	9.48	164.37
17.	Port Office Kandla	0.28	6.45
	Total West	93.18	1657.71

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
18.	Port Office Calcutta	35.41	611.55
19.	Assam	31.53	560.61
20.	Bihar	47.05	820.00
21.	Orissa	12.30	206.36
22.	NEF	7.20	126.10
23.	West Bengal	124.35	2257.28
	Total (East)	257.84	4581.84
	Grand Total	660.36	11877.34

Creation of Buffer Stocks of Food Grains in Kerala

426. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have asked for creation of a buffer stock by Food Corporation of India in Kerala and wholesale and retail shops to ensure proper supply of ration items without any break ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether Government have taken any step to have more stocks in Kerala for the smooth supply of ration ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d). The Government of Kerala had requested that sufficient stocks of rice should be built up in the State. The buffer stock of foodgrains is maintained on an all-India basis, and adequate quantities of rice/wheat

are moved to various States, including Kerala, every month and stocked in the Food Corporation of India godowns to meet the monthly allocations made by the Central Government.

Allocation of Palmolein to Kerala

427. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the present monthly allocation of Palmolein to Kerala is insufficient to meet the increased demand for this oil following the ever increasing trend in the prices of coconut oil which is the main cooking medium in the State ;

(b) if so, the details of monthly allocation of the oil since July last year ; and

(c) the reaction for the increased demand for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The allocation of imported edible oils to Kerala has been increased considerably. The month-wise allocation of imported oils made to Kerala is as follows :

Quantity allocated in M. Tonne

Month	Palmolein	Soyabean oil
July, 1983	3,325	—
August, 1983	3,325	—
September, 1983	4,300	—
October, 1983	5,000	—
November, 1983	5,000	—
December, 1983	5,000	—
January, 1984	5,000	—
February, 1984	3,000	2,000
	33,950	2,000

(c) An additional allocation of 500 Mts. of Soyabean oil has been approved for March, 4 making the total allocation of imported oils for that month to 5,500 Mts.

Development of Agriculture in Drought Prone Districts

428. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid greater emphasis for the development of agriculture in the drought prone districts ;

(b) if so, the drought prone districts identified in different States ;

(c) the Central allocation made to these districts (State-wise) for the development of agriculture and towards drought relief ; and

(d) the details of the agricultural developmental works undertaken or proposed to be taken up in the drought prone districts in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two statements I and II are attached.

(d) The programme in Orissa seeks to improve and stabilise the productivity of agricultural crops through development of dry land agriculture, adoption of improved soil and moisture conservation practices and development and productive use of water resources of these areas. Afforestation and horticulture development are the other major allied activities taken up under the programme.

Statement-I*Districts covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme***1. Drought Prone Areas Programme :**

State	District	No. of blocks covered under the programme
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Anantpur	16
	2. Chittoor	8
	3. Cuddapah	6
	4. Mahbubnagar	12
	5. Kurnool	13
	6. Prakasm	9
	7. Rangareddy	2
	Sub Total :	66
2. Bihar	1. Palamau	24
	2. Santhal Parganas	7
	Sub Total :	31
3. Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad	2
	2. Amreli	8
	3. Bhavnagar	3
	4. Jamnagar	2
	5. Kutch	7
	6. Panchmahals	7
	7. Rajkot	4
	8. Surendranagar	9
	Sub Total :	42
4. Haryana	1. Mohindergarh	9
	Sub Total :	9

1	2	3
5. Jammu and Kashmir	1. Doda	8
	2. Udhampur	5
	Sub Total :	13
6. Karnataka	1. Bijapur	11
	2. Bellary	5
	3. Belgaum	4
	4. Chitradurga	6
	5. Dharwar	14
	6. Kolar	9
	7. Tumkur	6
	8. Gulbarga	8
	9. Bidar	3
	10. Raichur	4
	Sub Total :	70
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Khargone	7
	2. Jhabua	12
	3. Shahdol	5
	4. Dhar	8
	5. Sidhi	8
	6. Betul	8
	Sub Total :	48
8. Maharashtra	1. Ahmednagar	8
	2. Sholapur	9
	3. Nasik	8
	4. Sangli	5
	5. Satara	4
	6. Dhule	4
	7. Aurangabad	4
	8. Jalna	1
	9. Jalgaon	4
	10. Beed	6
	Sub Total :	53

1	2	3
9. Orissa	1. Phulbani 2. Kalahandi 3. Bolangir 4. Sambalpur	14 11 8 6 Sub Total : 39
10. Rajasthan	1. Ajmer 2. Banswara 3. Dungarpur 4. Udaipur	2 8 5 3 Sub Total : 18
11. Tamil Nadu	1. Dharmapuri 2. Ramanathapuram 3. Pudukottai	10 16 4 Sub Total : 30
12. Uttar Pradesh	1. Mirzapur 2. Banda 3. Jalaun 4. Hamirpur 5. Jhansi 6. Lalitpur 7. Bahraich 8. Gonda 9. Kheri 10. Sitapur	10 10 3 5 3 2 14 5 8 3 Sub Total : 63
13. West Bengal	1. Purulia 2. Midnapur 3. Bankura	17 7 5 Sub Total : 29
Grand Total :		511

Statement-II

Statement showing Central allocation under DPAP and Central assistance sanctioned for drought relief during 1983-84

(Rs. in crores)

State	Central allocation under DPAP for 1983-84	Central assistance sanctioned for drought relief during 1983-84*	
		Total ceiling of assistance sanctioned	Assistance sanctioned for agriculture sector
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh	4.95	28.26	3.24
2. Bihar	2.32	8.98	—
3. Gujarat	3.15	9.18	—
4. Haryana	0.68	—	—
5. Jammu and Kashmir	0.98	—	—
6. Karnataka	5.25	14.00	0.86
7. Madhya Pradesh	3.60	22.29	—
8. Maharashtra	3.98	11.63	3.80
9. Orissa	2.92	24.65	7.00
10. Rajasthan	1.35	39.85	1.93
11. Tamil Nadu	2.25	59.15	4.64
12. Uttar Pradesh	4.72	1.57	1.00
13. West Bengal	2.18	30.59	2.42
Total :	38.33	250.15	24.89

*Drought relief given under scarcity relief measures.

**Problem Faced by Madhya Pradesh to
Getting Water from Rajasthan**

429. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem faced by Madhya Pradesh for getting the share of water from Rajasthan for irrigation in Chambal Command Area for years together ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government are facing law and order problem in the Chambal Command Area due to non supply of timely and adequate water for irrigation by Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). There have been complaints that Madhya Pradesh has not been getting requisite and timely share of supplies from Chambal waters in their territory from the Right Bank Canal beyond Parvati Aquaduct. Simultaneously, Rajasthan which is another beneficiary from the joint Chambal Project has also been complaining that Madhya Pradesh has been constructing small and medium storage reservoirs in the catchment area of Gandhisagar Dam, thereby intercepting the flows into the reservoir. However, there have been no specific complaint received from Government of Madhya Pradesh about law and order problem being faced by them due to short supplies received by them on occasions. In order to sort out these matters Centre has been holding official level discussions with the two States and in a meeting held recently in January 1984, the representatives of both the State Governments proposed that they would themselves look into the problem of timely and adequate supplies from Chambal Canal to Madhya Pradesh.

**M.P.-Rajasthan Inter State Control Board
Agreement for Field Agency**

430. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether to regulate supplies, M.P.-

Rajasthan Inter State Control Board in its meeting on 30.12.1982 agreed to establish a field agency for water regulation ; and

(b) whether this field agency for water regulation has since been established and if not, the reasons therefor ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). As reported by the Government of Rajasthan the Madhya Pradesh-Rajasthan Inter-State Control Board which inter alia looks into the operation of Chambal Project has not so far approved of an independent field agency for regulation of Chambal Waters. However there is a Standing Committee (called Standing Committee No. 2) represented by both the States which looks into regulation of supplies to both the States.

**Construction of Houses for Low Income
People in Rural Areas**

431. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made plan to construct houses for the low income people particularly in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the details of the plan of Government, State-wise ; and

(c) how far the co-operative has been extended by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, State-wise, alongwith plan and loan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). Housing is a State subject. Except for the Central sector scheme of Subsidised Housing for Plantation Workers, all the social housing schemes in urban as well as rural areas are being implemented by various State Governments/U.Ts as part of their plans. The States/U.Ts within their approved plan allocations are free to implement these schemes in accordance with their needs and priorities. The Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme

for rural landless workers which is a part of the revised 20-Point Economic Programme is also being implemented by States/U.Ts out of funds earmarked under Minimum Needs Programme. The targets under the Sixth Plan are provision of house-sites to about 68 lakh rural landless workers, families and construction assistance to about 36 lakh such families already allotted sites. State-wise details are given in Statement I.

(c) Since 1977-78 and as on 31.1.84, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) a public sector undertaking, has sanctioned a total number of 368 rural housing schemes for construction of about 7.84 lakh dwelling units for economically weaker sections in rural areas. Loans amounting to Rs. 136.88 crores have been sanctioned by it for the purpose. State-wise details are given in Statement II.

Statement-I

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Target fixed for Sixth Plan (1980-85)	
		Provision of house-sites	Construction assistance
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11,10,000	4,90,000
2.	Assam	2,30,000	70,000
3.	Bihar	16,80,000(1)	6,00,000
4.	Gujarat	2,00,000	1,53,000
5.	Haryana	1,20,000	80,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil (2)	Nil
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10,000	5,000
8.	Karnataka	3,50,000	3,00,000
9.	Kerala	2,70,000	90,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3,50,000	2,78,000
11.	Maharashtra	90,000	1,13,000
12.	Orissa	3,20,000	1,28,000
13.	Punjab	60,000	85,000
14.	Rajasthan	1,90,000	2,35,000
15.	Tamil Nadu	13,20,000	4,60,000
16.	Tripura	20,000	13,000
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3,70,000	4,03,000

1	2	3	4
18.	West Bengal	60,000	85,000
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,000	1,000
20.	Delhi	10,000	3,000
21.	Pondicherry	10,000	3,000
Total		67,74,000	35,98,000

- (1) State Government's estimate is 2,91,000 eligible families.
- (2) The State Government has been able to complete their target by providing 5304 house-sites, therefore, target is nil.
3. The scheme is not operative in the remaining States/UTs.

Statement-II

State	No. of Schemes	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	Dwellings sanctioned
1. Andhra Pradesh	46	18.54	104615
2. Bihar	18	6.00	30000
3. Gujarat	69	22.32	138407
4. Haryana	2	0.63	3161
5. Karnataka	70	27.36	235900
6. Kerala	37	26.68	120600
7. Madhya Pradesh	31	3.63	18366
8. Maharashtra	19	1.64	12181
9. Orissa	7	5.50	20000
10. Punjab	12	5.25	25241
11. Rajasthan	33	8.85	29496
12. Tamil Nadu	24	10.48	45787
Total	368	136.88	783754

Fishing Harbour at Paradip in Orissa

432. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the construction of a Fishing Harbour Project at Paradip in Orissa during 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by Government for the project ; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Selection of site for the construction of a fishing harbour at Paradip has not yet been finalised.

National Forest Policy

433. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have outlined any comprehensive National Forest Policy to ensure the preservation of forests as also to protect the rights and interests of the tribals and other hill people depending upon the forests for their living and save them from exploitation ;

(b) if so, a brief outline of this policy ;

(c) if not, whether any such comprehensive national policy would be framed by Government ; and

(d) the likely date by which it would be done.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing policy aims at :

(1) Evolving a system of balance and complementary land use.

(2) Checking soil erosion.

(3) Establishment of tree lands.

(4) Increasing supplies of grazing, small wood for agricultural implements and fire work.

(5) Sustained supply of timber and other forest produce for national needs.

(6) Realisation of maximum annual revenue consistent with the fulfilment of the above objectives.

The policy also lays down that :

(i) Forestry has intrinsic right to land in view of its role in the national economy both of productive and protective nature ; and

(ii) while the needs of the local population must be met to a reasonable extent, national interest should not be sacrificed nor should the rights and interests of future generation be subordinated to the improvidence of the present generation.

(c) and (d). The revision of the policy is under consideration of the Government and will be announced shortly.

Percentage of Population Covered Under the Drinking Water Supply Programmes

434. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total and percentage of population covered under the various Drinking Water Supply Programmes as on 1.1.1984 for each State/U.T. ;

(b) the targets fixed for each State/UT in this regard for covering ;

(i) the number of problem villages in each State/UT ;

(ii) the total population in each State/UT by 31.3.1984 ; and

(c) the allocations for this purpose for

1984-85 (annual Plan) ?

read as on 1.1.1984 is not readily available.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) The total population of problem villages identified as on 1.4.1980 and the population of villages covered by drinking water supply programmes as on 30th September, 1983 are given in Statement I. The information regarding population cover-

(b) The number of problem villages in each State/Union Territory as on 1.4.1980 and the number of problem villages covered upto 31.3.1983 and also the target for 1983-84 are given Statement-II. Targets for population coverage has not been fixed.

(c) The allocation for 1984-85 has not yet been finalised.

Statement-I

Rural Water Supply Programme—Sixth Plan Supply of Drinking Water to all Problem Villages

Name of State/UT	Problem villages identified at the beginning of the Sixth Plan (1.4.80)		Problem villages provided with drinking water supply up to 30.9.1983		(Population in thousand) Population benefited up to 30.9.1983	
	No. of problem villages	Population (1971 Census)	No. of villages	Percentage covered	Population (1971 census)	Percentage benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	8,206	11695.00	5,617@	68.45	6697.17	57.27
2. Assam	15,743	8591.00	4,614	29.31	2863.20	33.33
3. Bihar	15,194	12214.35	9,584@	63.08	8624.49	70.61
4. Gujarat	5,318	3871.00	1,923@	36.16	1484.69	38.86
5. Haryana	3,440	4363.00	1,071	31.13	1437.00	32.94
6. Himachal Pradesh	7,415	1388.10	3,822	48.91	699.68	50.41
7. J and K	4,698	2296.92	1,088	23.16	537.95	23.42
8. Karnataka	15,456	10914.00	11,845@	76.64	6833.67	62.61
9. Kerala	1,158	14070.50	316@	27.29	867.49	6.18
10. Madhya Pradesh	24,944	13545.18	19,131@	76.70	6768.23*	49.97*
11. Maharashtra	12,935	15735.56	8,311@	64.25	8287.79	52.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Manipur	1,212	612.18	477@	39.36	379.21	59.98
13. Meghalaya	2,927	616 0	331	11.31	90.09	14.63
14. Nagaland	649	274.99	253	38.98	119.89	43.60
15. Orissa	23,616	13541.00	11,555@	48.93	5378.97**	39.72**
16. Punjab	1,767	2087.00	252	14.26	344.00	16.48
17. Rajasthan	19,803	11320.00	11,79 @	59.58	6589.87	58.21
18. Sikkim	296	134.77	133@	44.93	39.58	29.37
19. Tamilnadu	6,649	12610.98	4,665@	73.17	9899.80	78.50
20. Tripura	2,800	823.00	1,589	56.75	484.48	58.58
21. Uttar Pradesh	28,505	12582.00	10,918@	38.30	8674.51	68.94
22. West Bengal	25,243	24232.00	6,349	25.15	1698.63£	7.01£
23. A and N Islands	173	58.57	83@	47.98	25.90	44.22
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1,740	178.00	849	48.79	156.75@/@	88.06@@
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Delhi	99	137.90	89	89.90	130.50	94.63
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	66	107.17	41	62.12	67.60	63.08
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	214	256.60	49	22.90	88.69	34.56
31. Pondicherry	118	67.00	82	69.49	58.66	87.55
	2,30,784	178257.77	117046	50.72	79328.49	44.50

@ Includes partially covered problem villages also

* Does not include population benefited of 6374 problems villages.

** Does not include population benefited of 1439 problem villages.

£ Does not include population benefited of 3213 problem villages.

@@ Does not include population benefited of 59 problem villages.

Statement-II

Rural Water Supply Programme—Sixth Plan
Supply of Drinking Water to all Problem Villages

State/U.T.	No. of problem villages identified at the beginning of the 6th Plan	No. of problem villages provided with water supply during 1980-81 to 1982-83 (3 years)	Target for provision of water supply during 1983-84 (No. of Problem villages)
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	8206	5160@	1478@
2. Assam	15743	3839	2380
3. Bihar	15194	8375@	2760@
4. Gujarat	5318	1818@	1000@
5. Haryana	3440	885	355
6. Himachal Pradesh	7815	3366	800
7. Jammu and Kashmir	4698	1027	460
8. Karnataka	15456	10469@	7728*
9. Kerala	1158	274@	200@
10. Madhya Pradesh	24944	17963@	6000
11. Maharashtra	12935	7919@	3563
12. Manipur	1212	447@	145@
13. Meghalaya	2927	315	415
14. Nagaland	649	229	80
15. Orissa	23616	8795@	5060@
16. Punjab	1767	207	125
17. Rajasthan	19803	10056@	3200@
18. Sikkim	296	102@	88@
19. Tamil Nadu	6649	4410@	1400
20. Tripura	2800	1349	633

1	2	3	4
21. Uttar Pradesh	285055	7401@	8000@
22. West Bengal	25243	6166£	2400
23. A and N Islands	173	61@	63
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1740	790	430
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—
26. Delhi	99££	77	12**
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	6	38	14
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	214	43	39
31. Pondicherry	118	78	30
Total	230784	101659	48846

@ Includes partially covered problem villages.

* Includes full coverage of partially covered problem villages of previous years.

£ Does not include coverage during 1980-81 and 1981-82 under Zila Parishads Programme of spot sources under the Minimum Needs Programme.

££ 3 problem villages transferred to the Delhi Development Authority and 7 problem villages deserted.

** Covered in 1982-83, reported in 1983-84.

Import of Dangerous Pesticides

435. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of pesticides our country had been importing during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 along with the names of such imported pesticides ;

(b) the names of those exporting countries product-wise and country-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the imported pesticides were banned in those countries ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the action contemplated to prohibit the import of such pesticides in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). As contained in the publication 'Monthly

Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India' of the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, the following quantities of pesticides including insecticides, fungicides, weed killers etc., were imported during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 for all purposes :

Year	Qty. in tonnes
1980-81	14,454
1981-82	4,915

The information for the year 1982-83 has not become available.

The information about the imports, the names of the pesticides imported and the countries of their export is published in the publication entitled 'Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India- Vol. II-Imports, copies of which are made available to Parliament Library. The data on actual imports is available for 1980-81 only. The data after that year has not yet been published.

(c) to (e). According to the available information, certain countries have banned the use of certain pesticides like BHC, Sodium Cyanide, Toxaphene, DBCP, Dieldrin, Endrin, 2, 4-5 T in the U.S.A., while some have only restricted the use of certain pesticides like Aldrin, Chlordane, Heptachlor, 2-4, D Chlorobenzilate, DDT in the U.S.A., and DDT, Endrin, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene, Dieldrin, Chlordane, Aldrin etc. in the countries of the European Economic Community. India has also not approved for registration 18 pesticides in consideration of their toxic effects.

Only those insecticides are allowed to be imported into the country which are duly registered by the Registration Committee which satisfies itself fully about the safety and bio-efficacy of the product before granting registration. Any chemical thought to have insecticidal properties has to be included in the schedule to the Insecticides Act, 1968, by a notification in the official gazette by the Government of India on the advice of the Central Insecticides Board. After inclusion in the schedule to the Insecticides Act, the chemical is recognised as an

insecticide in India. Any person desiring to import from other countries or manufacture inside this country such an insecticide, has to apply to the Registration Committee and get a certificate of Registration. The Registration Committee comprising experts in different disciplines, registers the insecticide and issues a certificate of Registration only after satisfying itself as regards the efficacy of the insecticides in question and its safety to human beings and animals. No registration is granted in respect of an insecticide which is considered harmful/dangerous to human beings or animals by the Registration Committee. Even for the import of small quantities of an insecticide for research and trial purposes, permission of the Registration Committee is required to be obtained. Further, the Customs authorities do not clear any consignment of insecticides to any party without producing a valid Registration Certificate. All these checks ensure that only those insecticides are imported into this country which are registered by the Registration Committee after satisfying itself as regards their efficacy and safety.

Interference in Himalayan Eco System

436. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the life sustaining Himalayan Eco System is increasingly subjected to interference through humans by indiscriminate felling of precious trees and mining activities ;

(b) if so, the details of such deleterious activities ; and

(c) the specific steps contemplated to stem the root ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YUGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Some parts of the Himalayan ecosystem have suffered damage due to felling of trees, mining activities and other factors. However, lately a number of measures have been taken to check this trend, specially in the forest areas of this region. The more noteworthy measures are listed below :

(i) Hill States have been considered as special areas for Central assistance by the Planning Commission. The total plan outlay has gone up from Rs. 447 crores for Fifth Five Year Plan to Rs. 3915 crores in Sixth Five Year Plan.

(i) Enactment of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 by the Central Government.

(iii) Enhanced protection measures to conserve forest resources including enactment of suitable legislation, by the State Governments.

(iv) Undertaking the following afforestation and soil conservation measures in the area :

1. Soil Conservation in the catchment of River Valley Projects.
2. Integrated Watershed Management in Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers.
3. Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas.
4. Social Forestry, including Rural Fuelwood Plantations.
5. Himalayan Watershed Management Project in Uttar Pradesh.
6. Adoption of improved land use practices ; and
7. Laying down norms for management of forests.

Captive Forests for Benefit of Industry

437. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government took a policy decision in favour of 'Captive Forests' for the benefit of Industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Propagation of Eucalyptus Trees

438. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent warning by the Prime Minister against propagation of Eucalyptus trees in agricultural lands and their harmful effects ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the suggestion by the Prime Minister for encouraging planting of trees like Neem for their variegated beneficial uses ;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry is contemplating to update their forest and social forestry policies and plan of action with special concern for conservation of nature, natural resources, environment and ecology ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The revised National Forest Policy incorporates these concerns with special emphasis on conservation to achieve ecological balance. The revised policy is under discussion.

मछली उत्पादन

439. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 के दौरान और जनवरी, 1984 तक देश में कुल कितना और कितने मूल्य का मछली उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त वर्षों के दौरान समुद्र और देश के विभिन्न जल स्रोतों से पृथक-पृथक कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ग) कितनी मात्रा में मछली का निर्यात किया गया और इसका मूल्य क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

(1) उत्पादन तथा निर्यात के आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

उत्पादन	लाख मीटरी	टन मे	उत्पादन की अनुमानित लागत		समुद्री उत्पादो का निर्यात	
				(करोड़ रुपए)	मात्रा	मूल्य
वर्ष	समुद्री	अन्तदेशी	योग		मीटरी टन मे	करोड़ रुपए
1980	15.6	8.9	24.4	956.8	75,552	218.9
1981	14.4	10.0	24.4	1060.2	75,375	286.7
1982	14.4	8.9	23.3	1211.1	75,136	342.2
(अनन्तिम)						
1983	अभी उपलब्ध नही			अभी उपलब्ध नही	77,511	331.5
(जनवरी-नवम्बर सिर्फ)						

(1) उत्पादन के आंकड़े राज्यों/सघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की रिपोर्टों पर आधारित हैं।

(2) उत्पादन की लागत केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन द्वारा किए गए राष्ट्रीय आय के अनुमानों पर आधारित हैं।

(3) 1982 में अन्तर्देशीय मछली उत्पादन में गिरावट का मुख्य कारण इस वर्ष सख्त सूखा पड़ना है।

उत्तर प्रदेश को बाढ़ सहायता

कितनी धनराशि जुटाई ;

440. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1983 में आई बाढ़ के कारण हुए नुकसान की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य को दी गई केन्द्रीय आर्थिक सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली और बदायूँ जिलों को इस वर्ष आई बाढ़ के कारण कितना नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है और उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा अलग-अलग कुल कितनी सहायता दी है ;

(घ) सरकार का विचार, बाढ़ से प्रभावित उन गांवों को जिनको कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है ; कितनी धनराशि की सहायता देना का विचार है और यह सहायता कब तक दी जाएगी ; और

(ख) 1983 में आई बाढ़ में प्रभावित लोगों को राहत पट्टान के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्वयं इसके लिये

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार, कृषि से

संबंधित भू-राजस्व और अन्य करों की वसूली को छोड़ देने और स्थगित करने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) बाढ़ से राहत के लिए 1983-84 के दौरान मंजूर की गयी केन्द्रीय सहायता की अधिकतम सीमा के संबंध में राज्य-वार संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) बाढ़ से राहत के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान 65.70 करोड़ रुपए (जिनमें 1984-85 के लिए 9.35 करोड़ रुपए भी शामिल हैं) की अधिकतम केन्द्रीय सहायता की मंजूरी दी गयी है। राज्य सरकार को अधिकतम व्यय सीमा के 25 प्रतिशत भाग की पूर्ति अपने संसाधनों के जरिए करनी होगी।

(ग) और (घ) इन जिलों को पहुंचे नुकसान के संबंध में, जैसा कि राज्य सरकार ने अपने ज्ञापन में सूचित किया है, नीचे दिया गया है :

	बरेली	बदायूं
1. प्रभावित ग्रामों की संख्या	120	328
2. प्रभावित जनसंख्या(लाख)	0.40	2.16
3. प्रभावित सस्यगत क्षेत्र (हेक्টার)	1252	33,215
4. क्षतिग्रस्त मकानों की संख्या	280	543
5. मृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	1	—
6. गुमशुदा मवेशियों की संख्या	2	8

इन दो जिलों में हुए नुकसान (रुपए के रूप में) के संबंध में जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है। राज्य को केन्द्रीय सहायता की मंजूरी कुल मिलाकर दी जाती है। राज्य सरकारें बाढ़ में स्थिति की गंभीरता से आधार पर विभिन्न जिलों को धनराशि का आबंटन करती हैं। राहत कार्यों पर

होने वाले व्यय पर नियंत्रण रखना राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है।

(ङ) राज्य सरकार कृषि से संबंधित भू-राजस्व तथा अन्य करों आदि की वसूली को छोड़ने और स्थगित करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन, जिसमें बाढ़ राहत सहायता की मांग की गयी है, के अनुसार भू-राजस्व तथा कृषि संबंधी देय अन्य धनराशि की वसूली का कार्य स्थगित कर दिया है।

विवरण

1983-84 के दौरान बाढ़, चक्रवात आदि के लिए मंजूर की गयी अधिकतम केन्द्रीय सहायता को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(करोड़ रुपए)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	बाढ़/चक्रवात आदि
1	2
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	96.70
2. असम	11.07
3. बिहार	—
4. गुजरात	39.22
5. हरियाणा	17.07
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	8.29
7. कर्नाटक	3.29
8. केरल	—
9. मध्य प्रदेश	5.69
10. महाराष्ट्र	14.91

1

2

Import of Foodgrain

11. मेघालय 0.16

12. उड़ीसा —

13. पंजाब —

14. राजस्थान 8.93

15. तमिलनाडु —

16. त्रिपुरा 4.50

17. उत्तर प्रदेश 65.79*

18. पश्चिम बंगाल —

19. अरुणाचल प्रदेश —

20. पाण्डिचेरी 0.16

21. मिजोरम —

भारत 275.78

*(1984-85 के लिए 9.35 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है)

441. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains imported during the year 1982 and 1983 to meet the demand of the country and the amount spent ;

(b) the names of the countries from whom the import was made ; and

(c) whether Government are considering to review the import policy in regard to foodgrains for the year 1984 and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The required information is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) Import policy in respect of foodgrains is kept under constant review and the Government always keeps open its options to import foodgrains, if and when considered necessary and feasible.

Statement

Statement indicating quantity and value of wheat and rice imported during 1982 and 1983

Year	Commodity	Country	Quantity purchased (Lakh tonnes)	Estimated value (FOB)
1982	Wheat	USA	39.50	US\$ 654.778 million
	Rice	—	—	—
1983	Wheat	USA	9.80	US\$ 154.814 million
		Canada	5.00	US\$ 80.246 million
		Argentina	6.50	US\$ 97.750 million
	Rice	Thailand	1.70	US\$ 38.25 million
		Burma	2.00	US\$ 39.625 million

Amount Sanctioned to States Under Rural Employment Scheme During 1983-84

442. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount granted by government to each State under Rural Employment Scheme during the year 1983-84 ;

(b) the amount utilised by each state upto 31 December, 1983 and the details of work done in each State under the 20 Point Programme ; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the next year for each State by the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). Statement I indicating the funds allocated under National Rural Employment Programme to various States/UTs during the year 1983-84 and the utilisation made by them during the year is enclosed. (See Col. 403—40b) Statement II indicating the assets created under this programme is also enclosed (See Col. 409—414).

(c) The amount to be earmarked for different States for the next year will be worked out after the finalisation of budget for 1984-85.

Low Export of Onion by N.A.F.E.D

443. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as alleged by growers (Financial Express dated 28.1.1984) NAFED has been responsible for low onion exports this year also ;

(b) whether NAFED's performance has been consistently poor all-round and if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Government will arrange for professionalised management of NAFED to ensure that it fulfills its aims and

objectives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. NAFED earned a profit of Rs. 2.37 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 2.48 crores in 1981-82.

(c) Managerial staff of NAFED is appointed by its Board of Directors whose efforts are to improve the operational efficiency of the Organisation. NAFED has, with Govt.'s help, secured the services of a senior I.A.S. Officer to work as its Managing Director since December, 1982.

Stagnation in EGG Production

444. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the stagnation in egg production which is likely to put up egg prices further and if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken (Patriot 3-2-84) ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that stagnation is due to failure of Research and Development Laboratories despite their claims to the contrary as also due to non-availability of high quality poultry feeds at reasonable prices due to export of animal feeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There has been no stagnation in egg production.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पुनर्वास कालोनियों में सुविधाएं

445. श्री सज्जन कुमार :
श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

Statement-I

Statement showing the cash funds allocated, released and utilisation therefrom under National Rural Employment Programme during 1983-84

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Central allocation during 1983-84	Amount released during 83-84 as Central assistance	Total Amount available including State share and unutilised balance from previous year as on 1.4.1983	Total amount utilised so far, as per available reports	(Rs. in lakhs)	
						Period to which information in col. (6) relates	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1990.00	973.825	3245.53	1792.68	Dec. 1983	
2.	Assam	438.00	222.54	783.35	256.12	Dec. 1983	
3.	Bihar	2872.00	1293.89	4900.55	2209.51	Jan. 1984	
4.	Gujarat	650.00	561.35	1653.62	946.73	Dec. 1983	
5.	Haryana	170.00	81.00	276.90	210.84	Dec. 1983	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	120.00	79.475	300.00	135.23	Dec. 1983	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.00	136.01	397.73	130.12	Nov. 1983	
8.	Karnataka	950.00	729.275	2415.59	1212.73	Nov. 1983	
9.	Kerala	930.00	928.30	2343.84	781.51	Oct. 1983	

405		Written Answers		PHALGUNA 8, 1905 (SAKA)		Written Answers		406	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1470.00	808.50	1854.42	1550.28	Dec. 1983			
11.	Maharashtra	1600.00	736.57	2889.84	316.94	Sept. 1983			
12.	Manipur	22.00	—	41.74	N.R.	—			
13.	Meghalaya	30.00	10.00	59.50	3.31	Sept. 1983			
14.	Nagaland	20.00	20.00	47.73	14.91	Nov. 1983			
15.	Orissa	910.00	257.84	1884.19	727.19	Nov. 1983			
16.	Punjab	275.00	275.00	581.77	350.09	Jan. 1984			
17.	Rajasthan	480.00	372.14	1200.00	525.47	Dec. 1983			
18.	Sikkim	16.00	10.07	42.58	23.84	Dec. 1983			
19.	Tamil Nadu	1800.00	1800.00	4351.37	2299.74	Dec. 1983			
20.	Tripura	66.00	66.00	151.10	77.58	Dec. 1983			
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3440.00	3103.73	8854.76	3950.15	Jan. 1984			
22.	West Bengal	1555.00	504.45	3022.48	1838.48	Nov. 1983			
Union Territories									
23.	A. and N. Islands	32.00	14.48	38.68	12.51	Dec. 1983			
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.80	32.00	56.06	27.11	Oct. 1983			
25.	Chandigarh	8.00	4.40	9.64	4.45	Jan. 1984			
26.	D. and N. Haveli	16.00	8.80	24.56	6.23	Jan. 1984			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27	Delhi	13 80	7 59	15 59	5 08	Dec 1983
28	Lakshadweep	8 00	22 46*	27 40	11 84	Dec 1983
29	Goa, Daman and Diu	36 80	66 80*	77 70	48 89	Nov 1983
30	Mizoram	32 00	32 00	38 81	7 50	Sept 1983
31	Pondicherry	32 00	32 00	55 73	22 57	Jan 1984
Total		20164 60	13190 495	41642.760	19499 63	

* Includes Rs 14 46 lakhs as advance plan assistance

* Includes Rs 30 00 lakhs as advance plan assistance

Statement-II

Statement showing the physical assets created during 1983-84 based on the information received so far as on 21.2.1984.

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Social Forestry Area (Hect.)	Trees planted (lakhs)	Works benefiting SCs/STs. (Nos.)	Construction of village tanks etc. (Nos.)	Minor irrigation and flood protection Works etc. (Hects.)	Social conservation works etc. (hects)	Drinking water wells, pond etc. (Nos.)	Rural Roads (Kms.)	School, Balawadi, Pandi, chayat Ghars etc. (Nos.)	Other works (Nos.)	Period to which it relates to
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5181	71.07	29503	54	1753	54	232	2052	1197	531	Dec. 83
2.	Assam	107	2.37	28	146	33	690	15	483	123	1	Dec. 83
3.	Bihar	7927	96.53	1184	2561	4795	10	272	1059	693	267	Sept. 83
4.	Gujarat	1647	528.00	1297	86	52	1211	9	664	50	—	Dec. 83
5.	Haryana	788	3.11	22	18	1	—	2	14	290	18	Sept. 83
6.	Himachal Pradesh	403	6.50	—	12	7	—	1	145	271	—	Sept. 83
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	492	—	10	26	115	44	25	184	176	1	Sept. 83
8.	Karnataka	1996	130.39	290	140	459	1054	153	769	656	160	Sept. 83
9.	Kerala	123	383.00	618	67	668	22	350	863	34	23	Sept. 83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10.	Madhya Pradesh	N.R.										
11.	Maharashtra	2260	37.91	6	23	1	—	69	223	240	145	Sept. 83
12.	Manipur	N.R.										
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	Sept. 83
14.	Nagaland	3	—	—	12	—	—	—	98	17	9	Sept. 83
15.	Orissa	16	0.25	16	661	627	164	197	872	325	7	June, 83
16.	Punjab	570	131.86	—	—	69	—	—	128	—	—	Dec. 83
17.	Rajasthan	2450	9.45	1	68	9	—	495	156	834	38	Sept. 83
18.	Sikkim	22	0.14	3	3	—	—	2	73	10	10	Dec. 83
19.	Tamil Nadu	1575	2.47	24	311	1003	9	648	3495	1153	1322	Sept. 83
20.	Tripura	857	0.21	25	20	76	124	—	472	29	34	Sept. 83
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4980	190.73	11	19	296	4808	11	1835	62	326	Dec. 83
22.	West Bengal	1293	9.06	558	1057	4550	40537	8890	8778	1632	1834	Sept. 83
	Union Territories											
23.	A and N Islands	7	—	2	1	—	—	—	85	19	1	Dec. 83
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	144	—	—	—	—	101	—	16	—	—	Sept. 83

25. Chandigarh	15	0.15	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	Dec. 83
26. D and N Haveli	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dec. 83
27. Delhi	Nil	0.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dec. 83
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	14	26	10	—	3	10	2	Sept. 83
29. Lakshadweep	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	Dec. 83
30. Mizoram	43	0.13	6840	2	—	—	11	1159	77	Sept. 83
31. Pondicherry	2	0.19	26	64	192	—	3	16	3	Dec. 83
Total	32901	1603.95	40478	5378	14716	48828	11389	23656	7897	4751

(क) प्रधानमन्त्री के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अधीन दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पुनर्वास कालोनियों में 1984-85 में दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) पुनर्वास कालोनियों में इन सुविधाओं का शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) प्रधानमन्त्री के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में इस प्रकार की पुनर्वास कालोनियां शामिल नहीं हैं। तथापि, सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत योजना के अनुसार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पुनर्वास कालोनियों में निम्नांकित अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं मुहैया की जा रही है :—

1. अलग-अलग कनेक्शनों के लिए जलपूर्ति की मुख्य लाइनें;
2. मल-जल निर्यास;
3. बरसाती पानी की नालियों और पुलियों का सुधार करना;
4. सड़कों एवं मार्गों का सुधार करना;
5. परिधीय सेवाएं; और
6. ऊपरी टैंक और भूमिगत हैं;

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया था कि सरकार की नीति के अनुसार कार्य शीघ्र पूरा किया जा रहा है।

रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत प्लेटों के लिए आवेदन-पत्र

446. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोहिणी आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत प्लेटों

के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को भेजे गए आवेदन पत्रों से सम्बन्धित ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को 25 फरवरी, 1984 तक प्लॉट आबंटित किए जा चुके हैं; और

(ग) शेष लोगों को कब तक प्लॉट आबंटित कर दिए जाएंगे तथा विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) रोहिणी रिहायशी आवास योजना में विभिन्न वर्गों के प्लॉटों के आबंटन के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने निम्नलिखित विवरण के अनुसार 82,384 आवेदन प्राप्त किए थे :—

वर्ग	आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या
आधिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग/जनता	18,390
निम्न आय वर्ग	38,105
मध्यम आय वर्ग	25,889
	82,384

(ख) उक्त योजना में पंजीकृत 82,384 आवेदकों में से 20,389 पंजीकृतों को 25-2-84 तक प्लॉट आबंटित किए गए हैं।

(ग) शेष पंजीकृतों को प्लॉटों का आबंटन पांच वर्षों की अवधि में चरणवार किया जाएगा।

Rationalising the Law Governing the House Owner and Tenant Relationship

447. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have had under consideration the question of rationalising the law governing the house owner and tenant relationship ; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in this regard and whether any legislation for the purpose is proposed to be brought before the Parliament ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amending bill will be brought before the Parliament after the details are finalised.

Increase in Price of Sugar, Rice, and Wheat Supplied Through P.D.S.

448. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of levy sugar, rice and wheat distributed through public distribution system have lately been increased ;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons for the increase ; and

(c) whether this has resulted in general price rise especially with regard to consumer goods and if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The issue prices of all varieties of rice have been increased by Rs. 20/- per quintal with effect from 16.1.84, that of wheat by Rs. 1/- per quintal with effect from 15.4.83 and that of sugar by Rs. 25/- per quintal with effect from 1.2.84. Issue prices were increased to neutralise the

effect of increased support prices in the case of paddy and wheat and to offset the increased cost of production in the case of sugar.

(c) Issues of wheat, sugar and rice, are made through the public distribution system at highly subsidised rates. The present increase in their issue prices, is not likely to contribute to any overall increase in the market prices of consumer goods.

Development of Industrial Estate Violating NCR Plan

449. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sub-group in his Ministry has in a paper pointed out that development of industrial estates like NOIDA and Kundli has been made in complete violation of the National Capital Region concept ;

(b) if so, the details of the points made out in the paper ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) Yes.

(b) Neither NOIDA nor Kundli were envisaged for development in the Delhi Master Plan of 1962 and the NCR Plan approved in 1973 by the Advisory High Powered Board.

(c) The Government is making efforts to persuade the neighbouring States of U.P. and Haryana to limit NOIDA's population to 5 lakh by 2001 AD and discourage the development of Kundli beyond its present level respectively.

Ban on Export of Farm Produce

450. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Agriculture

Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) has demanded that private trade in exports of primary agricultural products be banned to eliminate unfair trade practices ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). For raising export of agricultural commodities, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) has made some suggestions which include the need for maintaining continuity of exports, assured quality of the commodities exported and constant watching of international markets. In this context, NAFED has considered, inter-alia, that maintenance of quality and constant upgrading of it to meet the requirements of the importing countries can be achieved by such organisations at the national level like the NAFED. Further, farmers would need to be assured of a fair/reasonable price so as to motivate them to produce commodities of requisite quality for export. NAFED has suggested that these aspects could be taken care of by involving organisations like NAFED in agricultural exports. The Government are conscious of the various suggestions made by NAFED and they are kept in view while formulating the policy for exports of various agricultural commodities.

Construction of Sone Lift Canal, Kanhar Dam, Bakhar Belan Dhowa Pump Canal

451. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to lack of funds, State Government of U.P. have stopped the work of Sone Lift Canal, the Construction of Kanhar Dam, Bakhar Belan diversion and Dhowa pump canal in Mirzapur district in which more than 50 per cent of the total sanctioned money has already been spent ;

(b) if so, what action Central Government are going to take to remove the constraints to complete the above projects,

which aim to benefit the drought flood area ;

(c) whether Government are considering to sanction a special fund for the project ; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The works on all these projects are progressing. Upto March 1984, an expenditure of Rs. 20.73 crores on Kanhar Irrigation Project and Rs. 16.46 crores on Sone Lift Canal Project would be incurred as against the latest estimated cost of Rs. 89.47 and Rs. 28.47 crores respectively. The State have proposed Rs. 1 crore to each of these projects for the next year 1984-85. As regards Bakhar Belan Diversion Scheme and Dhowa Pump Canal, it is intimated by the State Government that these works had been earlier taken up under Drought Prone Area Programme and the balance works on these projects are now being taken up under major and medium irrigation programme. An outlay of Rs. 31 lakhs has been proposed for Bakhar Belan Scheme during 1984-85 and the scheme is expected to be completed with this outlay and in regard to Dhowa Pump Canal, a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs is made for 1984-85 and this scheme is likely to be completed in 1985-86.

Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation schemes are funded and executed by the States themselves. Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans and grants for the State as a whole and is not related to any Sector of Development or Project.

उचित दर दुकानदारों की कमीशन बढ़ाने की मांग

452. श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि उचित दर दुकानदारों ने अपने कमीशन में वृद्धि करने की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा उनकी

मांगों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई निर्णय लिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (घ) आवश्यक वस्तुओं के सार्वजनिक वितरण की वर्तमान योजना के तहत, सम्बन्धित राज्यों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के गठन तथा संचालन की जिम्मेदारी प्राथमिक तौर पर सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की है और उचित दर दुकान के मालिकों को दिये जाने वाले कमीशन में वृद्धि की मांग पर, यदि कोई हो, राज्य सरकार को ही विचार करना होता है ।

खाने के तेलों की कीमतों में वृद्धि

453. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में हाल ही में खाने के तेलों में भारी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या खाने के तेलों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की सहायता लेने का विचार है;

(घ) क्या दिल्ली आयल मिल्स एसोसिएशन ने सरसों का तेल 17 रु० प्रति किलोग्राम पर बेचने की पेशकश की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० एम०

एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) पिछले कुछ महीनों में खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है परन्तु हाल ही में मूल्यों में गिरावट आनी शुरू हो गई है । तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के प्रयासों के अलावा, सरकार खाद्य तेलों की मांग व पूर्ति के बीच के अन्तर को आयात द्वारा पूरा कर रही है । तेल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के रुख को नियंत्रित करने तथा साथ ही इसके मूल्यों में कमी लाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए दिसम्बर, 1983-फरवरी, 1984 के दौरान गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में आयातित खाद्य तेलों का काफी अधिक आबंटन किया है । छोटे पैकों की योजना के अन्तर्गत भी पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान किए गए आबंटन की तुलना में अधिक आबंटन किया गया है ।

(ग) से (ङ) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने आयल मिल्स एसोसिएशन के साथ सुपर बाजार, केन्द्रीय भण्डार, दिल्ली राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगम तथा दिल्ली थोक उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार के बिक्री केन्द्रों के माध्यम से सरसों तेल का 17.50 रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा० की दर पर बेचने के प्रबन्ध किए हैं ।

कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों को सस्ती दरों पर खाद्यान्न देना

454. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कमजोर वर्गों के लिए सस्ती दरों पर खाद्यान्न देने की घोषणा की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों को अलग-अलग कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न दिया गया है;

(ग) इन खाद्यान्नों का सही लोगों तक पहुंचना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं; और

(घ) इन खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाए गए हैं?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मजदूरों को मजदूरी के भाग के रूप में प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति एक किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न रियायती दरों पर दिया जाएगा।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम/ग्रामीण

भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों को एक किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न प्रति श्रमदिन के आधार पर आवंटित खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। राज्यों को खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए उपलब्ध निधियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्यों में सम्भावित श्रम दिनों के सृजन के आवकलन के आधार पर किया जाता है। राज्यों को निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि 16 जनवरी, 1984 को अथवा उसके बाद किए गए कार्य हेतु खाद्यान्न इन कार्यक्रमों हेतु आवंटित खाद्यान्नों में से रियायती दरों पर सप्लाई किए जाने चाहिए। राज्यों से यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे मजदूरों को मजदूरी के भाग के रूप में खाद्यान्नों का वितरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु उचित प्रबंध करें।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1983-84 के दौरान राज्यों को आवंटित खाद्यान्नों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(मीटरी टनों में)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/केन्द्र शामिल क्षेत्र	राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आवंटित खाद्यान्न	ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आवंटित खाद्यान्न
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	29850.00	6000.00
2.	असम	6570.00	1000.00
3.	बिहार	40546.00	8382.00
4.	गुजरात	8666.00	1778.00
5.	हरियाणा	1568.00	323.00
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1164.00	364.00

1	2	3	4
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	1800.00	375.00
8.	कर्नाटक	17538.00	3000.00
9.	केरल	12130.00	2400.00
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	25200.00	5571.00
11.	महाराष्ट्र	29538.00	6077.00
12.	मणिपुर	330.00	69.00
13.	मेघालय	480.00	100.00
14.	नागालैंड	150.00	63.00
15.	उड़ीसा	18200.00	3720.00
16.	पंजाब	2750.00	563.00
17.	राजस्थान	6776.00	1412.00
18.	सिक्किम	90.00	50.00
19.	तमिलनाडु	30858.00	6000.00
20.	त्रिपुरा	990.00	206.00
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	55040.00	11367.00
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	31100.00	6417.00
केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्र			
23.	अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	28.00	62.00
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	80.00	44.00
25.	चंडीगढ़	6.00	7.00
26.	दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	50.00	36.00
27.	दिल्ली	70.00	17.00

1	2	3	4
28.	गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	366.00	75.00
29.	लक्षदीप	14.00	13.00
30.	मिजोरम	46.00	40.00
31.	पांडिचेरी	232.00	62.00
कुल योग		3,22,226.00	65 823 00

Shortage of Foodgrains in Transit in F.C.I.

455. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH
KASHYAP :

1980-81

Quantity
(Lakh M.T.)

3.61

1981-82

4.09

1982-83

5.14

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total shortage of foodgrains in transit of the Food Corporation of India during 1981, 1982 and 1983 ;

(b) what are the reasons for shortage in transit ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to reduce the shortage ?

(b) Some transit losses are inherent in the nature of operations undertaken by the Corporation which involve transportation of several million tonnes of foodgrains every month and multiple handling at various stages. Some losses may also be due to drage, theft and pilferage, etc.

(c) The Food Corporation of India have taken several steps to reduce the shortages such as proper weightment, effective supervision at loading and unloading points, weighing and counting of bags at the time of transportation and receipts, tightening up of security arrangements, physical verification of stocks at the depots, streamlining the reporting system etc. and award of appropriate punishment to the officials found guilty of negligence and misconduct.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : The total transit shortages of foodgrains incurred by the Food Corporation of India during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as under :

दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए दिया गया प्रोत्साहन

456. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत कुछ वर्षों के दौरान दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) दालों के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार की इस संबंध में भविष्य के लिए कोई समय-बद्ध योजना है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) दलहनों के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित तथा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजनाओं के माध्यम से अनेक विकाश कार्यक्रम लागू कर रही है ।

दलहन के विकास सम्बन्धी केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत किसानों को महायुता प्रमाणीकृत/ठीक तरह के नेबल लगाए गए बीज, वनस्पति रक्षण रसायनों, वनस्पति रक्षण उपकरणों, संचालनात्मक व्ययों तथा रिजोबियम कल्चर पर राजमहायुता के रूप में दी जाती है । ग्रीष्म मौसम के दौरान दलहनों के उत्पादन हेतु प्रदर्शन करने तथा प्रजनक/आधारि बीजों के उत्पादन तथा सिचाई प्रभारों के लिए भी राज्य सरकारों को सहायता दी जाती है ताकि किसानों की उन्नत

पैकेज पद्धतियां अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके । केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के तहत एक मिनीकित प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम लागू किया जा रहा है, जिसके अन्तर्गत उन्नत किसानों को लोकप्रिय बनाने तथा अधिक क्षेत्र कवर करने के लिए किसानों को दलहन के बीज पैकेट नि:शुल्क वितरित किए जाते हैं । 1983-84 के दौरान छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के लिए एक नयी योजना शुरू की गई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत दलहनों और उर्वरकों के मिनीकित सप्लाई किए जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ) उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम छठी योजना अवधि के लिए मंजूर किए गए हैं । सातवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Slum Dwellers

457. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the State wise break-up of the present day number of the slum dwellers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : So far no comprehensive survey has been undertaken to identify the population living in slums on an all India basis.

Some individual State Governments have identified the slum population in certain cities for the purpose of covering them under specific schemes for the benefit of slum dwellers. This identification is incomplete and very limited.

The Sixth Plan document however estimates that nearly a fifth of the total urban population constitutes the slum population. According to this estimate, the slum population in 1981 was 3.12 crores.

Decline in Production of Barley

458. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the area and

production of barley is declining ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the continued hike in whole-sale prices of barley has hit the economy of the barley-based industry like manufacture of malt, beer and break-fast goods ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to build buffer stock of barley, to declare barley as an industrial raw material and release the malting units on no-profit no-loss basis and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No specific complaints have been received about the rise in wholesale prices of barley and consequent adverse effects on industries like manufacture of malt, beer and break-fast foods.

(c) There are no proposals in this regard under the consideration of Government.

Provision of Drinking Water in Rajasthan

459. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre's plan to provide drinking water in Rajasthan has not brought any improvement in many urban and semi-urban areas of the State ; and

(b) the new schemes taken up to augment water supply arrangements in urban and semi-urban areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments. The Centre only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing grant-in-aid for supply of drinking water to rural areas in identified problem villages under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water

Supply Programme.

(b) This Ministry has no information about the schemes taken up by the Government of Rajasthan to augment water supply arrangements in urban and semi-urban areas as the subject-matter is the responsibility of the State Government.

Performance of Indian Cricket Team

460. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any analysis have been made of the poor overall performances of India in last series of Cricket Matches played against West Indies ;

(b) whether the National Selection Policy of the Board needs to be changed to improve the performances ; and

(c) whether the Government will consider to set up a Committee constituting distinguished sportsmen of the country including the representatives of the Cricket Board to analyse our inadequacies and to suggest steps to improve performances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The Board of Control for Cricket in India which is responsible for raising the standard of cricket in India have stated that by and large the physical fitness of any Indian cricket player is inadequate and this has affected performance of the Indian cricket team.

(b) Government is not expected to interfere in the selection procedures of national sports federations.

(c) No, Sir. It is, however, expected that the Board of Control for Cricket in India, will themselves take appropriate steps in the matter.

Damage of Cash Crops in Kerala

461. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main cash crops which have suffered extensive damage in Kerala due to drought ;

(b) the total loss on this account ;

(c) how much money has been demanded by Government of Kerala for rehabilitating these crops ;

(d) how much has been paid by Centre so far ; and

(e) whether the demand of Kerala will be fully met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The main cash crops such as Coconut, Cardamom, Arecanut, Pepper, Coffee and Rubber etc. have been damaged due to drought in Kerala.

(b) The estimated loss reported by Government of Kerala due to destruction of cash crops in Kerala in the recent drought is about Rs. 176 crores.

(c) The Government of Kerala had submitted a memorandum for rehabilitation of crops indicating central assistance for Rs. 318.32 crore, which also includes seasonal crops.

(d) Ceilings of Central assistance for Rs. 4.10 crores for 1982-83 and Rs. 42.46 crores for 1983-84 were sanctioned for drought relief to the State. An additional amount of Rs. 49 lakh has been provided for development of coconut through the Coconut Development Board for removal of root wilt affected palms and supply of coconut seedlings. Besides above, a series of other steps were taken for rehabilitation of crops.

(e) Adequate Central assistance has already been provided.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA - BORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I have -

given notice of an Adjournment Motion regarding the situation in and around Delhi, including Punjab and Haryana. When is the debate going to take place ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : आप पहले हमें सुनोगे या पहले आप कुछ कहेंगे और उसके बाद मैं हमें सुनोगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बताऊंगा ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन आज ही ले जीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : I have had a meeting with all the Opposition Groups. I have arrived at a consensus and as per the consensus I am going to have the discussion tomorrow at 4.00 p.m.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : हमें इतिला नही हुई थी मीटिंग की ।

(श्री रशीद मसूद : سہارنپور) : ہمیں اطلاع نہیں ہوئی تھی
میٹنگ کی ۔)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सबको इतिला थी मीटिंग की ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : हमारी पार्टी को आपकी मीटिंग की इतिला नहीं थी ।

(श्री रशीद मसूद : ہماری پارٹی کو آپ کی میٹنگ کی اطلاع نہیں ہوئی ۔)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सबको दी थी ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : हमें इतिला नहीं पहुंची, इतनी इम्पोर्टेंट मीटिंग थी ।

(श्री रशीद मसूद : ہمیں اطلاع نہیں پہنچی۔ اتنی اہم گنت میٹنگ تھی ۔)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता करा लेंगे ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA - BORTY : It is most unfortunate that certain things are happening in and outside

Delhi. The Government has not come before Parliament to apprise us as to what measures they are taking, what they are contemplating. The Parliament is being bypassed deliberately...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed. You are going to discuss it tomorrow.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why should the Government not come up and say that these are the measures they are taking, this is their programme....

MR. SPEAKER : Unnecessarily you are trying to raise this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Is it unnecessary, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is quite unnecessary.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, a very peculiar situation has arisen before the House. An hon. Member of this House who happens to the Law Minister of the Government of India is sought to be hauled up by the Assembly of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you worry about it ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is very important. A Member of this House..

MR. SPEAKER : There are certain rules...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The privilege of this House is at stake.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ब्रीन आफ प्रिविलेज तो यहीं पर चलना चाहिए। इन्होंने ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज किया है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you speaking unnecessarily ? I am replying to him. Prof. Tewary, there are certain rules, certain precedents, there are certain conditions in which this can be done by any

Assembly. There are rules and they have to be guided by them. Do not worry about this.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : In the case of Prof. Madhu Dandavate a similar privilege motion was brought in the Maharashtra Assembly and you ruled that no Member of this House can be held guilty for committing breach of privilege of an Assembly. That should apply in this case also.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything is going to be according to rules.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You make it specific, Sir. This is what you did in the case of Prof. Madhu Dandavate...

MR. SPEAKER : That is going to be the same case. It cannot be a different case. Why should you worry ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Sir, I have given notice of a motion of breach of privilege against the Prime Minister and her Council of Ministers on the issue of the Resolution passed by the Andhra Pradesh State Assembly...

MR. SPEAKER : That is under my consideration.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It has not come up before Parliament for the last so many months.

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Economic Survey, 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Economic

Survey', 1983-84 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7682/84]

Notification under Vegetable Oils Cess Act, 1983

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 882(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1983 specifying rupees five per quintal of vegetable oil, as the duty of excise to be levied and collected as a cess, issued under section 3 of the Vegetable Oils Cess Act, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7683/84]

Delhi Development Authority (Budget and Accounts) Amendment Rules, 1984, Annual Reports etc. of National Building Construction Corporation Ltd and Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Budget and Accounts) Amendment Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 145 in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1984 under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7684/84]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 alongwith Audited Accounts and the comments of

the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7685/84]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7686-84]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Did he move for suspension of any rule ?

Sugar (Price Determination for 1983-84 production) Order, 1984, Annual Report etc. of the Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., New Delhi for 1982-83 and reasons for not laying Annual Report etc. of the Food Corporation of India for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1983-84 production) order, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 28(E) in Gazette of India 11th January, 1984 under subsection (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7687/84]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited,

New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at 2 above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7688/84]

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1982-83 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Account-

ting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7689/84]

Statement showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promises etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :—

- (1) Statement No. XXVII—Seventh Session, 1979.

Sixth Lok Sabha

- (2) Statement No. XVI—Second Session, 1980.

- (3) Statement No. XXVII—Third Session, 1980.

- (4) Statement No. XXII—Fifth Session, 1981.

- (5) Statement No. XVI—Sixth Session, 1981.

- (6) Statement No. XV—Seventh Session, 1981.

- (7) Statement No. XIV—Eighth Session, 1982.

Seventh Lok Sabha

- (8) Statement No. X—Ninth Session, 1982.

- (9) Statement No. IX—Tenth Session, 1982.

- (10) Statement No. VII—Eleventh Session, 1983.

- (11) Statement No. III—Twelfth Session, 1983.

- (12) Statement No. I—Thirteenth Session, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7690/84]

Annual Report etc. of the Betwa River Board, Jhansi for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for the year 1982-83 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding :—

(a) review by the Government on the working of the Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for the year 1982-83 ; and

(b) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7691/84]

Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the National Institute of Rural Development Hyderabad for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7692/84]

Annual Administration Report etc. of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi for 1982-83

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(a) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi, for the year 1982-83 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7693/84]

Notifications under Customs Act, 1962 and Statement of Expenditure incurred on ASIAD 82, Seventh Non-Aligned Summit and Commonwealth Heads of Government Meet

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 56(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 117/78-Customs dated the 9th June, 1978 so as to add 'Tea' in the schedule to the said notification for facilitating import of tea without customs duty against Advance Licences for blending and re-export under the Duty Exemption Scheme.

(ii) G.S.R. 73(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1984, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or vice-versa in supersession of Notification No. 6-Customs dated the 7th January, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7694/84]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) of Expenditure incurred on ASIAD 82, Seventh Non-

Aligned Summit and Commonwealth Heads of Government Meet.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7695/84]

12.05½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Sixty-first Report and Minutes

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) : I beg to present the Sixty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education and Culture—Elementary Education, and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported anti-India propaganda on British television on behalf of the so-called 'Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front' Leaders regarding the execution of Maqbool Butt

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported anti-Indian propaganda on British television on behalf of the so-called 'Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front' Leaders regarding the execution of Maqbool Butt and steps taken by the Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Speaker Sir,

On the 21st February, 1984, Channel 4, which is a commercial channel on the British Television, broadcast a programme late at night. The first part of the programme interviewed Miss Benazir Bhutto ; the

second part sought to cover the reaction of "Kashmiris resident in Britain," in respect of the recent kidnapping and murder of Shri R.H. Mhatre, who was posted as Assistant Commissioner in the Assistant High Commission of India in Birmingham. The commentator of the programme conveyed that while there was shock and condemnation the world over, on the killing of the Indian diplomat, the "Kashmiris in Britain" were more sympathetic to this crime. This was followed by the reaction of various individuals, including Ammanullah Khan, the President of the so-called Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front in Britain, Hashim Qureshi who, as the House is aware, is a convicted hijacker, Mohd. Yunus belonging to the Kashmiri Workers' Union and others. These individuals were allowed to express their fanatical views to the extent that the revered leaders of India were described in shameful language. Mr. Hashim Qureshi was permitted to threaten revenge for the hanging of Maqbool Butt.

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We were astonished when we received the report on this television programme. The British authorities and institutions have first hand knowledge and experience of terrorist activity within the British Isles. The British authorities are engaged in searching for the criminals who killed Shri Mhatre. It is inconceivable to us that any responsible person in the British media would have permitted an outpouring of fanaticism and threats of revenge and violence at this sensitive juncture. Accordingly, the Government instructed the High Commissioner in London to raise the issue with the British authorities. The High Commissioner met my counterpart in the British Government, Sir Geoffrey Howe and also Mr. Waddington, Minister of State in the British Home Office. The High Commissioner registered in emphatic terms our shock and indignation regarding this programme. At the same time he drew attention of the two Ministers that open advocacy of violence in this programme seemed to violate British regulations. The High Commissioner left a suitably worded aide memoire with the two Ministers. Simultaneously, the High Com-

missioner protested to the Chairman of the Independent Broadcasting authority on the contents of the programme. We have been informed that the British Ministers showed understanding of our point of view and promised to take up the matter with the sponsors of Channel 4. At the same time they also agreed to examine the contents of the programme in terms of the prevalent law.

Ever since the kidnapping and murder of our diplomat, Shri R.H. Mhatre in Birmingham, sections of British press and media have projected either slanted or sensational view of developments especially in regard to Kashmir. Our representatives have put across our views and they have done so forcefully. Hon'ble Members would appreciate that sensationalism does not go with rationality. Our High Commissioner drew attention to this tendency in the British press when he met the Government leaders on this occasion.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक रवीन्द्र म्हात्रे का ताल्लुक है, जिन हालात में उनकी मृत्यु हुई और जिम हंग से उनका कत्ल हुआ है उससे पूरे मुल्क को सदमा पहुंचा है और मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हू कि जम्मू कश्मीर के लोग इस मदमे में वरावर के शरीक हैं, उसमें कोई कमी और कोताही नहीं हुई है। जिन हावात में वरमिधम में म्हात्रे की वफात के विषय में किसी जम्मू-कश्मीर लिबरेशन फ्रन्ट का नाम और जम्मू कश्मीर आर्मी का नाम खाम तौर से जोड़ दिया गया है। मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूं कि ये बात, जिम हंग से हर मामले मे कश्मीरियों का नाम इसमे मिलाया जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि इससे न सिर्फ जम्मू काश्मीर के साथ बल्कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ नाइंसाफी है। बदकिस्मती से हमारे यहां के रेडियो और टेलीविजन और अखबारान जब भी कोई गिरफ्तार हुआ या कल की बात है जब अब्दुल रजा नाम का कोई आदमी गिरफ्तार हुआ तो उसके साथ भी नाम जोड़ दिया गया कि वह काश्मीरी है। जब यह बात चल रही है कि पूरे जम्मू

कश्मीर के बारे में कोई अच्छी भावना पैदा नहीं होती और इन हालात में जबकि वहां एक सरकार नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस की बनी है उस सरकार में और मरकज की सरकार के बीच तनाव हैं वे अपनी जगह हैं और सियासी मामले अपनी जगह हैं। जहां तक नेशनल काज है उस काज में जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों को पिनप्वाइंट नहीं होना चाहिए कि ये लोग हैं जो कि कोई इंटरनेशनल तौर पर कोई कांसी-प्रेमी कर रहे हैं और मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दिनों जो वाकया इंग्लैंड में हुआ और जिन लोगों ने ऐसा किया, अब्बल तो हम नहीं जानते कि किन लोगों का हाथ है क्योंकि सारी इन्क्वारी ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने करनी है और कर रहे हैं और इतना हमें कल तक बताया गया है कि अब्दुल रजा नाम का आदमी गिरफ्तार हुआ और उनकी कस्टडी में है। वह आदमी है जिसने हमारे डिप्लो-मेट को किडनैप किया है, इससे ज्यादा हम नहीं जानते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं और दुख का इजहार करना चाहता हूं कि जिस दिन रवीन्द्र म्हात्रे जी का कत्ल हुआ उसके फौरन बाद हमारे हुक्मरान पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखने वाले जनरल सेक्रेटरी मूपनार ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया उसकी ओर मैं तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। आज जब दुनिया की तमाम साजिशों के खिलाफ हमको एक होकर आगे आना है ऐसे समय में बद-किस्मती से यह बताना चाहता हूं कि श्री मूपनार ने म्हात्रे के कत्ल के सम्बन्ध में जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इसके बारे में क्या विचार रखती है, हुक्मरान जमात क्या विचार रखती है जिसने पी०टी०आई० की तरफ से यह खबर रिलीज की, फरवरी 7 को और सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारों ने इसको प्रका-शित किया। उन्होंने इसमें लिखा था, इस किस्म की हैड लाइन्स लिखी थीं—

"New Delhi blames Farooq's policies for diplomat's murder."

और जिसमें यह बताया गया "कश्मीर

ٹाइम्स "جو انگریزی کا اخبار ہے اور جम्मू سے نکلتا ہے پی० टी० आई० کو کوٹ کر کے—

(شری عبدالرشید کابلی) ادھکس مہرے میں رعل کرہ چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں تک رندر مہارے کا تعلق ہے جس حالات میں ان کی جڑو پوٹی اور جس ڈھنگ سے ان کا قتل ہوا ہے اس سے پورے ملک کو صدمہ پہنچ جائے اور میں آپ کو یقین دلانا ہوں کہ جتوں کسمبر کے لوگ اس صدمے میں برابر کے شریک ہیں اس میں کوئی کمی اور کوتاہی نہیں ہوئی ہے جن حالات میں رمنگم مہارے کی وفات کے دشنے میں کسی جتوں کنفیڈریشن فرنٹ کا نام اور جتوں کشمیر آدمی کا نام خاص طور سے جوڑ دیا گیا ہے میں سرکار کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ بات جس ڈھنگ سے ہر معاملے میں کشمیریوں کا نام اس سے ملایا جا رہا ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس سے نہ صرف جتوں کشمیر کے ساتھ بلکہ پورے ہندوستان کے ساتھ نا انصافی ہے بدقسمتی سے ہمارے یہاں کے ریڈیو اور ٹیلی ویژن اور اخبارات جب بھی کوئی گرفتار ہوا یا قتل ہی کی بات ہے جب عبدالرضا نام کا کوئی آدمی گرفتار ہوا تو اس کے ساتھ بھی نام جوڑ دیا گیا کہ وہ کشمیری ہے جب یہ بات چل رہی ہے کہ پورے جتوں کشمیر کے بارے میں کوئی اچھ بھادنا پیدا نہیں ہوتی اور ان حالات میں جب کہ وہاں ایک سرکار رنشل کا ففرنس کی بنی ہے اس کار میں اور مرکز کی سرکار کے بیچ تناؤ ہیں یہ اپنی جگہ ہیں ایسا قلعہ ملے اپنی جگہ میں وہاں تک پشیل کار ہیں اس کار میں جتوں کشمیر کے لوگوں کو پی پوائنٹ نہیں ہونا چاہئے کہ یہ لوگ ہیں جو کہ کوئی اعتراف نہیں طور پر — کوئی کانفیڈریشن کمرے میں اور میں آپ سے کہنا چاہوں گا کہ پچھلے دنوں جو واقعہ انگلینڈ میں ہوا اور جن لوگوں کے اب کیا اول تو ہم نہیں جانتے کہ کن لوگوں کا ہاتھ ہے کیونکہ ساری انگلینڈ برٹش گورنمنٹ سے کہہ رہے ہیں اور کہہ رہے ہیں اور ان میں کل تک بتایا گیا ہے کہ عبدالرضا نام کا آدمی گرفتار ہوا اور ان کی قتل میں ہے وہ آدمی ہے جس نے ہمارے ڈپوٹ کو کھڑک بنایا ہے اس سے زیادہ ہم نہیں جانتے ہیں لیکن میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں اور دکھ کا اظہار کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس دن روہنہر مہارے جن کا قتل ہوا اس کے فوراً بعد ہمارے حکمران پارٹی

سے تعلق رکھنے والے جنرل سیکرٹری مہارے جو اسٹیشن ہوا اس کی اور میں تو چوہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں آج جب رسائی سام سازشوں کے خلاف ہم کو ایک ہونہر آگے جا رہا ہے ایسے میں بدقسمتی سے یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ شری موہنار نے مہارے کے قتل کے سمندر میں جو اسٹیٹمنٹ دیا ہے اس کے سمندر میں جانا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار اس کے بارے میں کیا دچار رکھتی ہے حکمران جماعت کا کیا دچار رکھتی ہے جس نے ٹی۔ آئی۔ کی طرف سے یہ خبر ریز کی فروری کے کو اور سارے ہندوستان کے اخبار نے اس کو پرکاشت کیا انھوں نے اس میں لکھا تھا اس قسم کی ہیڈ لائنس لکھی تھیں :

اور جس میں یہ بتایا گیا "کشمیر" نام "جو انگریزی کا اخبار ہے اور جتوں سے نکلتا ہے ٹی۔ آئی۔ کو کوٹ کر کے۔

'In a statement issued here today the AICC(I) General Secretary regretted that despite warnings and advice by the Centre to deal with secessionists and such other elements in a firm and effective manner,** and the ruling National Conference has continued to patronise politically the anti-national elements who will stop at nothing to achieve their nefarious ends.'

اک جگہ اور پی۔ ٹی۔ آئی۔ کو کوٹ کر کے بتانا چاہتا ہوں :

(ایک جگہ اور پی۔ ٹی۔ آئی۔ کو کوٹ کر کے بتانا چاہتا ہوں گا۔)

'He said, the patriotic Indian, irrespective of his political allegiance should realise the enormous damage being done to the fabric of the national unity and integrity through the collusion of the National Conference led by** and the rabid communal and secessionist elements in that State.'

Mr. Moopnar said it was distressing that the political parties, who shared the value of secularism and who openly proclaimed their commitment to the unity and the integrity of the country had, in spite of available evidence, not come forward to denounce the unholy combination of the

National Conference and anti-national
forces in Jammu and Kashmir.'

और फिर दूसरी जगह यह बताया है :

(اور پھر دوسری جگہ یہ بتایا گیا ہے۔)

'Meanwhile Jammu and Kashmir Con-
gress (I) leader Mohammed Shafi Qureshi
today repeated his charge alleging** links with
the so-called Kashmir Liberation Front.'

इस तरह की बहुत सारी स्टेटमेंट्स हैं। यह
पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारों ने लिया। मैं इसलिए
बता रहा हूँ कि इलैक्शन के फौरन बाद जो वहां
पर कांग्रेस और नेशनल काँग्रेस का टकराव हुआ,
उसकी गहराई में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, क्योंकि
इलैक्शन होते रहते हैं। एक पार्टी आएगी और
दूसरी चली जाएगी। 1977 में जनता पार्टी आई
और फिर 1980 में कांग्रेस आ गई। लिहाजा, यह
डेमोक्रेसी का सिलमिला है। यह चलता रहेगा। मैं
आपसे अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि नेशनल काँग्रेस ने
जिस दिन से जम्मू-काश्मीर में इक्तेदार हासिल
किया उसके फौरन बाद कांग्रेस सरकार और
कांग्रेस के कुछ बड़े और लोकल नेताओं ने यह
मोहिम चलाई कि यह प्रो-पाकिस्तान एन्टी-
नेशनल एलीमेंट्स की गवर्नमेंट बनी है और इसका
एकमट्रीमिस्ट्स के साथ ताल्लुक है। मैं यह बताना
चाहूंगा कि इससे मुल्क को कोई हेलप नहीं मिलती
है बल्कि नुकसान ही हुआ है। कुछ एडवेंचर्स
आदमी, जो इंग्लैंड में दर-ब-दर फिरते थे और
जिनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं था, वे एन्करेज
हुए कि शायद फारूक अब्दुला की सरकार वहां
रेवोल्यूशन लाना चाहती है। ऐसा लगता है कि
शायद गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया और जम्मू-काश्मीर
के बीच जंग शुरू हो चुकी है और हमें भी इसमें
अपना हिस्सा अदा करना चाहिए।

इस तरह इन मिस-ग्राइडेड ने इसका फायदा

उठाया। लन्दन में जो हालात पैदा हुए उनके बारे
में मैं अफसोस के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि श्री म्हात्रे
के कत्ल के मामले में कांग्रेस पार्टी और कांग्रेस के
वो लीडर जिम्मेदार हैं जिन्होंने ऐसी सरकार की
कंडमनेशन की है। (व्यवधान)

(اس طرح کی بہت ساری اسٹیٹمنٹس ہیں۔ یہ پورے
ہندوستان کے اخباروں نے لیا ہیں اس لیے بتا رہا ہوں کہ ایکشن
کے فوراً بعد جو وہاں نیر کانگریس اور نیشنل کانفرنس کا ٹکراؤ ہوا
اس کی گہرائی میں میں نہیں جانا چاہتا۔ کیونکہ ایکشن ہوتے رہتے
ہیں۔ ایک پارٹی اُسے لے گی اور دوسری چلی جائے گی۔ ۱۹۷۷ء میں
جنتا پارٹی آئی اور پھر ۱۹۸۰ء میں کانگریس آئی۔ لہذا یہ ڈیموکریسی
کا سلسلہ ہے۔ یہ چلتا رہے گا۔ میں آپ سے عرض کرنا چاہوں گا کہ
نیشنل کانفرنس نے جس دن سے جموں کشمیر میں اقتدار حاصل
کیا اس کے فوراً بعد کانگریس سرکار اور کانگریس کے کچھ
بڑے اور لوکل نیٹازوں نے یہ مہم چلائی کہ یہ برز۔ پاکستان ایٹل
نیشنل البینٹس کی گورنمنٹ بنی ہے اور اس کا ایکٹر سسٹمز کے
کے ساتھ تعلق ہے۔ میں رہنا چاہوں گا کہ اس سے ملک کو کوئی
سیلف ہیلپ ملتی ہے بلکہ نقصان ہی ہوا ہے۔ کچھ ایڈوکیٹس آدمی جو انگریز
میں در بدر بیٹھتے بھرنے تھے اور جن کو پوچھنے والا کوئی نہیں تھا
وہ انگریز ہوئے کہ شاید نازیوں کی عبداللہ کی سرکار وہاں رہو ایسٹ
لانا چاہتی ہے۔ ایسا لگتا ہے کہ شاید گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا اور جموں
کشمیر کے سب سے بڑے جنگ شروع ہو چکی ہے اور ہمیں بھی اس میں اہادہ
ادار کرنا چاہیے۔

اس طرح ان برس کا ٹیڈ لوگوں نے اس کا فائدہ اٹھا یا
لندن میں جو حالات پیدا ہوئے ان کے بارے میں میں اس وقت
کے ساتھ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ شرقی مہارت کے مسئلے میں کانگریس
میں کانگریس پارٹی کے لوڈ لیزر ذمہ دار ہیں۔ میں نے اس
سرکار کی لٹمنٹس کی ہے۔ (انٹروپشن)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, do
you think it is proper that this should go on

record ? This gentleman is bringing in his name...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Please ask him not to mention the name. He should not speak this kind of thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is speaking on Calling Attention. He can prepare some background and refer to it ; but that background should be related to the subject-matter and it should be brief.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Anyway he should not speak like this ; he has no authority to do so...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, this is a Calling Attention. I would like him to stick to the Calling Attention only.

I would very much request on every issue that hon. Members need not bring in political things. This is a calling attention on this particular subject-matter.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I make a submission ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Do you want us to make non-political speeches ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On every Calling Attention, what has it got to do ? Mr. Indrajit Gupta, on this Calling Attention, what has it got to do ? It is a statement of Mr. Moopnar—who gave the statement as a politician outside. Now, what has it got to do ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can criticise the Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Calling Attention rule is very clear. What is the Calling ? What is the rule ?

According to the rule, he can put only one question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then, you should apply this rule to everybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, by bringing in many things here, the importance of the Calling Attention issue is lost. Therefore, to make it clear, you must put the question and try to get the reply from the Government and if possible you must try to corner the Government with your points.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Kabuli, you may continue. You have already made your points. Now, you put your questions.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting anybody.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Congress-I has made a political statement. So, the National Conference has a right to defend itself. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everything is becoming a general discussion. I am conducting the House according to the rule.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kabuli, you have already taken 10 minutes. Now, come to the point.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : मैं इसलिए यह कह रहा हूँ कि इण्टरनेशनल स्टेज पर, एरिना पर लोगों ने इसका नाजायज फायदा उठाया है। मैं अपने फारेन मिनिस्टर को खबरदार करना चाहता हूँ। जिन नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस के लोगों ने कश्मीर में

बर्मिघम मे हमारा हमारा एक असिस्टेंट हाई-कमिशनर हे। वही हाई कमिशन का सब से बड़ा मरवरगह हे। यह आफिस आज हिन्दुस्तान की की इज्जत और फख्र की मिसाल बनकर सामने आया है। उसको पाच मील तक बस से सफर करना पडता था। क्या हमारा मुल्क ऐमे डिप्लो-मेट्स के लिए इतनी बेसिक फैमेलिटीज भी प्रोवाइड नही कर सकना था कि ट्रासपोर्ट के लिए कार दे देता। हमारे जैसे देश के इतने बड़े अफसर को पाच किलोमीटर का सफर बस स्टैंड तक जाने के लिए करना पडे और उसके बाद पाच मील का सफर उसको गाडी मे करना पडे यह बड़े दुख की बात है। हमारा देश मगान देश है और इतनी बड़ी और अहम हमारी इंटरनेशनल पालिसीज वगैरह भी है तो इन हालात मे जबकि बर्मिघम मे नब्बे हजार काश्मीरीज फ्राम आजाद काश्मीर आर लिविंग देअर, मो काल्ड आजाद काश्मीर, सब से भारी मंजोरिटी पाक आक्युपाइड काश्मीर के

लोगो को वहा है और मैं समझता हू कि जब बर्मिंघम में पाक नवाज और एण्डीइंडियन एली-मेट्म की एक्टिविटीज चल रही थी तो क्यो नही आपने इस चीज को गभीरता से लिया और उसकी जान की हिफाजत और उसकी पक्की सिक्थोरिटी वगैरह की जिम्मेदारी को क्यो नही निभाया और क्यो इस मामले मे लैप्स हुई ?

۱۔ یہ سہ ماہی میں اس لئے رکھ رہا ہوں کہ ٹریڈ میل
اسٹیمپر ہو تو گوشت اس کا خاصہ فائدہ اٹھاتا ہے۔ میں
اسے فارس میں رکھ رہا ہوں۔

میں مسجد کا قفس بے یوں کے کمرے میں مل گیا مگر
 سید گ ہیں یہ ہندوستان کی مٹ بڑی ہے میں کا قفس کی
 وہاں سر کو بٹھی ہے۔ اور وہاں سر کو بٹھی ہے تو وہاں
 وہ اندر ہیں کو وہاں ہے۔ ہاں میں مل گیا سر ٹھیک
 تم خود اس بات کو بٹھی ہیں کہ وہاں سر ٹھیک
 ہیں مردانگساں الیمیں الیمیں اس کا فائدہ مال کو
 میں گورنر ہے۔ میں اس الیمیں الیمیں ہے کہ کمرے
 کے۔ م جو قصہ ہے سے میں۔ ایک میں اسو ہے اور اس پر
 میں ک کو تر رہ رہا تھا۔

[illegible]

میرے اس کے اسٹے سرکو، ج کلویٹر کا سفر
 اس سٹڈی کے لئے کرنا پڑے در اس کے بعد مارج
 اس کے در اس کو کہنے کے لئے۔ اس کے لئے رکھ کی بات ہے ہمارا

دس مہان دیش ہے اور آئی مٹی اور ہم بہائی اسٹرمل مان
 و قیوہ بھی ہیں جو اس حالت میں جیکر سنگھم بن توئے ہر اسٹرمل مان
 فرام آرا کثیر آریوٹ دبسر سو کالڈ آراڈ کثیر سب بھاری
 میوہ بریجی پاک آکیو پاسڈ کثیر کے لوگوں کی زبان ہے اور میں
 سمجھتا ہوں کہ جب بر سنگھم میں پاک نواز اور اینٹی انڈین
 اینجینئرس کی ایگنٹی و میڈیٹر چل رہی تھیں تو کیوں نے آپ نے اس
 چیز کو گھبرتا سے لیا اور اس کی جان کی حفاظت اور اس کی بیک کوریج
 و قیوہ کی ضروری کو کیوں نہیں نبھایا اور کیوں اس معاملے میں
 لپس ہوئی۔

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, पहले तो मैं यही अर्ज करूंगा कि आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने शुरूआत तो बहुत अच्छी की, लेकिन बीच में बहुत दूर भटक गये। आपने पहले जो यह कहा कि दूसरे मुल्क में जो होता है उस पर हम सबको इत्फाक करना चाहिए, वहां पार्टी बाजी की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है, इससे मैं मुत्तफिक हूं। यह काल अटेंशन उस प्रोग्राम के बारे में है जो ब्रिटिश टी० वी० पर दिखाया गया। देश के अन्दर क्या होता है, किस पार्टी ने दूसरी पार्टी को क्या-क्या कहा, और दूसरी पार्टी ने पहली को क्या-क्या जवाब दिया इसका यहां तजकिरा और इस काल अटेंशन के ताल्लुक से तजकिरा मेरी समझ में नहीं आता और यहां बैठता नहीं है। उसके लिए कोई दूसरा मौका हो सकता है। होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर कह सकते हैं, और दूसरे मौके पर कह सकते हैं, लेकिन इसके लिए न यह मौका है और न यह पहल है। इसलिए मैं माफी चाहता हूं यह कहते हुए कि आपने बिल्कुल एक गैरमुताल्लिक चीज लाने की कोशिश की।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : यह कनेक्टेड है सारा।

(*श्री عبدالرشید کا: یہ کنکٹڈ ہے سارا*)

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : कनेक्टेड तो सारी दुनिया है। कनेक्शन यहां पैदा करने की, बताने की जो कोशिश कर रहे हैं वह नाकाम कोशिश है, ऐसा कोई ताल्लुक इन दोनों में नहीं है।

मैं आपकी शुरू की स्पिरिट से मुत्तफिक हूं, और

आपने नाम निहाद फ्रंट की जो बात कही उसी चीज को इन्वर्टेड कौमा में रखकर मैंने अपने बयान में कहा है एक नाम निहाद फ्रंट जो वहां है, उससे हम सारे कश्मीरियों पर यह कलंक नहीं लगा सकते, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूं। इसलिए आपसे मैं उस मामले में मुत्तफिक हूं। इसको आप इस सिलसिले में नहीं, किसी और सिलसिले में उठा सकते हैं।

जहां तक श्रीमती म्हात्रे को इत्तला न होने का सवाल है, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है और महतरे के लिये गाड़ी का इन्तजाम क्यों नहीं किया गया, मुझे तो यह अजीब सा सवाल लगता है। लोग बसों में सफर कर रहे हैं। आज तक कोई ऐसी वारदात नहीं हुई है और न कोई ऐसा खतरा महतरे ने खुद महसूस किया, न उसके बारे में कोई तजकिरा हुआ, न प्रोपोजल आया। हम जहां कहीं ऐसा खतरा पाते हैं यहां से भी इन्तजाम करने की कोशिश करते हैं, वहां की सरकारों को कह कर भी करवाते हैं। लेकिन आज एक हेड साइट के तौर पर, चूंकि एक कत्ल हुआ जिससे हम सब को दुख है, लेकिन उस कत्ल से यह नतीजा निकालें और पूछने लगे कि गाड़ी क्यों नहीं दी, यह मैं समझता हूं बजा नहीं है ऐसा आपको कहना नहीं चाहिए।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the statement given by the hon. Minister just now and the written statement given earlier are both disappointing. A programme telecast by an independent British television company narrated something which goes against our national interest. There is no question of any party here, nor even sentiments. Our country has been once partitioned by the British imperialist forces; the same forces which partitioned Palestine in the same year, that is 1947; the same forces which partitioned Ireland in the same year, that is 1947, using the pretext of internal troubles and struggles in India, Palestine or Ireland. We are facing a situation when the same United Kingdom is sheltering a person, a self-proclaimed President of sovereign Nagaland and had even given him its citizenship—I mean here Mr. Phizo. The elder brother of British imperialism, viz. United States is sheltering another person, a self-

proclaimed President of sovereign Khalistan, without our passport and despite our protest, violating all international norms and international law.

In such a situation I am quoting from the Minister's statement with regard to what the commentator said on the independent British broadcasting system. It says :

The commentator of the programme conveyed that while there was shock and condemnation the world over on the killing the "Kashmiris in Britain" were more sympathetic to this crime.

So, this was the view of the commentator ; and then some individuals were brought, at least one of whom was a convicted hijacker. So, everything is known. Not that anyone spoke something, not that we are questioning the speech anyway. But we wish to say that a convicted hijacker is brought to the Television, to support the views expressed by the commentator earlier, and then to preach the avenging of a lawful hanging of a person, through murders.

In such a situation, the Minister's statement and the views expressed by him are certainly very disappointing, because at present, day in and day out the Prime Minister's appeal to the country goes out, viz. that our unity should be safeguarded. On this point, the country is unanimous, viz. that the country's unity should be safeguarded at all costs. In such a situation, this Calling Attention was brought in not in order to question the right of any individual to say anything, but to point out the fact of the British television system bringing a person who is already convicted of hijacking, to support the views of its own commentator, which threatens more murders of our diplomats and others. So, that is the seriousness of the situation.

In such a situation, I am not insisting that the Minister, should use the exact words. But it is sufficient that he has stated that "These individuals were allowed to express their fanatical views to the extent that the revered leaders of India were described in shameful language".

That is another thing. That was not only permitted—the point is that they were

brought in to say precisely these things. In such a situation, I would like to know what was the reply of the British Government to the note given by our High Commissioner there on the point whether the British Television system is generally permitted or generally allowed to broadcast statements calling for the avenging of hanging or legal executions through open murders ; or to shower filthy abuses on the respected leaders of our nation.

Secondly, I would like to know what was the reply of that very system, the independent broadcasting system to which protest was lodged as the statement says. It seems as if there was no reply, as if there is a government within the government in the United Kingdom. What about the safety of our Embassy staff, our diplomats particularly in such countries which are apparently hostile to our national interest ? USA is there. There are some other countries. In Pakistan, we have repeatedly heard news about mishandling and beating of our diplomat. Recently, we were a host to a Commonwealth Conference here and we are still in the Commonwealth. If the British Government does not adequately compensate for the national humiliation of ours, if the British Government does not do something with regard to Shri Phizo who himself calls the President of Azad Nagaland and who is an accused in several cases here, if it persists like that, why not get rid of the Commonwealth itself, why not end the shameful chapter to our independence and independent development ? Through this question I would like to say that this is not a party issue nor a personal issue ; this is an issue where the whole House should be one ; and I think the Minister will appreciate this spirit and reply in this spirit.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : In the first place, I would request the House to confine itself to the subject matter of the calling attention. Having said that, I shall try to answer the points raised by the hon. member. We not only lodged a protest, a strong protest but also showed them that the words uttered by these people on the radio amounted to advocacy, open advocacy of violence which is violative of some laws which are in force in the U.K. right

now. We pointed this out to them, as a result of which we have been informed that the British Ministers showed understanding of our point of view and promised to take up the matter with the sponsors of channel 4; at the same time, they also agreed to examine the contents of the programme in terms of the prevalent law. So, they have given us a positive response in the matter of examining the contents of the programme, according to the provisions of their law. This is precisely what we wanted them to do and this is what they promised to do. In regard to the broadcast system, channel 4, we lodged a protest; and as far as I know, we have not had any feedback from them as of now; if there is any feedback I can take the House into confidence later, but as of now, as of this morning, I have not had any information to that effect. About security, I would like to state the position briefly. The security of our missions as well as personnel abroad is the responsibility of the host government in terms of Geneva convention. At the same time, prudence requires that we should also take suitable measures wherever necessary. Security measures are under constant review and instructions are sent to missions wherever there is a need. Since the news of kidnapping of Mr. Mhatre was received, all missions were put on maximum alert and instructed to seek assistance and cooperation of the local police authorities. In sensitive missions various other measures were also instituted.

But it will not be desirable to give all the details in this connection. It may suffice to assure the House that every bit of information connected with security is assessed, analyzed and suitable measures advised to the Missions. This is the position.

As regards the Commonwealth, Mr. Bhogendra Jha is obviously against India remaining in Commonwealth, he has only picked on another opportunity to bring in his opinion. But we do not agree with it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. K.K. Tewary.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : The question was about the British government's opinion, about the reaction of the British

Government to this.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have answered it. I submitted that we have pointed out to them that this amounts to a violation of their own law and they have agreed to look into that matter. Naturally, they have to be given some time to look into the matter and find out what the provision of the law is, which we say has been violated. So it is for them to take further action.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : About conveyance to our Assistant Commissioner in Birmingham, a suggestion was made that a car has not been provided to him.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as I rise to speak about this Calling Attention, my heart aches with profound anguish, and what shocks me is the behaviour of the stalwarts on the Opposition side even on matters which they describe to be of utmost national importance.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Again he is referring to the Opposition. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please come to the subject. Already the hon. Minister has made a request.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I have just started. But they should allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You come to the subject.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Why is the Opposition being referred to ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You come to the subject. The Minister will take care of it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Bhogendra Jha spoke on known lines about the imperialists. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Why do you not bring that

rule to his notice ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have brought it. You have also brought it to his notice now.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The machinations of the imperialists and neo-colonialist forces are well-known and I think what is happening around the country should have opened the eyes of my enlightened friends on the Opposition. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Look, he is again referring to Opposition.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : What is happening in Jammu and Kashmir ? What is happening in Jammu and Kashmir ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are discussing a very delicate matter. Do not bring in Kashmir or the Opposition Parties.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : You are late. You should have done so earlier.

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : वाजपेयी जी, आहूके आने से पहले ऐसा हुआ है। मैंने अपील की है उनसे ऐसा न करने के लिए। आप भी मत कीजिए।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This was mentioned and this was objected to. Why is he again referring to it ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am mentioning precisely because the matter has been touched upon. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody is speaking. Please sit down. Why are you getting up ? Do not record anything.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The propaganda on the British TV, the British Radio and the British Media is a part of the imperialistic assault on the integrity of this

country ; and I think it should have dawned upon everybody concerned that the independence and freedom of this country is imperilled. The murder of our diplomat, we cannot isolate it from the happenings in Jammu and Kashmir and in other places in the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, what followed the hanging of a known convict, a criminal called Maqbool Butt, that cannot be lost sight of. Before that, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that Mr. Quereshi who is the convicted hijacker of the Indian Airlines plane, travelled, went to Britain, on a Pakistani passport. What has been done about this ? Is it not a fact that a well-organised conspiracy was being hatched not only by the elements operating from Pakistan and Britain in the name of Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front and Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Army, but these elements have had very close links with the people in Jammu and Kashmir itself...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister will reply.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I do not know why whatever I speak touches the hornet's nest. (*Interruptions*)

I treat Mhatre's murder, which is despicable, as an outcome of a conspiracy which has links with imperialist powers who are out to destabilise our political system and they are working and operating through known inter-mediaries and known agents. I do not know why even the left parties in the House and in the country fight shy of acknowledging this. Therefore, I bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and I expect a reply from him on what happened on the execution of this man called Maqbool Butt. Is it not a fact that bandhs were observed, congregations were held ? When Zia-ul-Haq and Pakistan Government were characterising Maqbool Butt as a martyr, he was being lionised simultaneously in Jammu and Kashmir under the very sensitive nose of the great patriotic, as they say, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. His friend, the recent ally, the new found friend,

Mirwaiz Maulvi Faruqi had given a call...
(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) :
These remarks should be expunged.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are
you bringing so many things ? Why are
you bringing extraneous things. (*Interrup-
tions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : What is ex-
traneous ? What is the text of this calling
attention ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 'Reported
anti-India propaganda on British tele-
vision.'

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Read the full
text.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why should
you bring in Faruq Abdullah and all that ?
(*Interruptions*) I am sorry to say that no-
body can politicalise any issue here whether
this side or that side. (*Interruptions*) Please
come to the subject and put your question
to the Minister. (*Interruptions*) I am con-
ducting the proceedings of the House. Why
should everybody get up ? I am guiding
you not to traverse from the main text.
(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : These
remarks should be expunged. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The text says
otherwise. 'Reported anti-India propa-
ganda on British television on behalf of the
so-called "Jammu and Kashmir Liberation
Front" Leaders regarding the execution of
Maqbool Butt and steps taken by the
Government in the matter.'

The execution of Maqbool Butt is
material to this motion, and what happened
thereafter in Jammu and Kashmir, how
bandh was observed, who were the people
associated with this...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : This

is nothing to do with this. Then I must
speak on the floor of the House. (*Interrup-
tions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Stick to
the calling attention.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Your remarks
are not connected with this. I am sorry to
say this.

Therefore, when we discuss such matters
of national importance I know I will never
project such issues with polemical approach.
I do not want to take political mileage out
of it but when the howling started, I was
forced to speak of this otherwise I would
not have spoken this....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
Howling is unparliamentary word, this must
be expunged....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go
through the record. Now, please complete
your question.....

(*Interruptions*)

Please put your question.....

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I would like
to know from the hon. Minister whether
this incident, the murder of Mhatre in U.K.,
has ramifications far wider than only
through the British Government on this
T.V. programme ? Are Pakistani elements
also involved in this and whether some per-
sons in Jammu and Kashmir under the pro-
tection of the Government are also having
links ? I am told that Amanullah Khan,
the President of the Jammu and Kashmir
Liberation Front is a friend of ** and there
are well-established links....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
These words must be expunged. . . .
(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go
through the record. If any allegatory re-

marks are there, I will go through them....

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Unless these remarks are expunged from the record, we will not allow him to speak....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not make any allegations.....

(Interruptions)

I am telling him and I will go through the record also.....

(Interruptions)

I have already said that I shall go through the record and remove the allegatory part of whatever speech it is.....

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : We will not allow any allegation to be made....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can conduct the House only according to your rules, I have told you....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, is it permissible for the elected Chief Minister of a State Government to go on having here all sorts of insinuations being made against him when he is not present here to reply ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that any allegation made against anybody who is not a Member of this House, including that against the Chief Minister,

will be gone through. I will go through the record. No allegation can be made....

(Interruptions)

I cannot do it like that. I will go through the record and if there is any allegation against the Chief Minister or against any other person who is not a Member of the House, I will go through the record....

(Interruptions)

Now the Minister will reply.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as is obvious from the threat held out by these people who appeared on the T.V. programme, what steps the Government has taken since they are receiving support from some very important quarters ? Will there be recurrence of such events in other countries also ? I am sure unless the Government takes steps to put down with stern measures their collaborators at home, we are not going to prevent recurrence of such events. Therefore, I would like to have a categorical reply from the Minister on all the points that I have mentioned including the operations of this Front from our soil, support to it and support extended by imperialist and neo-colonialist forces who have become very friendly.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. Now the Minister will reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody refers to the British TV attack on our own people.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is why our submission is...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Chair should not have two yardsticks—one for our members from Kashmir and another for others.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have only one yardstick ; I have said the same thing to him also.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We did not mention even obliquely that the Congress leaders are not patriotic. But he has...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The subject is lost in the impasse.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : You were pleased to say that the subject matter of the Calling Attention, I repeat once again, is about the utterances of certain leaders of the so-called Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front on a particular day, in a particular programme, on the TV in the United Kingdom.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That has been completely lost sight of.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That somehow seems to have been relegated to the side.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is connected with somebody else by Prof. Tewary.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Whoever has mentioned anything else, I would say to that hon. Member, let us come back to the subject matter. So far as Shri Mhatre's murder is concerned, in fact, it is not directly concerned here. But, I would certainly say that there is investigation going on by the British authorities. The facts will come out only when the investigation is over. So far as who is abetting, who is helping, who is hand in glove, these things are concerned, they are completely out of the pale of this Calling Attention. So, I would be right in saying that this is not the occasion, or this Calling Attention Motion is not the motion, through which such information is to be elicited. This is my submission.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : The murder of our diplomat, Shri Mhatre is really a shameful act and, in fact, I do not have words to denounce that and condemn that. The hon. Minister has made a statement in response to the Calling Attention. I would like to quote a few lines from his statement. He says :

"...Channel 4, which is a commercial channel on the British Television, broadcast a programme late at night."

This shows that even commercial channels are being used by the British TV for anti-India propaganda, which is a surprising thing. Then he says :

"the second part sought to cover the reaction of 'Kashmiris resident in Britain'."

Again, surprisingly, they did not find anybody else except those who are completely anti-Indian people, who are at the moment residing in Britain. For example, one was Ammanullah Khan, the President of the so-called Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front in Britain ; another was Hashim Qureshi who, as the House is aware, is a convicted hijacker ; a third was Mohd. Yunus, belonging to the Kashmiri Workers' Union. The British TV people did not find anybody else except these people to interview on this particular incident. That indicates clearly that there is no goodwill for India in Britain at the moment. Otherwise, the British TV people would not have called such people for the interview. Then the Minister says in his statement :

"It is inconceivable to us that any responsible person in the British media would have permitted an outpouring of fanaticism and threats of revenge and violence at this sensitive juncture."

That clearly indicates that irresponsible people are managing the entire affair. That is why these things are happening. If the British Government has allowed this kind of people to function in their television and radio etc., that shows the British Government has no sympathy for India. Otherwise such anti-India people would not have been called for this telecast.

Sir, it is also very surprising that anti-India propaganda and activities both are taking place in Britain, USA and also in some other countries like Canada sometimes. Even the so-called Khalistan supporters were also operating from Britain,

USA and Canada. Of course, Canada has perhaps stopped them, but I don't know what has happened in the case of Britain and the United States of America.

Sir, it appears that the Government has completely failed in persuading these countries not to allow anti-India propaganda or anti-India activities from these countries. And Sir, these people—Mr. Amanullah Khan and Ashim Qureshi, whatever they spoke was even against the law of Britain. But they were allowed to speak on their television. That means anti-India feeling was so high there that they did not bother for their own laws which were violated by the Speakers and they were allowed to speak. Even the British Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Janner has called the telecast as absolutely disgraceful and unbalanced. It has appeared in many of today's newspapers that he has clearly called it as absolutely disgraceful and unbalanced. This is the actual situation.

Sir, my point is, let us request the British Government and the US Government etc. not to allow anti-India activities to take place from their land. And if it takes place, this is certainly against the interest of our country. Therefore, I would like that the Government must take up the issue with them in this way. I would also like to know from the Hon. Minister, if Britain does not respond to our request not to allow such activities from Britain, whether the Government would propose to withdraw from the Commonwealth. It is a very categorical question and I would like a clear reply from the Minister. The Minister did not reply to this question earlier, though it was asked. Therefore, I would like to know about it.

Sir, there was one Kashmir Liberation Army about which I don't know whether the Minister has got any information, whether it is operating there or not. He is indicating that there is no Kashmir Liberation Army. But so far as the Kashmir Liberation Front is concerned, it was very much active in the countries like Britain, Pakistan, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, France, Belgium and the United States of America. I don't know whether the Government of India has taken up this particular issue with these Govern-

ments or not. And whether the Government of India or our High Commission in Britain has taken up the question of the activities of the so-called Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front with the authorities of the United Kingdom or not? And if this issue was taken up with them, at what time it was taken up and what was the reaction of that Government?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I think all the points raised by the Hon. Member have been covered already. The only addition I would like to make is that if there is an organisation styling itself as some Front or something and it is functioning there, it has an office or it has a signboard, this fact by itself does not disentitle that organisation to exist. We have to see what its activities are and whenever any objectionable activity is indulged in by any person or an organisation, we have been regularly and strongly and effectively taking up these matters with the home Government. This has been the practice in regard to all issues when a person has indulged in certain activities or certain utterances which goes against our national interest and which is humiliating to India or showing India in an unfavourable light, we have invariably taken these questions and we have lodged protests. And in this particular case our protest has had some effect in the sense that the British authorities themselves promised to look into the contents of the programme from the point of view of the laws in force in UK. So, I think the points raised are completely covered.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : He has not said anything about Commonwealth.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have already replied. Now I understand you are also against India being in the Commonwealth.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has gone on record that you are also against it.

(Interruptions)

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हमारे असिस्टेंट हार्ड कमिश्नर श्री म्हात्रे का ब्रिटेन में जो कत्ल हुआ, उसको जितने

भी सख्त शब्दों में कंडेम किया जाए, वह कम होगा। इस मौजू पर इस हाउस में जो कालिग अटेंशन रखा गया है, उसके बारे में बैकग्राउंड में जाने की जरूरत है।

سریں نام کہاں (مذراغ) مانے ٹرل سبکرم صاحب ہمارے اسٹیٹ ہائی کورٹ میں مارے کا تو بیس میں مل ہوا اس کو تھیں بھی سخت تہدوں میں کھڑے رہا ہے وہ بیک بگاب میں موقوفہ سراس ہاؤس میں تو کالک ٹینس رکھتا ہے اس کے بارے میں بیک گراؤنڈ میں جانے کی ضرورت ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The background should be without interruption.

श्री पी० नामग्याल: आपने हमारे नेशनल प्रेस को देखा होगा। मैं 23 फरवरी के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस से कोर्ट करने जा रहा हूँ। मैं इस पेपर से कोर्ट करते हुए कहना चाहूंगा। इस पेपर में कहा गया है:—

شرعی نام گیار: آپ نے ہمارے نیشنل پریس کو دیکھا ہوگا۔ میں ۲۳ فروری کے انڈین ایکسپریس سے کوٹ کرنے جا رہا ہوں۔ میں اس ہیرے کوٹ کرتے ہوئے کہنا چاہوں گا۔ اس ہیرے کہا گیا ہے۔

"JKLF to avenge Butt's murder"

"Qureshi, who was convicted for hijacking an Indian Airlines plane to Pakistan in 1971, said he was sure that Kashmiris would take revenge 'inside or outside India, inside or outside Kashmir.'"

यह मामला बहुत सीरियसली लेना चाहिए। यह जो जे०के०एल०एफ० है, इसके बारे में कहा जाता है कि यह 1976 में नाम निहाद आजाद काश्मीर के एमो ग्राउन्ट्स ने लन्दन में बनाया था प्लेविसाईट फ्रंट और आजाद काश्मीर फ्रंट दोनों ग्रुपों के लोगों ने मिलकर इसे बनाया था। अमान-उल्लाह खां जो कि आर्मी का एक रिटायर्ड मेजर है, की क्यादत म यह आर्गेनाइजेशन बना है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि आर्गेनाइजेशन को पाकिस्तान सरकार की तरफ से पैसा दिया जाता है। इसको माली इमदाद दी जाती है।

सन् 1976 में जो इण्डियन एयरलाइन्ज का हवाई जहाज हार्दिक हुआ था उस वाक्ये के एक

माह पहले जो पाकिस्तान के उस वक्त के एम्बेसेडर थे, उन्होंने जब जे०के०एल०एफ० लन्दन में फोर्म हुआ था तो उन लोगों को आफिशल लेटर लिखा था कि पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट तुम लोगों को हमेशा सपोर्ट करती रहेगी। इसी बैकग्राउंड में मैं "इण्डिया टुडे", 29 फरवरी के इशू से कोर्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इस इशू के पेज 21 पर दिया हुआ है जिसको कि मैं कोर्ट कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ:

یہ معاملہ بہت سیرسلی لیتا جائے یہ جو ہے کے ایل ایف ہے اس کے بارے میں کہا جاتا ہے کہ یہ ۱۹۷۶ء میں نام نہاد آزاد کشمیر کے ایگزیکٹس نے لندن میں بنایا تھا پہلے میسٹ فرنٹ اور آزاد کشمیر فرنٹ دونوں گروپوں کے لوگوں نے مل کر اسے بنایا تھا۔ مان اللہ خان جو کراچی کا ایک ریٹائرمنٹ جے کی قیادت میں یہ آرگنائزیشن بنا ہے یہ بھی کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس آرگنائزیشن کو پاکستان سرکار کی طرف سے سپور دیا جاتا ہے اس کو مالی امداد دی جاتی ہے۔

س ۱۹۷۶ء میں جو انڈین ایر لائنز کا ہوائی جہاز ہائی۔ جیکٹ ہوا تھا اس واقعہ کے ایک ماہ پہلے پاکستان کے اس وقت کے ایسیسٹرنٹسٹ انچیف نے جب جے کے ایل ایف انڈیا میں مارم ہوا سمجھا تو ان لوگوں کو آفیشل لکھا تھا کہ پاکستان گورنمنٹ تم لوگوں کو ہیبت سے سورت کرتی رہے گی۔

اس ملک گراؤنڈس میں انڈیا ٹوٹے ۷۰ فردوں کے اشوسے کوٹ لڑنا چاہتا ہوں اس اسو کے پیچ ۱۰ ہزار سا ہوا ہے جس کو کہیں کوٹ کر کے سنانا چاہتا ہوں۔

"The current chain of events that climaxed in the Mhatre murder appears to have originated last September both in India and in the UK, though the events in the two countries were unrelated. In September, the Indian Government issued instructions to the IB in Kashmir to prepare dossiers and pinpoint the locations of all known extremists. In October, a number of them were arrested in connection with the disturbances during the India-West Indies cricket match. Significantly, one of those arrested was Iqbal Qureshi, younger brother of Hashim Qureshi. Then, on January 26, the Indian Government ordered a crack-

down. Over the next few days, at least 60 people were arrested, all suspected leaders or key officials of extremist organisations. Hashim Qureshi arrived in London just after the arrests started. The arrests ended on February 2. On February 3, Mhatre was kidnapped."

और जब यह किडनैप किया गया तो डिमांड क्या थी उनकी। उन्होंने डिमांड ये की थी कि एक तो मकबूल भट को फांसी पर न चढ़ाया जाए और छोड़ दिया जाए और दूसरी थी जो यहां पर क्रिकेट मैच के समय लोग पकड़े गए थे कुरैशी अगरह और जो स्टेडियम में बम ब्लास्ट के मुल्जिम पकड़े गए थे, उनको रिलीज किया जाए, 8 आदमियों का उन्होंने नाम दिया था, इसके अलावा दस लाख पौण्ड भी डिमाण्ड किया था। इससे यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि श्री म्हात्रे का जो किडनैपिंग हुआ और बाद में कत्ल किया गया वह कश्मीर बली के एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट जो पकड़े गए हैं, उनके साथ डायरेक्टली लिंकड लगता है। खास तौर से प्रो० तिवारी जी ने जो ख्यालात जाहिर किए। मकबूल भट को फांसी पर चढ़ाने के बाद कश्मीर बंद का काल दिया गया एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट ग्रुप के द्वारा और उसमें कुछ वे लोग भी थे जिनका चनावों में नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस से तालमेल था।

(اور جب یہ کرکٹ بنپ کا گیا توڑ مار ماریاں اُن کی، انھوں نے
 ڈیرا لڑی کی غص کی ایک نو مفعول بن کو پھانسی پر بٹھوایا، جائے اور
 جھوٹ دیا جائے اور دوسرا اٹھا جو یہاں یہ کرکٹ ہس کے لیے لوگ بٹھے
 گئے تھے تھیں ڈیوٹر اور جو اسٹڈیم میں مڈاسٹ کے ملزم کھٹے گئے
 تھے۔ ان کو ریلز پر کیا جائے۔ ۹۔ ڈیوٹر کا انھوں نے، مڈاسٹ سے صاف ہار ہوا ہے
 علاوہ دس لاکھ پونڈ پر ڈیرا لڑا گیا تھا۔ اس سے صاف ہار ہوا ہے
 کہ خری مہارے کا جو کرکٹ بینگ ہوا اور جد میں نکل ہوا جو بشمر بن کے
 ایکسپریمسٹ جو بٹھے گئے ہیں ان کے ساتھ ڈیرا کرکٹسٹ انڈیا کے ہیں۔
 طور سے پر د فیسر تو اسی جی۔ بی۔ جو دنیا میں بعد ہر کے مفعول بن کو
 پھانسی پر چڑھانے کے بعد بشمر پر ہار گیا۔ ۱۰۔ مڈاسٹ کرکٹ
 کے دو اور اس میں گیدہ وہ لوگ بھی تھے صاف ہار دوں میں بشمل
 کانفرنس سے نال میل تھا۔)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : इसका क्या ताल्लुक है ?

وشری عبدالرسید کاہل: اس کا باقی ہے۔)

श्री पी० नामग्याल : ताल्लुक है ।

(مشرقی نام گیل: تعلق ہے)

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Namgyal, you address the Chair and put the question now.

* श्री पी० नामग्याल : फिर नेक्सड फाइंड को प्रेयर के लिए अवामी एक्शन कमेटी के चेयरमैन*** ने....।

شرعی پی نام گئیال ! پھر نیکٹ فرائی ڈے کو برہ کے لیے کہی
کے چہ میں ... *

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : He too is not here to present his case. He is a nominee—a person who cannot defend himself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. For everything you are getting up. There is nothing un-parliamentary. Please allow him to speak.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : ठीक है मैं नाम नहीं लेता हूँ। अवामी एक्शन कमेटी के चेयरमैन ने कहा कि वहाँ पर हड़ताल की जाए और मकबूल भट को जो फांसी दी गई है उसके लिए प्रेरण, "नमाजे गाय-बाना" की जाए। इसके साथ साथ कश्मीर में श्रीनगर और दूसरे शहरों में पोस्टर उर्दू और अंग्रेजी में लगाए गए जिसमें धमकियां दी गई कि नेशनल हार्डिब को ब्लास्ट कर देंगे और ऐसी कई घटनाएँ पहले भी हुई थीं जब इंडिपेंडेंस डे को श्रीनगर स्पोर्ट्स स्टेडियम में एक बम ब्लास्ट हुआ था। उस वक़्त नेशनल काँग्रेस वालों ने कहा था कि यह काँग्रेसियों का काम है। इस सिलसिले में आज जो लोग पकड़े गए हैं उनसे बात साफ हो गई है। मैं

• ***Not recorded**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not taken my permission. The rule is very clear. He has not taken my permission. Production of exhibit on the floor of the House is not in order. Your question-time is over now. The Minister will reply now.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : मैं अपना सवाल करने से पहले इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस को कोट करना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

شرقی بی نامگیاں : میں اپنا سوال کرنے سے پہلے انڈین ایکسپریس کو کوٹ کرنا چاہتا ہوں (تظہیر)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. I am not allowing you further.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You want to impose discipline only on us. You have already requested the Minister to answer the question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Who are you to tell this ? You can sit down. Let him speak.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He cannot talk about Dr. Farooq Abdullah who is an innocent man. He is suffering from phobia. You have already requested the Minister to reply. That is what I said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right. You please sit down.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Sir, I quote *Indian Express* dated 23rd February :

"In Tuesday's nights programme, the television reporter began by saying that Maqbool Butt while he lived, was a hero of the Kashmiri community in Birmingham. But now after his death, he had become a martyr and a legend."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You put your question now.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Again I quote *Indian Express* :

"The television reporter summed up by saying that the Kashmiri community was so excited that several people now openly predicted further acts of revenge and violence."

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He is ignorant of geography. It is Occupied Kashmir and not Jammu and Kashmir.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : मैं एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो रिप्लाय उन्होंने दिया है उसमें कहीं इस किस्म के शब्द मौजूद नहीं हैं और क्या उन्होंने इसको वेरिफाई किया है कि वाकई ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं या नहीं कही गई हैं, जो मैंने अभी कोट की हैं ? अगर नहीं किया है तो मैं समझूंगा कि यह सरकार की लैप्स है।

दूसरा मेरा सवाल है कि जो लिंक की बात मैंने आपके सामने रखी है डायरेक्टली काश्मीर वैली के साथ होने लगता है क्या उसके बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास आई है जिससे पता चलता हो कि लंदन के काश्मीरी extremists और काश्मीर वैली के secessionists का किस قدر लिंक है ?

شرقی بی نامگیاں : ایکسٹرنل ایفیزس منسٹر صاحب سے یوحین چاہتا ہوں کہ جو اپلائی انھوں نے دیا ہے اس میں کہیں اس قسم کے شے ہو رہی ہیں اور کیا انھوں نے اس کو ویریفائی کیا ہے کہ واقعی ایسی باتیں کہی گئی ہیں یا نہیں کہی گئی ہیں جو میں نے ابھی کوٹ کی ہیں اگر نہیں کیا ہے تو میں سمجھوں گا کہ گیسرکاری بیس ہے۔

دوسرا میرا سوال ہے کہ جو لنک کی بات میں نے آپ کے سامنے رکھی ہے ڈائریکٹلی کشمیر ویلی کے ساتھ ہونے لگتا ہے کیا اس کے بارے میں کوئی رپورٹ سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کے پاس آئی ہے جس سے پتہ چلتا ہو کہ لنک کے کشمیری EXTREMISTS اور کشمیر ویلی کے SECESSIONISTS کا کس قدر لنک ہے ؟

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I would like to categorically state that what all was said on the television programme, verbatim, is available with us. I did not want to quote it while answering the Calling Attention.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raj-
pur) : Don't publicise it.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : But I have described it sufficiently and I have brought out the heinousness of it as is necessary. So, no hon. Member need have the impression that we have not gone through it word for word. We have gone through it and we have the whole text with us. That is why our protest was couched in such strong words and we were so determined in bringing it to the notice of the British authorities, including two Ministers, that what was shown on this programme was something absolutely unacceptable to us. We are shocked and indignant on what has been shown and the words that have been allowed to be uttered. So, there is no question of our being ignorant of what happened in the programme or what was said in the programme. On that score, I would like to assure the House.

Now, in regard to the links which are sought to be established, I would like to say that, in the first place, the Calling Attention motion, as it is couched, does not really involve any answer to questions in regard to links. There is an investigation going on, who did what, when it was done, under what background, whether there was a conspiracy and, if there was a conspiracy, who were involved in that conspiracy. All these things will come out only after the investigation results are out. So, let us not anticipate the results of the investigation right now. It would not be proper.

In regard to Mr. Maqbool Butt, I would not comment on what happened in Kashmir. But I would certainly corroborate the information given by Prof. K. K. Tewary that the authorities in Pakistan did lionize him, did say many glorifying things about him and that only makes one understand what their idea of patriotism is. That is all that can be said. We need comment no further on that. That portion I confirm, the fact of Pakistan leaders having said things which glorified Maqbool Butt and others in very very bright terms.

13.23 hrs.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13 24 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULA- TION) AMENDMENT ORDI- NANCE, 1984

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7696/84]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House stands adjourned to re-assemble again at 2.25 P.M.

13.25 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
till twenty-five minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock.*

14.25 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at twenty-five minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock.*

14.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for central financial assistance to complete hydro-electric projects in Jammu and Kashmir State

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Sir, Failure in the electricity this winter also has created numerous difficulties to the people of Jammu and Kashmir State in general and, Kashmir Valley in particular. The Handicrafts Production Centres, hotels and even business establishments have suffered and added to the sufferings of people already shivering in cold.

The answer to this chronic problem of shortage of electricity within and outside the State would be to finance and complete as quickly as possible, State's gigantic hydro-electric schemes like Dul Hasti, Salal Uri, etc. 391 MW Dul Hasti Hydel Project in the Central sector suffers bureaucratic vagaries besides being starved of funds. (Uri Hydel Project (270-400 MW) would be maximum power generating Scheme in the Valley. 345 MW Salal Hydel Project also in the Central Sector is lagging behind schedule as a result of financial stringencies. Lack of funds for the Hydro-electric Projects in State and Central Sectors is resulting in delay and manifold increase in cost. This only deprives the State and the Centre from sufficient supply of electricity for the development of agrarian and industrial schemes.

In the first phase, the State's electricity production is estimated at 10,000 MW, bulk of which could be supplied to the rest of the country. The capacity of the rivers of this State to generate electricity is tremendous. One scientific survey of River Chinab puts its potential at 25,000 MW. Besides, Jhelum, Sindh and Lidder remain vast reservoirs of energy. The Centre must invest in the

State's Hydro-electric Schemes on priority basis.

(ii) Need to ensure early implementation of Daitari Steel Project in Orissa

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : In October, 1980, the Government of India decided to set up a new Steel Plant in Orissa State. Hence Government have set up a wholly-owned Central Government company (Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.) on the 27th March, 1982, to set up a steel plant at Daitari in Orissa. MECON were entrusted with the responsibility of preparing a Detailed Project Report which was to be completed by the last quarter of 1983.

The Detailed Project Report of the Daitari Project is still to be submitted by the MECON, the consultant. No investment decision by the Centre and financial tie-ups with foreign firms have so far been made.

If the reports are true, the company has no funds whatsoever to take up the infrastructural works at the site. It cannot even pay the cost of a few acres of land acquired by the State Government for setting up the plant. Further, recruitment of staff by Neelachal Ispat Nigam has been stopped. The 20 odd brilliant technologists who had quit their former posts to join the new project are now a disillusioned lot.

There has been a feeling amongst the employees and the general public in the State that the Project has been downgraded in the priority list of the Union Steel Ministry.

Against this backdrop, the prospect of early implementation of Daitari Steel Project appears gloomy.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to ensure that in no way the project is downgraded in priority.

(iii) Unsatisfactory working of DESU

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara) : Sir, I am drawing your attention to a matter of urgent importance since, if immediate remedial action is not taken, it may endanger

lives of lakhs of people. The problem is regarding working of the Jhilmil District of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

The lighting arrangements even on the main roads of national importance like the G.T. Road from the old Yamuna Bridge upto the U.P. border are very inadequate.

There are no lights on the road beyond Preet Vihar to Anand Vihar and U.P. border. This is in spite of the fact that the I and B Minister himself has assured the residents of the area that this would be done shortly. However, no action has been taken so far by DESU.

Domestic connections to the intending small house builders of the approved colonies are very much delayed.

There is too much delay in installing connections even when all the necessary facilities are provided by the consumers

The maintenance of the street lights in colonies like Yojana Vihar is so poor that this has caused a lot of fear in the minds of the residents about their proper security. This is so in spite of many written complaints.

The engineers and the officers of the Jhilmil District are hardly available in their rooms most of the time and the reply given is that they have gone for site inspection.

I, therefore, suggest that a high level inquiry be conducted into the working of the Jhilmil district. Unless, this is done immediately, I am afraid that the situation would worsen day by day.

(iv) **Financial help to Rajasthan Government for repairs of roads damaged due to military exercises**

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान प्रान्त के सीमावर्ती, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, बीकानेर, जोधपुर एवं गंगानगर जिलों में थल सेना का सैनिक अभ्यास कार्य करीब 15 वर्षों से सदैव के दिनों में प्रतिवर्ष चल रहा है। थल सेना अभ्यास के समय बड़े-बड़े वाहनों, टैंकों आदि का

प्रयोग करती है। उक्त वाहनों के प्रयोग के कारण राज्य की सड़कों सड़कें तहस-नहस एवं क्षतिग्रस्त हुई है, जिसके कारण राज्य को करोड़ों रुपये की हानि हुई है।

राज्य की जनता का आवागमन में बाधा के कारण बड़े कष्ट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

राज्य सरकार की वित्तीय स्थिति इस प्रकार की नहीं है, जो प्रतिवर्ष उक्त सड़कों की मरम्मत एवं सुधार का कार्य हाथ में ले।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार के रक्षा विभाग से निवेदन है कि वे अपने प्रतिनिधि को तुरन्त मौके पर भेजें और राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधि को साथ में लेकर सम्पूर्ण नुकसान का पता लगाकर राज्य सरकार को मुआवजे के रूप में तुरन्त से तुरन्त राशि प्रदान कराएं, ताकि गर्मी की वर्षा से पहले-पहले उक्त सड़कों की मरम्मत एवं सुधार का कार्य संपूर्ण किया जा सके।

14.37 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

(v) **Need to restore the earlier admission policy in J.N.U.**

श्री बी०डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय ने 1973 में प्रवेश की एक ऐसी नीति को स्वीकृति किया था एवं सत्र 1974-75 से क्रियान्वित किया था, जिससे निर्बल वर्ग के तथा सामाजिक आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के परिवारों के छात्रों को विशेष सुविधा प्रदान करके उन्हें विश्वविद्यालय में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अवसर सुलभ कर दिया जाता था। परन्तु अभी हाल में विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों ने निर्णय लेकर उस प्रवेश नीति को समाप्त कर दिया। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि उन छात्रों को, जो सामाजिक, आर्थिक अथवा क्षेत्रीय दृष्टि से पिछड़े हैं, प्रवेश के समय अंकों में वह छूट नहीं प्रदान की जाएगी, जो पूर्व प्रवेश नीति के अन्तर्गत प्रदान की जाती थी।

ऐसा कहा जाता है कि उस नीति से शिक्षा के स्तर में ह्रास हुआ है, जो वास्तविकता से परे है। डाक्टर जाकिर हुसैन सैन्टर फार एजुकेशनल स्टडीज, जे०एन०यू०, के एक अध्ययन के परिणाम-स्वरूप विदित हुआ है कि इन पिछड़े वर्गों से आये छात्रों का अध्ययन कार्य एवं उनकी क्षमता कहीं अच्छी रही है। प्रवेश की प्रगतिशील नीति छात्रों, शिक्षकों तथा विश्वविद्यालय समितियों के पर्याप्त विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात् निर्धारित की गई थी, परन्तु उसे समाप्त करते समय विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श नहीं किया गया।

मैं माननीया शिक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश की पूर्व नीति को बरकरार रखा जाए। उस नीति के क्रियान्वयन का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक समिति जिसमें छात्रों, शिक्षकों एवं विश्वविद्यालय की समितियों का प्रतिनिधित्व हो, बनाई जाए, जो नीति का विस्तृत वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन करके सुझाव दे।

(vi) *Stagnation in promotion avenues of engineers in Bokaro Steel Plant*

*SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi) : The future of 983 engineers in the project wing of the Bokaro Steel Plant hangs in a balance following "total stagnation" in their promotional avenues. The promotion of the project engineers of the B.S.P. was held up for more than nine years in one grade while they still handled project works valued at Rs. 1200 crores.

The project engineers have already taken up the expansion of the BSP, which is to be completed by 1986, but it is regrettable that SAIL management has not planned for their future deployment.

In view of the above, I suggest that the Government should set up a central project division immediately for the Steel Authority of India Limited to pool them. The Centre and SAIL should also deploy them in other expanding organisations like the NTPC to

open up job opportunities for them. I request the Government of India to take immediate steps in the above matter.

(vii) *Increasing number of accidents at Gandhi Setu, Patna*

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका एवं सदन का ध्यान 1 फरवरी को घटी अत्यन्त ही हृदय विदारक घटना की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। 1 फरवरी को 9 बजे सबेरे महात्मा गांधी सेतु (पटना-हाजीपुर गंगापुल) पर एक मिनी बस रेलिंग तोड़ कर पुल के नीचे चली गई जिसमें 49 व्यक्तियों की तत्काल मृत्यु हो गई। मृतकों में से अधिकांश मेरे क्षेत्र के ही थे। यह बिहार राज्य की सबसे बड़ी बस दुर्घटना है। जब से इस पुल का निर्माण हुआ है तबसे बस, ट्रक एवं बैलगाड़ी की दुर्घटनाओं की वाढ़ लग गयी है। कोई ऐसा महीना नहीं जाता है जिस महीने में दुर्घटना नहीं होती हो और लोगों की जान नहीं जाती हो। दुर्घटना का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि एक तो अभी तक पुल का एक ही हिस्सा पूरा हो पाया है, दूसरा, दोनों तरफ पुल का रेलिंग इतना कमजोर है कि थोड़ा सा ठोकर लगने के बाद वह टूट कर नीचे गिर जाता है। जो बग या मिनी बस बिहार में चनती है उसमें क्षमता से कई गुने अधिक यात्रियों को चढ़ा लिया जाता है और गति सीमा से अधिक रफ्तार से गाड़ी लापरवाही से चलाई जाती है। पिछले 23 महीनों में 200 से अधिक लोगों की जानें जा चुकी हैं। बिहार सरकार द्वारा मृतक परिवारों को जो राशि दी जाती रही है वह नगण्य है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है कि अधूरे पुल को अविलम्ब पूरा करें, दोनों तरफ के रेलिंग को मजबूत किया जाय, क्षमता से अधिक यात्रियों को ढोने वाले एवं गति सीमा से अधिक चलाने वाले वाहनों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाय एवं प्रत्येक मृतक परिवारों को समुचित मुआवजा दिया जाय।

- (viii) 'Padyatra' by the people of backward districts of North Bengal to voice their 12-point charter of demands

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) :
Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance

The people of backward district of North Bengal have started a historic 'padyatra' from Darjeeling and Cooch Bihar to Calcutta since 19th February 1984 which will culminate in a massive rally on 15th March 1984. The main purpose of this 'padyatra' is to popularise and voice their 12-point charter of demands which include introduction of extensive irrigation system execution of Teesta project Mithananda Master Plan and Punarva Water project, taking over of closed tea gardens and Central financial assistance for running State-Government managed tea gardens, extensive rural electrification setting up of Thermal power station at West Dinajpur and the execution of Farakka N.I.P.C. setting up of dolomite industry at Jalpaiguri and forest and agriculture based industries in different parts of North Bengal setting up of banks in proportion to the population introduction of new rail line between Malda and Balurghat 'Vayudoot' service for better communication and extensive arrangement for post offices and telephones inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and granting of regional autonomy for the people of Darjeeling within the State of West Bengal etc. etc.

I urge upon the Government to consider these vital demands of the hitherto neglected people of North Bengal and come forward to improve the lot of these people.

— — — —

14 45 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

श्री बी० आर० भगत (मीरामठी) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री राष्ट्रपति जी की सेवा में निम्नलिखित शब्दों में एक समावेदन प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत

करता हूँ :

“कि इस सत्र में समवेत लोक सभा के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के उस अभिभाषण के लिए जो उन्होंने 23 फरवरी, 1984 को एक साथ समवेत सदन की दोनों सभाओं के समक्ष देने की कृपा की है, उनके अत्यन्त आभारी हैं।”

अध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के अन्त में जो विचार व्यक्त किया है उसी का हवाला देते हुए मैं अपना भाषण आरम्भ करना चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि हमारा गणराज्य तनाव के दौर में गुजर रहा है और आज हमारे लिए राष्ट्रीय आदर्शों के प्रति पुनः समर्पण की भावना की अत्यन्त जरूरत है।

जैसी कि आज देश की गम्भीर स्थिति है, आजादी के बाद कभी भी ऐसी स्थिति नहीं हुई थी। आज देश के अन्दर तनाव तो है ही, साम्प्रदायिक तथा दूसरी पृथक्तावादी शक्तियाँ फूट की भावना भी फैला रही हैं। साथ ही साथ बाहर से भी तरह तरह के खतरे हमारे दश के लिए उपस्थित हो गए हैं। अगर से ऐसी ताकत हमारी राष्ट्रीय स्थिरता को कमजोर कर रही है, डी-स्टैबिलाइजेशन को बढ़ा रही है और बाहर में जो नया साम्राज्यवाद दुनिया में उभर आया है, वह भारत जैसे राष्ट्रों को अपन दबाव में लाना चाहता है। इसलिए आज हमारे दश पर बहुमुखी संकट है। इस मौके पर हमें उन बातों की तरफ देखना होगा जिनके आधार पर हमारा राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन चला था और हमने न केवल भारत में ही एक नये गणराज्य की स्थापना को रल्लिक दुनिया में उन लोगों को भी जोकि अपनी आजादी के लिए लड़ रहे थे, हमने एक नयी प्रेरणा दी जिससे तमाम दुनिया में एक बड़ी क्रान्ति आई। आज उन भावनाओं की तरफ हमें विशेष रूप से देखना होगा जो कि हम सभी के हृदयों को मिलाये।

आज यहाँ सदन में सभी दलों के लोग और नेतागण मौजूद हैं। आज सभी से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि राजनीतिक मतभेदों और सकीर्ण हितों को छोड़कर, राष्ट्र के ऊपर जो खतरा आया हुआ

है उसकी हल करने का प्रयत्न करें। अभी पिछले दिनों राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की बैठक हुई थी जिसमें इन बातों की चर्चा की गई थी। मुख्य रूप से दो बातों की निर्णय की गई थी। एक तो ऐसे आन्दोलन जो हिंसा में परिवर्तित हो जाते हैं या जो हिंसा को बढ़ावा देते हैं उनका विरोध होना चाहिए और दूसरे, आज देश के सामने जितने भी सार्वजनिक सवाल हैं उनके बारे में कन्सेन्सस के आधार पर बात-चीत करके फैसला करना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् में सभी दलों के लोग थे और इन दो बातों पर वहाँ बातचीत हुई थी लेकिन दुःख इस बात का है कि परिषद् में इन मौलिक बातों पर हम निर्णय तो लेते थे लेकिन जब उन पर अमल करने की बात आती है तो उसमें कमी आ जाती है। चाहे फिर एक समुदाय का हित हो, पार्टी का हित हो या दूसरे राजनीतिक हित हों—इन संकीर्ण स्वार्थों की तरफ लोग देखने लगते हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में इसका जिक्र किया है कि पंजाब में ऐसी शक्तियों की गति बढ़ी है। जनवरी में राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की बैठक हुई थी और उसके बाद हम देखते हैं कि ऐसी जो ताकतें हैं, जो उग्रवादी है पंजाब में, उसमें अधिकतर ऐसी है जो साम्प्रदायिक और सम्प्रदायवादी है। उन्होंने इस आन्दोलन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की। मुझे यह दुःख के साथ कहता पड़ता है कि हमारे बहुत सारे राजनीतिक नेताओं ने उनसे जाकर उनकी तरफ की बात की है। लेकिन एकता परिषद् या दूसरी सभी ट्री पाटाईट मोटिम्स में एक दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं और हिंसा के विरोध की बात करते हैं। पृथक्तावादी शक्तियों के अलग करने के विरोध की बात करते हैं, मगर जब उनके सामने जाते हैं तो दूसरी तरह की बात करते हैं। यह दोहरी नीति ठीक नहीं है। इससे देश ही नहीं रहेगा, देश ही टूट जाएगा। देश मौलिक सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर खड़ा है, आगे बढ़ रहा है, अगर यह देश ही नहीं रहेगा, तो कोई राजनीतिक पार्टी भी नहीं रह सकती है और कोई नहीं रह सकता है।

आज पंजाब एक टैस्ट केस बन गया है। बराबर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम पंजाब के मामले को मिल कर तय करना चाहते हैं। यह

बात फैलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी या कांग्रेस सिख भाइयों के प्रति डिमिनिमिनेशन की भावना रखते हैं। उन्होंने सदा ही भाई-भाई के दिल में जो भेद पैदा हो रहे हैं, दिन टूट रहे हैं, उनको मिलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। जहाँ तक पंजाब का सवाल है, अकाली दल द्वारा उठाए गए सवाल है, उन पर विचार करने की कोशिश की गई है। जहाँ तक धार्मिक सवालों का सवाल है, जैसा वे चाहते हैं, करीब-करीब वह मान लिया गया है और उनकी घोषणा कर दी गई है। जहाँ तक दूसरे सवालों का प्रश्न है, जैसे चंडीगढ़, फाजिलका, अबोहर या पानी के सवाल हैं, इन सब के लिए कई आपश्नस दी गई हैं कि इस तरीके से ये हल हो सकते हैं। इसके बाद 14 फरवरी को विरोधी दल, अकाली दल के लोगों से बातचीत हुई, जिसमें सभी दल के लोग चाहते हैं कि इस को आपस में बैठकर तय किया जाए, हिंसा की भावनाओं को न बढ़ने दिया जाए। पृथक्तावादी ताकतों को न बढ़ाने दिया जाए। लेकिन उसी दिन से हरियाणा में, पंजाब में और हिमाचल प्रदेश में आन्दोलन शुरू होता है। वह आन्दोलन हिन्दू सुरक्षा परिषद् के तत्वावधान में शुरू हुआ और देखिए किस तरह से वह आन्दोलन हिंसा का कारण बन गया है। एक तरफ कानफ़ेस द्वारा बात-चीत चल रही है, जिसमें विरोधी दल और अकाली दल के प्रतिनिधि मौजूद थे और उसी दिन यह आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ तथा उसमें पंजाब के एक्सट्रीमिस्ट (उग्रवादी) भी शामिल हो गए, गोलियां चलाई गईं और निर्दोष व्यक्तियों को जानें गईं और सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस पर भी गोलियां चलाई गईं। इससे आप देखेंगे कि उग्रवादी या साम्प्रदायिक चाहे पंजाब में हो, हरियाणा में हो, हिन्दुओं में हो या सिखों में हो, वे मिल कर चुनौतियां दे रहे हैं। उन सभी ताकतों को जो दिल्ली में बैठकर चाहते थे, शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से इन मामलों को हल किया जाए, मेल-मिलाप से हल किया जाए, हिंसक साम्प्रदायिक या उग्रवादी ताकतें न बढ़ने पायें, उसको वे किस तरह से बढ़ा रहे हैं। हमें इन सब का मुकाबला करना है। एक तरफ पंजाब की समस्या और दूसरी तरफ जम्मू-काश्मीर की समस्या, वहाँ तो दूसरी तरह की बात

ही देख रहे हैं। किस तरह से काश्मीर लिबरेशन आर्मी बरमिधम तक हिंसा और कतल का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहते हैं और जो राष्ट्रविरोधी ताकतें हैं, उनको बढ़ावा मिल रहा है। इन सब मामलों को हल करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय ताकतों को देश के अन्दर एक जुट होकर काम करना पड़ेगा। सभी दलों को इन मुद्दों पर ईमानदारी से, हिम्मत से, स्पष्टवादिता के आधार पर काम करना है, यह देश के लिए खतरा है और आजादी के बाद इतना बड़ा खतरा देश के सामने कभी नहीं आया। फूट से देश हमेशा गिरा है, इसलिए हमें कोशिश करनी होगी कि इसको रोके।

इस में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ आज साम्प्रदायिकता का क्या रूप है। समय के हिसाब से यह रूप बदल गया है। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपनी आटोबायोग्राफी में लिखा था—यह अंग्रेजों के जमाने की बात है, लेकिन अब आज भी लागू है, हमें इस बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने लिखा था—मैं उनकी आटोबायोग्राफी से कोट कर रहा हूँ—

“Muslim and Hindu communalists lobbied for continued British presence in India, one to protect the Muslim interest and the other to protect the Hindu interest.”

कम्यूनलिज्म के वे दोनों रूप आज यहां मिलते हैं। पंजाब और हरियाणा में हिन्दू सुरक्षा समिति हिन्दू भाइयों को बचाने के लिए और उग्रवादी पंजाब में सिख भाइयों को बचाने के लिए दोनों मिलकर हिंसा की ऐसी वादति पैदा कर रहे हैं जिनसे यहाँ अमन-चैन सब मिट गया है और देश के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है और इस तरह की घटनाओं से उन सारी ताकतों को जो देश को बांटना चाहती है, कमजोर करना चाहती है, बढ़ावा मिल रहा है।

आज जितने राजनैतिक नेता यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे अपील करना चाहता हूँ—हमें इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये—आज ये साम्प्रदायिक और प्रयकतावादी ताकतें हिंसा

के माध्यम से, हिंसा को लाद कर हर चीज को जबरदस्ती करवाना चाहती हैं या पोलिटिकल ब्लैक-मेल से दबाव डालकर करवाना चाहती हैं, हमें इन बातों से कभी कम्प्रोमाइज नहीं करना चाहिये। हमें इनसे लड़ना पड़ेगा, इनका मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा, तभी राष्ट्र के जो मूलभूत सिद्धान्त हैं उनको हम मजबूत कर सकते हैं जिनके आधार पर हमारा यह गणतन्त्र कायम है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : By this analogy are you comparing the present Government with the British Government ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I am sorry that with your intelligence you are drawing this wrong conclusion. Do not get into the Communalist trap.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, असम में आज पहले से अधिक शांति और स्थिरता है और इस के लिए वहां की राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो प्रयास किए हैं उनके अच्छे फल निकले हैं। पिछले चुनावों के बाद जब से राज्य सरकार आई है, तब से उसका कार्य सराहनीय रहा है और यही कारण है कि वहां आज शान्ति और अमन है। कई ठोस कदम असम के विकास के लिए उठाए गए हैं और मुझे भरोसा है कि विदेशी नागरिकों का जो मामला है, जिन के लिए उनके कानून के अन्तर्गत जो अधिकरण बनाये गए हैं, ट्राइब्यूनल्स बनाए गए हैं उन्होंने अपना काम शुरू कर दिया है। इस समय 6 ट्राइब्यूनल्स काम कर रहे हैं और कानून में 20 ट्राइब्यूनल्स का विवरण है, वे भी जैसे-जैसे जजेज मिलते जायेंगे, वैसे-वैसे उनका काम बढ़ेगा। जहां तक विदेशियों के छानबीन के मामले हैं उनमें काम हं रहा है और हम चाहते हैं कि उनमें सबका सहयोग मिले। लेकिन आगे घुसपैठ न हो इस के लिए भी कुछ ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं - बंगला देश की सीमा पर तार लगाने का काम तथा अधिक चौकियां स्थापित किये जाने का काम किया जायगा, जिनसे हमें उम्मीद है कि घुसपैठ बन्द होगी। लेकिन इस पृष्ठभूमि में हमें एक बात साफ कह देनी होगी—आज जैसी पंजाब की स्थिति है, वैसी असम की भी है। हमारे देश के सभी लोगों को

सहअस्तित्व के आधार पर, चाहे भाषा की बात हो, धर्म की बात हो, बराबर का अधिकार है। अगर किसी असमी भाई की आइडेन्टिटी की बात होती है तो उसकी संस्कृति और कल्चर की आइडेन्टिटी भी होनी चाहिये।

इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। हम हर कोशिश करेंगे और राष्ट्र की तरफ से हर कोशिश हो कि असम भावनात्मक रूप से हमारे नजदीक आए और असम का जो मामला है, उस का हम मिल-जुल कर आपस में कोई रास्ता निकाल कर तय करें। सरकार की जो इस बारे में नीति है कि वह बातचीत के जरिये से इस मामले को तय करना चाहती है, वह बिल्कुल सही नीति है और उस पर हमें मजबूती से काम करना चाहिए। यह असम की बात है और सभी दलों के लोगों ने इसमें साथ दिया और हम ने मिलजुल कर जो रास्ता अपनाया, वह ठीक रास्ता है।

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in
the Chair]

आज की जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति है, वह जैसा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है, शान्तिजनक नहीं है और मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि आज जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति है वह बहुत जटिल है, भयावह है। आज जो खतरा है, वह दोहरा खतरा है। एक तरफ आप यह देखेंगे कि फौज के सामान इकट्ठा हो रहे हैं और बड़े-बड़े हथियार, आणविक हथियार जमा हो रहे हैं। हमारा हिन्द महासागर आज आणविक हथियारों का बहुत बड़ा अड्डा बन गया है और पश्चिम गल्फ में क्या हो रहा है, यह आप सभी जानते हैं। इसके अलावा पाकिस्तान में भी बड़े पैमाने पर तैयारी हो रही है और यहां तक सुना जाता है कि पाकिस्तान न्यूक्लियर बम भी बनाने वाला है। ऐसे खबरें जो हमें अखबारों में मिल रही हैं, ये सब बातें आगाह करती हैं कि हमें इस खतरे से सावधान होना चाहिए।

दूसरा खतरा जो है वह आर्थिक नियो-इम्पीरियलिज्म का है। यह सोचने की बात है कि आज

दुनिया में शस्त्रीकरण पर जैसा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है 600 बिलियन डालर यानी 600 खरब डालर, आप अन्दाजा लगाइए कि कितनी एस्ट्रोनामीकल यह फीगर है, हर साल शस्त्रों पर खर्च हो रहे हैं और जितने विकासशील देश हैं, डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज है, उनको कितनी आर्थिक मदद मिल रही है। सब मिलाकर मल्टी-लेट्रस सोर्सेज से वर्ल्ड बैंक, आई०डी०ए० आदि से सॉफ्ट और हार्ड लोन की शक्ल में केवल 60 बिलियन डालर ही मिलते हैं जबकि हथियारों पर 600 बिलियन डालर खर्च हो रहा है और इसके लिए भी बड़े-बड़े देश यह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, हमारा दिवालियापन हो गया है और यह बात सही भी है कि बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक देशों का दिवालियापन हो गया है। आप अन्दाजा लगाइए कि अमेरिका और पश्चिम यूरोप के जो बड़े-बड़े देश हैं, जो औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बहुत आगे बड़े हुए हैं, उनके यहां 2 करोड़ 80 लाख आदमी बेकार हैं और उनकी जो नियोजित पूंजी है, वह 30, 35 परसेंट अनयूटेलाइज्ड पड़ी हुई है। उन के यहां मंदी है, रेसेशन है और इसलिए वे देश आज 60 बिलियन डालर मदद भी विकासशील देशों के उत्थान के लिए नहीं देना चाहते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमारा दिवालियापन हो गया है। दिवालियापन तो होगा ही क्योंकि 600 बिलियन डालर के हथियारों पर खर्च करते हैं जोकि उनकी ताकत से बाहर है और इसीलिए उनके यहां महंगाई है, बेकारी है और मंदी है और उनके यहां भी सब तरह के आर्थिक संकट हो गये हैं और आर्थिक सहायता कम कर के वे आर्थिक संकट हमारे ऊपर ला रहा है। आज जितना भी ट्रेड है दुनिया में, वह व्यापार संकट में आ गया है, वह व्यापार रियल टर्म्स में गिर गया है, कम हो गया है और जो विकासशील देश हैं चाहे वह भारत हो या दूसरे देश हों, कोई चाय बाहर भेजता है, कोई कॉपर बाहर भेजता है और कोई टिन बाहर भेजता है, ये जो कोमोडिटी एक्सपोर्ट्स हैं, उनके दाम लन्दन और न्यूयार्क के मार्केट्स में गिरा दिए हैं और हमारे सामने यह आर्थिक संकट है और इसी को नियो-इम्पीरियलिज्म कहते हैं। पहले कोलोनिअलिज्म था जब ब्रिटेन का भारत पर कब्जा था और जब फिजीकल

कच्चा नहीं रहा तो उस के बाद आर्थिक और राज-नीतिक संकट आया और इसी को नियो-इम्पीरियल-इज्म कहते हैं। हथियारों की दौड़ लगाकर सारी दुनिया में एक ऐसा वातावरण तैयार कर दिया है कि बड़े से बड़े राष्ट्र के साथ भारत भी बंध जाए।

संसार में आज दूसरे भी ऐसे देश हैं जो अपनी स्वतंत्र रूप से आर्थिक व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, अपने देश को नेशनल इकोनोमी में इन्डीपेन्डेंट बना रहे हैं, स्वावलम्बी बना रहे हैं, सेल्फ रिलायंस की नीति पर अपने को चलाना चाहते हैं। ऐसे देश भारत की ओर देखते हैं और वे भारत के साथ हैं। आज वे सभी देश भारत के साथ न्यो-इम्पीरियल-इज्म के शिकार हैं।

आज दुनिया में हमारे ऊपर दोहरा खतरा है। एक आर्थिक संकट का खतरा है जिससे यह सारे सवाल पैदा हो रहे हैं। दूसरा खतरा है हस्तक्षेप का। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अभिभाषण में यह कहा है कि हमारे देश में कुछ अन्दरूनी और कुछ बाहरी ताकतें अशांति का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहती हैं, हमारे देश में अस्थिरता की स्थिति पैदा करना चाहती हैं।

दंडवते जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि साम्प्रदायिकता का एक और भी रूप है, जो कि एक नया रूप है। यह जो न्यो इम्पीरियलिज्म है, यह दूसरे देशों में इकोनोमिक फ्राइसिम पैदा करके इसको उभार रहा है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी हवाला दिया कि दुनिया के बड़े राष्ट्र जो कि विकसित राष्ट्र हैं, दुनिया के ट्रेड को, व्यापार को अपने हाथ में केंद्रित करते जा रहे हैं। दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद, खास कर वे ऐगा करते जा रहे हैं। दूसरे न्यो इम्पीरियलिज्म की ताकतें हमारे देश में ऐसी ताकतों को बढ़ावा दे रही हैं जो प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकत है, साम्प्रदायिक ताकतें हैं, साम्प्रदायिकता को बढ़ावा देने वाली ताकतें हैं, भाई-भाई में मजहब के नाम पर, भाषा के नाम पर, क्षेत्रियता के नाम पर झगड़ा कराने वाली ताकतें हैं। इनसाईड कम्युनलिज्म, आऊट-साईड न्यो इम्पीरियलिज्म, इन दोनों का

आपस में गठजोड़ है।

आपको देखना होगा कि इस देश के अन्दर कौन-सी ऐसी ताकतें हैं जो बाहर की साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों से मुकाबला करना चाहती हैं, अपने को मिलाना चाहती हैं। अगर आप देखेंगे तो आपको पता हो जाएगा। लेकिन आज मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि अभी तक हमारे देश में जो परम्परा रही थी कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में, जब देश के सामने खतरे का सवाल पैदा होता था, देश को स्वतंत्रता का सवाल पैदा होता था तो हम एक रहते थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): यह परम्परा किसने तोड़ी है ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : आपने तोड़ी है। जब हम कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान में अस्त्रों का इतना अम्बार जमा हो रहा है, एफ-16 जमा हो रहे हैं, और हमें इनसे खतरा है तो अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी कहते हैं कि कोई खतरा नहीं है, यह तो चुनाव में जीतने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री कह रही हैं। जब हम कहते हैं कि हमारे चारों तरफ न्यो इम्पीरियलिज्म का खतरा है तो इस खतरे के बारे में कहा जाता है कि यह रूलिंग पार्टी, कांग्रेस पार्टी अपने फायदे के लिए कह रही है, असल में कोई खतरा नहीं है। अगर देश को खतरा है, वह चाहे पाकिस्तान से हो, वह चाहे इण्डियन ओशन में हो या दुनिया में शस्त्रीकरण से हो, या जो दुनिया में आर्थिक संकट पैदा किया जा रहा है, उससे हो, तो ये निश्चित रूप से स्पष्ट रूप से खतरे हैं और हमें इन खतरों को गानना चाहिए। ये खतरे इसलिए नहीं कि आज हम रूलिंग पार्टी में हैं और हम कहते हैं कि खतरे हैं। ये खतरे वास्तविक खतरे हैं।

इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि मधु दण्डवते जी देखिए कि किस तरह से इन्टरनल कम्युनलिज्म एण्ड रिएक्शनलिज्म और न्यो इम्पीरियलिज्म आज की पृष्ठभूमि में इकट्ठे हो रहे हैं। हमें देखना है कि आज वे ऐसी कौन-सी ताकतें हैं जो बाहर की ताकतों पर निर्भर करके ऐसा कहना चाहती हैं। आज यह दुःख की बात है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खतरे

की पृष्ठभूमि में जो हममें राष्ट्रीय एकता होनी चाहिए, सभी राजनीतिक दलों में देश की सुरक्षा के लिए, देश को खतरे से बचाने के लिए, देश की स्थिरता के लिए एकता होनी चाहिए, उसकी परम्परा तोड़ दी गई है। आज देश में वह परम्परा दिखाई नहीं दे रही है। आज देश को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह कोशिश बन्द होनी चाहिए क्योंकि देश को खतरा सभी के लिए खतरा है, किसी एक पार्टी के लिए नहीं, किसी एक व्यक्ति के लिए नहीं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं अन्त में इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस पृष्ठभूमि में जिक्र किया है कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार हुआ है, हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था में सुधार हुआ है। इसके बारे में मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन बातें ही बताना चाहता हूँ। जिस देश में 142 मिलियन टन अनाज हो, पिछले साल 128 मिलियन टन था, इस वर्ष 142 मिलियन टन हुआ है, यह हमारी एक बड़ी उपलब्धि है। इसके बारे में अगर हम कहेंगे तो आपको बुरा लगेगा और राष्ट्रपति जी अपने अभिभाषण में कहेंगे तब भी आपको बुरा लगेगा, लेकिन यह बात चीन के प्रधान मंत्री ने न्यूयार्क में कही है कि भारत में 142 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा हुआ है, यह भारत की एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है। ये उपलब्धियाँ पंजाब में, हरियाणा में उन इलाकों में हुई हैं जहाँ आज अशान्ति है और आज की देश की कानून-व्यवस्था की हालत को देखते हुए आर्थिक व्यवस्था में सुधार होना एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। और इसलिए अंत में जो राष्ट्रपति जी ने पार्लियामेंट के सभी दलों के सदस्यों के राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए, राष्ट्रीय हित के लिए काम करने की अपील की है। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार सरकार की सही नीतियों के कारण हो पाया है और सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है हमारा फारेन एक्सचेंज। हमारे यहाँ 1980-81 में 10 मिलियन टन तेल होता था और तेल के कारण ही हमको लोन लेना पड़ा।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : चर्ची के लिए ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : इलेक्शन में आकर्षी

बात को जनता ने नहीं माना। जनता इस देश की बहुत समझदार है। इन गलत मुद्दों पर आपको कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है। 1980-81 में 10 मिलियन टन तेल होता था जो आज 26 मिलियन टन हो गया और अगले साल 31-32 मिलियन टन होगा। हम तेल के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर होने वाले हैं। उधर हमने अपनी मांग के अनुसार जो कर्ज लिया था उसके 1.1 बिलियन डालर हमने लौटा भी दिए हैं। जब यह कर्ज लिया था तो मुझे याद है कि सभी विरोधी दलों के नेताओं ने इसका विरोध किया था। (व्यवधान)

आज भी जब हम कर्ज लौटाते हैं तो बयान आता है, अटल बिहारी जी ने तो शायद नहीं कहा लेकिन उनकी पार्टी की तरफ से श्री अडवाणी जी ने कहा कि यह सब चुनाव जीतने के लिए धोखा है। 1.1 बिलियन डालर हमने लौटा दिए। तेल के आयात की बजह से हमारी स्थिति ऐसी हुई है। तेल उत्पादन में हमारी स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है और अब हमें इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। जब हमारे फारेन एक्सचेंज की हालत अच्छी हो गई है तो कहा है कि यह चुनाव के लिए है।

ऐसी हालत रही है। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक तरफ तो आप मांग रहे हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री बी० आर० भगत : अंत में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहूँगा। आज हमें अपनी उन राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं और आदर्शों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए जिनकी ओर राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में निर्देश किया है। देश में जो ताकतें हिंसा पृथक्ता और सांप्रदायिकता को आन्दोलन के जरिए बढ़ावा दे रही हैं, उनका हमें मुकाबला करना चाहिए जिससे देश में शान्ति हो और हम देश के विकास तथा गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए आम जनता के उन सपनों को पूरा करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठा सकें।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel great privilege to

second this Motion thanking the President for his Address on 23rd of February, 1984.

Sir, this is an occasion for some political introspection, evaluation, assessment and to say something about the future course of this nation. This Address on the whole has touched many vital issues, both national and international.

The year 1984 has much significance and importance. It is the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the beginning of the centenary celebrations of the Congress Party of this land. This is the year in which the whole nation and the whole world is looking at India for many things. This is the year in which the people of this nation are going to judge between what had happened in 1977-80 and 1980-84.

Sir, if you remember the years of rolling plan, scattered economy, negative economic growth and despair of the millions of weaker sections, today this nation has risen to a planned economic growth, stability and hopes for the millions. We thank the farmers, the scientists, economists, Government, public sector, and private sector for this fantastic progress this nation has made in the last three years.

This Address has two parts—one dealing with the achievements of Government both national and international, achievement in the agricultural sector, coal sector, oil industry, scientific development and above all the implementation of the 20-Point Programme through which 9 million rural families are lifted above the poverty line. Nevertheless I would like to refer to the other part of the speech in which the President has said and I quote :

"The Government have been seriously concerned over the acceleration of the activities of communal and anti-national elements which constitute a serious threat to the security and integrity of the country . . . The wider repercussions of such developments should be kept in mind."

Any patriot and sane citizen cannot ignore what is happening in Punjab, what is hap-

pening in Haryana, what has happened in Assam or what is happening in Jammu and Kashmir. Our Prime Minister has rightly said : "The ugly designs of vested interests and divisive forces" has unmasked and unleashed a terror and horror all around this country. As a nation can we keep quiet on these events ? The soul-searching question before this House is : what is the role and responsibility of this Parliament in this context ? Should we allow this nation to drift away into the treacherous traps of this monster, this frankenstein and disintegrate this nation into pieces or what should be the future of this nation ? Who should govern this land ? These are the soul-searching questions before this House. On 23rd of February 1984 my heart sank into deep sorrow when Chaudhary Charan Singh stood up to say and referred to the question of Punjab alone. He did not have the mind to refer to what happened in Haryana, he did not say anything to what happened in Assam, he did not care to say what is happening in Jammu and Kashmir. Why did he refer to Punjab alone ? I went through the proceedings of that day. I am sorry to say that he did not have the courage to say what has happened in other parts of this country. Today BJP has made a call for *bandh*. I went through the Press report of the BJP General Secretary. Unfortunately Shri Vajpayee is not here. You know what the all-India General Secretary has to say about the *bandh* : to demonstrate their anger and anguish at the continued spate of murders in Punjab.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : And Haryana also.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : This is a statement issued by the all-India Secretary of BJP.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : I do not know what newspaper you have read.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : *Indian Express* for your information.

AN HON. MEMBER : Your own paper ?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Is not there a conspiracy between the former Prime

Minister of this land and BJP ? Is it true or not ? If they have the courage to stand in this House and denounce it, we the democratic socialist, secular people welcome it. But this is the most dangerous thing which is developing in our country. Of course, Punjab is an important State. We cannot close our eyes to the killings there. But I like to recall what Gandhi Ji said about Punjab. I quote :

"In many respects it is possible for the Punjab to give lead to the whole of India if only the Punjab wills it and if party feelings and communalism disappear in this land of five rivers."

It is a gospel truth. Unfortunately the incidents in Punjab are not conducive to that sort of atmosphere there. This is not an occasion to accuse X or Y but collectively let us put out heads together and say how we can solve that problem there.

There is another dangerous trend developing throughout this nation, the high caste Hindu fanaticism spreading throughout this nation. We say how the Hindu Parishads and some other organisations have conducted the Ekamata Yagna. How many of you have seen the posers and cut-outs during that procession time ? Have seen the Bharat Mata in suffron-clad cloth, with a very stern face and a spear, riding a lion ? Did you not see the photo of Golwalkar ? Did you not see the photo of Maharana Pratap ? May I know from the Lok Dal members and leaders whether they want this kind of terror in our nation ? Do you want this kind of communalism in our land ? We are asking you that question. You are accountable before this nation. This is the forum to come forward and denounce it.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिंसार) : लोक दल का इसमें क्या कसूर है बताना ? लोक दल किस तरह जिम्मेदार है भाई ? भिन्डरावाला और आप इस देश को तोड़ रहे हो और मुजरिम लोक दल को ठहरा रहे हो। कतल लोक दल कर रहा है पंजाब में ? राणा प्रताप नेशनल लीडर है। क्या बच्चों की बात कर रहे हो।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : आप कनफ्यूज्ड हो।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : BJP is behind that movement.....(Interruptions) They do not have tolerance and democratic feelings....(Interruptions).

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : Rana Pratap is our national leader.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Let one ask the Opposition Parties. Is it the Congress or this monstrous Frankenstein which is more harmful to the nation ? I expect a reply from Shri Mukherjee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You look to the chair and address the chair.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : I am addressing them through the Chair. I appeal to the opposition not to think of today but the India of tomorrow and the day after. Unless you come forward to think aloud, to talk aloud and act boldly, I am afraid this nation will be facing this monster in a disastrous manner. A nation like ours, with a vast area and population, looks upon the political parties for their national leadership, programme, guidance and light. May I ask the opposition parties : is, there any party, other than the Indian National Congress, which can take India....

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : Where is the Indian National Congress ?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : No other party can lead the country forward, understand it as a friend and guide it as a philosopher. Mr. Chairman, for the last four years I have been studying and observing in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am glad you are addressing me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He likes the face of Shri Bagri more ! What can be done ?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Where is the commitment of the opposition parties, as far as the basic principles of the Constitution like sovereign, socialist, secular democracy are concerned. Will BJP fit in : Will the Marxists fit in ? Will the CPI fit in ? Will

the Lok Dal fit in ? I am afraid, none of them will fit in. This is the basic cause, as far as I am concerned, for the present state of communal, regional and anti-national activities : Because, they have no national concept, national vision, national programme and a national leader. Therefore, who are the victims ? The victims are the people and democracy of this land.

Sir, talking about the unity, I would like to quote Panditji, the remarks which he made in his broadcast on 19th October, 1963 :

"I am not asking you to forget this rich variety, but I am asking you to remember that this variety itself along with everything that we value, will go, if we do not remember that unity is essential. That unity is not superficial unity on the map or on some Constitution, but it is the unity of heart and mind, which has to be defended, which has to be worked for and which will lead us to cooperate with one another."

Sir, that feeling of oneness of heart and mind, I am afraid is fading away. But this is the time for each one of us to stand up to say that we stand for unity and integrity of this nation, though we respect the diversity of this nation. Sir, this dream has yet to be fulfilled.

My friend from Jammu and Kashmir asked me what is happening in that part of the country. Sir, you have heard time and again how people of that region are feeling about the present Government there ; how they are aiding and abetting the secessionist and communal forces there so that the State can be dismembered from the Federation of this land ? Is there any doubt ? I would like to ask the Opposition that their ostrich-like attitude towards the happenings in Jammu and Kashmir will not take us anywhere. You have to come forward and call black a black. Only then the nation will be proud of your role in this part.

With this I would also like to say that the Centre-State relations questions is a hoax. It is a cover-up. I would like to quote what our beloved Prime Minister Indiraji has to

say :

"If India is strong, every State and every community will be strong ; and if India is weakened, no matter how much effort a State makes or the Centre makes, we shall be weakened."

This is the message of our Party and the Government.

Sir, the President has very rightly pointed out and I quote :

"Every patriotic citizen must cooperate with the Government in putting down forces that seek to divide the people on the basis of caste, creed, region and language."

But this is a great nation. It has put faith in the people of this land. Therefore, we join when President says :

"The Indian people have time and again shown their determination to protect their hard won freedom and unity."

Sir, is it not the time to ask ourselves what the President asked ?

"We must give more to the nation than we take from it. A rededication to national ideals is needed so that all of us may give all our best to the cause of national unity and progress."

Such things have to go into the hearts and minds of all of us. And this is the message that we have to give to ourselves.

I would like to conclude my speech by quoting Panditji again. I am quoting these because you never read it. And you cannot understand it even if you read it. If you cannot appreciate, what can I do ?

I quote :

"My vision of free India involves something bigger, more magnificent than just political freedom. It is a freedom in which 400 million people

can live the life which a man should live ; in which every individual shall have the door of opportunity open to him ; in which every person will be provided with the necessities of life. And those who have leisure, they can explore the regions of science and the mind and start again on the great fields of adventure."

In the memory of the freedom struggle, in the name of fruits of freedom, in the honour of dignity and defence of freedom, the Indian National Congress and the Congress Party have laid the foundation and our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi is building an edifice for the posterity to judge what Congress and Shrimati Indira Gandhi has done. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 23rd February, 1984."

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Chairman, the remarks about J and K may be expunged.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members present in the House, whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. Those amendments only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of amendments treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Now, Mr. Samar Mukherjee may speak.

SHRISAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Sir, the Address given by the President is considered to be a general policy statement on behalf of the Government. So, the Address should be discussed in that light and I want that Government should give serious consideration to the views expressed here.

The President, in the course of his speech, has claimed that the economy has made impressive recovery and progress overcoming the adverse effects of widespread failure of rains. His claim of the impressive recovery and progress of the economy is a false presentation of the actual reality. I draw your attention to the speech made by the same President last time. In the same para 2 of his last year's speech, he said :

"In the midst of inflationary pressures in several countries we can take legitimate pride in our success in containing inflation."

Here, in this year's speech the President has admitted that the price situation has caused us anxiety. On January 7, 1984, the annual rate of inflation reached 10.4 per cent. So, you now compare....

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : It is 3. something.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : It has gone down. I do not know. It is the President's speech I am reading.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I know. I am not disputing that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : That is why, the claim of completely containing inflation last year and now admitting that inflation has reached 10.4 per cent within one year—does it reflect the real truth of the state of economy in our country ? Last time I remember that the Prime Minister listened to my speech. Then I told you are creating an illusion in the country and you yourself are still under illusion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Maya.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Yes, 'Maya'—Maya for yourself. I fully support that you remained under illusion, but don't create illusion among the people. So, these two speeches prove how false an impression you are presenting before the whole country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : That was last year's.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Yes, last year. Last year you claimed that you contained inflation. (*Interruptions*). Then you were claiming total recovery. And next year you will come and say, 'No, no, that was not correct, that was only regarding last year.' So, the point is that economy should not be considered in this *ad hoc* way. In September the price went down. So, you claim that the general tendency is of going down. In October, it starts rising. You say it is because of some unnatural thing. Again it will come down. It is all because you want to project a glorious picture in the country that under your Government the economy is advancing in a healthy way.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : This is a fact.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I am coming to facts only.

So far as agriculture is concerned, they have claimed that this is the highest record. You are expecting 143 million tonnes. My point is, may be this target may be fulfilled. But that is due to what ? Is it to your credit or is it due to good monsoon ? (*Interruptions*)

15.40 hrs.

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair]

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Already it is admitted in the Rashtrapati's speech the adverse effects of widespread rain.

MR. SPEAKER : Had the monsoon been good, without the farmers it could not have been achieved.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I am coming to this point.

Last year also farmers were there. Production was 128 million tonnes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If there is monsoon and if there are farmers, without the Government production can be there.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : There is growth in production. You claim credit. When there is fall in production, you blame nature.

Production has increased or is increasing. But who is being benefited by this growth in production ? Production has grown. But price is also increasing. This is the peculiar feature or phenomenon of your economy. Your slogan is more production. But when there is more production, prices also rise. By more production who is gaining ? It is those who are the owners of land, who are the possessors of the crop and those who are the real tillers do not get the proper price. All these stocks go to the black market. The growers are forced to sell at a distress price when there is more production, and immediately the price crashes. They do not get the benefit.

Are the consumers getting benefit when the issue price increases ? After this higher production you have increased issue price of foodgrains by 20%. So, this is the policy of the Government to provide benefits to the hoarders, to the traders at the cost of the producers, the cultivators and the consumers. That is why you can claim the impressive recovery. But the common experience of the poor people is just the opposite. They are the worst sufferers now and the price is rising so very high. Even in Kerala I was told that rice was being sold at Rs. 6 or more per kg. in open market. They have repeatedly demanded that sufficient stocks should be sent. There are no stocks. In the speech of Rashtrapati, it has also been told that there is sufficient procurement. But if there is sufficient procurement, why is there not sufficient supply ? When foodgrains production has increased you have decided to import foodgrains from foreign countries ! Why is this contradictory posi-

tion ? Generally, when there is deficit, there may be import. But when there is more production you are claiming credit for that, you have also announced there there will be imports. Why ? Is it because you are to give supply to the ration shops by imported wheat or foodgrains ? So, this shows that the entire economy is not in the grip of the Government but in the grip of other forces who are the main dominant forces to direct the economy. They are the big businessmen, hoarders, traders, speculators and all others.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : But you don't mention Marxists.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Please listen. I am stating the facts and drawing some lessons to help you. If you remain blind to this, suddenly on some day, some explosion will take place as it is taking place now in various parts of the country.

Now, you claim that the economy has recovered. I am giving some figures. According to Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) figures, which are admittedly quick estimates but the only reliable and official figures you can go by, the average rate of net national product, or national income in real term has been 2.2 per cent per year between 1978-79 and 1982-83 which is nowhere near 5 per cent, a figure often trotted out by the Planning Commission as well as Pranab Mukherjee's Ministry. The national income stood at Rs. 46,386 crores in 1978-79 (at 1970-71 prices) and Rs. 50,486 crores in 1982-83, an increase of just Rs. 4,000 crores in 4 years. Since during this period, population has gone up by 2.2 per cent per year, *per capita* incomes have not gone up at all and have remained frozen at 1978-79 level. This is their study. But you claim that there has been now recovery. This has no basis.

In fact, the latest report of the World Bank has admitted that the growth of the developing countries was slower than any year since the world war. This is the latest report of the World Bank.

So, if you do not admit to these realities, then you do not feel the need to change the policy which is leading to crisis and chaos in your economy. In today's editorial of the

Times of India, it is said :

"The main objectives of the government's industrial policies have been to speed up economic growth, to increase gainful employment, and to curb the concentration of economic power. The last two decades, however, have seen the industrial growth rate slump from nearly nine to just over four per cent, the increase in factory employment in the organised sector reduced to a trickle, and the concentration of economic power increase manifold."

So, your economy is helping the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few. That is why, there is economic polarisation. Repeatedly, we have raised this question that the rich is becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer. This has now become evident. It has been stated in today's editorial of the *Times of India* also. This is the net result of the economy which you are pursuing. Interestingly, this is the socialism, which you are now building up in India. I have got a copy of the resolution on economy passed in your Calcutta Plenary Session last December. In that resolution, it is stated :

"Socialism is our goal in economic and social fields."

That is very good ; we welcome it. It further says -

"The Congress recalls that it was in 1936 that Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed that socialism was the only way of ending the grossest forms of social and economic inequality. Since then, the Congress-I has steadily advanced towards the realisation of the objective of a socialist society. Under Shrimati Indira Gandhi's leadership, the Constitution of the Republic was amended to give the highest political expression of the national commitment to socialist order."

Now, I will tell you how socialism is being built up in India. I am going to give you the figures. In reply to one of the Questions in the Rajya Sabha on 21st November, 1983,

during the last session, this is the statement given by the Minister indicating how the assets of 10 large industrial houses have increased. I am reading out from that. He has given the names of 20 families, the names of the industrial houses.

Take, for instance, the Tatas :

1972	Rs. 641.93 crores
1973	Rs. 924.41 ..
1976	Rs. 980.77 ..
1977	Rs. 1069.28 ..
1978	Rs. 1102.11 ..
1979	Rs. 1309.38 ..
1980	Rs. 1538.97 ..
1981	Rs. 1840.16 ..

This is how the socialism is growing and building up.

Now, I come to the Birlas :

1972	Rs. 529.42 crores
1973	Rs. 905.03 ..
1976	Rs. 974.63 ..
1977	Rs. 1070.20 ..
1978	Rs. 1171.15 ..
1979	Rs. 1509.99 ..
1980	Rs. 1431.99 ..
1981	Rs. 1691.69 ..

Then, I come to Mafatlal :

1972	Rs. 183.74 crores
1973	Rs. 244.23 ..
1976	Rs. 256.54 ..
1977	Rs. 285.63 ..
1978	Rs. 317.86 ..
1979	Rs. 371.06 ..
1980	Rs. 427.54 ..
1981	Rs. 535.12 ..

All these 20 families are there. This is how socialism is being built up. If I call it socialism of the Tatas and the Birlas, am I wrong ?

This is one side. I am now coming to the other side. This is the picture about the Tatas and the Birlas. About the industrial workers, factories after factories are being closed ; there have been lock-outs and lay-offs. These are the Government's figures. The total number of sick units in the country increased from 22,366 in December, 1979, to 28,428 in June, 1982, indicating a rise of 27 per cent. As regards the bank advances to the sick units, they have increased from Rs. 1,623 crores to Rs. 2,299 crores during the same period. Now the bank advances have further increased to Rs. 3,500 crores. Banks are being used as the instruments of the State to give advances and to finance all the monopoly houses. The monopolists are making the industries sick, robbing all the money of the State and then looting the profits earned amongst themselves.

The Reserve Bank of India has conducted a Survey to find out the real causes of industrial sickness. The petty, usual and familiar argument advanced for industrial sickness by the Government is that it is all due to labour trouble. But the Survey of the Reserve Bank of India has revealed the truth.

According to the Survey of the Reserve Bank of India, 53% of the Units became sick due to mismanagement including diversion of funds, infighting and lack of marketing strategy, 14% of the Units became sick due to faulty initial planning and other technical drawbacks and 9% of the Units became sick due to power failures and shortages of raw materials and 23% of the Units were closed due to market recession which belong to engineering, cotton, jute textiles and sugar industries.

The Survey of the Reserve Bank of India revealed the truth that the industries which are closed due to labour troubles or industrial disputes are only 2%.

This is the truth that the Survey of the Reserve Bank of India has revealed.

The present trend and health of the economy in our country is such that all big monopoly houses are gaining more and more profits. The poor people, the industrial workers are losing their jobs and unemployment is rampant. Industrial sickness is on the increase. Cost of living index is shooting up day by day. The capitalists and the monopolists earn huge profits and control the economy of our country and the poor people bear the brunt of economic starvation and are groaning under poverty.

With 1970-71 as the base year, the wholesale price index stood at 318.17 during the fortnight ending 24th December, 1983.

The year, 1970-71 was the year when our Prime Minister gave the country the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'. And that year has been regarded as the base year to measure wholesale price index. The result is that by December, 1983 the wholesale price index has gone up more than three times.

Therefore, your pet argument that the price rise is due to the Janata Raj, no longer can deceive the people.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): What about the Government in West Bengal?

AN HON. MEMBER : It is all due to Janata Rule.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Don't try to cover your failure up by raising diversary slogans. I will come to speak on West Bengal also.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Please don't forget that West Bengal is also a part of India.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Consumer prices have gone up by more than 60% during the last five years. The wholesale price index has shot up from 186 in 1978-79 to 320 last week and the consumer price index has risen from 331 to 565 with 1960-61 as the base year.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you try to be consistent?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : That means now the consumer prices have risen by more than five and half times. When the consumer price index rises, the worst affected and the worst sufferers are the poor people. The prices are rising continuously. The economic difficulties are increasing day by day. But the rich are not affected by the price rise. They, on the other hand, gain from the price rise. The big business people, the monopolists, the big industrialists, call the regime responsible for the price rise as Ram Rajya ! If this is the socialism that you profess to build for this country, I must say that your socialism is the socialism of big businessmen and profiteers. Your socialism is anti-people. This socialism is nothing but State Monopoly Capitalism. Under this socialism, the ties of the State with the monopolists, the capitalists and the big businessmen are becoming stronger and stronger day by day. The entire policies of the Government, the economic policy, the financial policy, the Five-Year Plan, all are directed to help them earn huge profits at the cost of the common people. What is your taxation policy? You have drastically reduced direct taxation and heavily increased indirect taxation. That means, you are giving concession after concession to the monopoly houses. When the British left India, the direct taxation was 40 per cent and indirect taxation 60 per cent. Now the direct taxation is only 17 per cent and indirect taxation is 83 per cent. 'Indirect taxation' means it has to be paid by the common masses because through excise and various other taxes you are increasing the burden on the common masses. That is why, if this policy is continued, people are bound to become poorer and poorer, and at the cost of the millions of people, a few rich will become far richer. This is your policy of mobilising resources.

16.03 hrs.

[**DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI**
in the Chair]

Another policy is deficit financing. Inflation means robbing the pockets of the poor

masses to enrich the big man, the business-man. This is common economics which an ordinary man can understand. Through deficit financing, indirect taxation and various other methods, you are forcing the people to pay a higher cost for their standard of living. That is why the purchasing power of the people is going down. On the other hand, your slogan is 'more production', and when the increased production comes in the market there is no purchaser. So, there is accumulation of stocks. Then the employer declares the factory to be sick because if the products are not sold, if the products are not bringing profits to the employers, they would not continue the factories. Sickness is growing, and the Reserve Bank review has made it clear that corruption in management and inefficiency are contributing to the increasing sickness of industries and the economy.

Your National Textile Corporation has already declared that they will close 26 factories throwing thousands of workers out of jobs. Apart from that, you are introducing a new technology, rationalisation, without providing alternative jobs to the workers. In a capitalist system where guarantee of job is not there, if you introduce a new technology either in factories or in offices by computers, you throw the thousands who are now regularly employed out of jobs because machine takes the place of manual labour. Now a situation has come where you cannot change the basic framework of your economic policies. You are committed to monopoly capitalism and you are committed to defend these exploiting classes. Your whole economic theories and philosophies, your political activities, contribution to your election fund, everything is coming from them and that is why you cannot change this. So, there is no other alternative for the people than to come into the streets with an alternative policy and force you to change and if you do not change, they will force you to go out of power and they will come into power and implement all those alternative policies. That is the only alternative left. I am placing some of the alternative programmes already placed before the masses...

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it your elec-

tion manifesto ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : No question of manifesto. You have mentioned that the Prime Minister is leading the country to socialism. Which type of socialism are you building ? All those factories have been closed. Now the demand has grown from the textile workers that the textile industry should be nationalised.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : We have done.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : You have done only during the AICC session as a gimmick. You have nationalised 13 national textile mills out of 67 which are still there and remain closed. Now the people are also becoming clever. Don't think them as fools as they were considered before.... (Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : He is calling people as fools...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : You think them to be fools. They are not so fools now.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Madam Chairman, please remove that expression 'fool'. He can say that a fool is not a fool.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has not said so.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has not referred to you. Why do you worry ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Mr. Professor, he is nearer to you.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Now you know in last January there was a conclave in Calcutta...

AN HON. MEMBER : Oh ! Oh !

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Please listen...

AN HON. MEMBER : You had your Calcutta circus.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : There 17 political parties were present... (*Interruptions*) There is nothing Oh ! Oh ! And 5 Chief Ministers were there. ... (*Interruptions*) Yes, yes, we are going to the streets. Our shouting here does not produce any results. They discussed about the grim economic situation in the country and unanimously they have passed a resolution demanding alternative measures so that people can get immediate relief. What is the resolution.

"The Union Government should guarantee adequate supply of essential commodities to the consumers at reasonable prices by drastically curbing the profits of wholesalers and organising a comprehensive network of the public distribution system."

These demands we have raised long before. Every time we have raised these demands in this House. But now, because it falls on deaf ears—we know that you are committed to other things—we have to go to the people, mobilise them and force the Government to accept because it is they who are the worst sufferers now. They are purchasing at a higher price and they have no purchasing power. They are on the verge of starvation and misery. So unless the essential commodities are available to the people at the guaranteed and reasonable prices, the economy is bound to be in complete doldrums. That is why first you should feel concerned with the common man. So the demand has been that all essential commodities should be brought outside the purview of the wholesalers. The Government should take over the responsibility of the entire wholesale trade as well as the entire distribution. This calls for a change in the priorities of production in favour of mass consumption goods needed by the poor and the middle class people and for the subsidised supply of such commodities as major foodgrains, pulses, edible oils, salt, sugar, domestic coal, kerosene, common cloth, paper, life-saving drugs, match boxes etc. And the excise levies on all such goods need to be drastically reduced and their movement given top priority.

You complained that we criticise the Government only negatively and destructively. These are positive demands and positive suggestions. If you do not accede, then there will be a people's movement outside and you will be forced to either accept or you will be forced to leave your gaddi.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are prepared for that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : They are not prepared. At any cost they will stick to their office. The resolution also says :

"The Congress Government has itself unleashed forces responsible for this rampant price inflation."

"It has been raising the administrative prices of basic commodities, one after another."

You have raised the coal prices more than four times.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : What about the wage of the labourers ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : You do not know the problems of the labourers.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I know.

AN HON. MEMBER : He himself is a labourer.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Maybe. He does not know their problems. (*Interruptions*). I am now telling you the price rise, in the last so many years, is more than five times. About the coal workers, I tell you that they have been given the wage increase after a long battle. They have been given an increase of 22/1-2% of their wages. But, during this period, the price rise is more than sixty per cent. But, how much is being compensated ? Their wage rise is far too low. Their real wages have gone down : Earlier when there was a demand for a wage increase, Government adopted a device to put a restriction by forming the Bureau of Public Enterprises. The B.P.E. put a condition that the wage increase should not be more than 10%. It was only the sustain-

ed struggle of the workers that had forced the Government to the increase of wages of 22 1/2%.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is over.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : How much have I taken ?

MR. CHAIRMAN . You have taken more than half-an-hour.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : How much time is left ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is over.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Give me few more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Coming to the demands, you must take note of these. I quote :

"The food for work programme be revived and expanded ;

"The existing land reform legislations be speedily implemented after plugging the loopholes and immediate assent be accorded to land reform Bills passed by State Legislatures ;

"Ensure cheap credit and supply of farm inputs to the peasantry ;

"Energetic measures be introduced to put an end to the continuing economic injustice and physical attacks on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, religious minorities, women and other weaker sections of the society."

They have also demanded :

"A total restructuring of economic policies with a view to increasing the production of mass consumption goods and expanding employment opportunities for all sections, including small artisans and craftsmen ;

"the right to work be included as one

of the fundamental rights in the Constitution ;

"the national policy of economic self-reliance be restored, and fiscal, monetary and investment policies which encourage the big monopoly houses and multi-national corporations at the expense of the interests of the poor and the working classes, be abandoned".

"the anti-labour policies of the Union Government be reversed and obnoxious measures such as the NSA and the ESMA be scrapped and the demands formulated by the National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions be accepted and effective steps be taken to prevent industrial closures and lock-outs."

These are some of the demands/suggestions which have come from that Conference. An all India Demands day has been observed on 13th February in various other States in support of these demands.

Another round of programme will be undertaken. The All-India Conference is going to be held on the 30th of March. Apart from this, all the Central Trade Unions excepting your INTUC have held a convention in Delhi on the 20th January. There they have categorically demanded that the closures, lay-offs and lock-outs should be banned and, Government should undertake the ownership of those factories in case the employees refuse to open them in time. Despite the Government directions, some owners have closed down the factories throwing thousands of workers out of jobs.

Recently one Government's report admitted that now the attack of the employers on the workers is on the increase. The mandays lost earlier were more due to strikes but now-a-days the mandays lost are more due to lock-outs and lay-offs and Government has admitted that 53% of the mandays lost in 1982 were due to lock-outs and lay-offs.

(Interruptions)

आपके आदमी लाक आउट करके वर्कर्स को

दबाना चाहते हैं। 92 परसेंट लाक बाउट किया।
वर्कर्स ने स्ट्राइक नहीं की।

These attacks must be immediately stopped. Now, the Government has taken a decision to de-notify those factories which they took over earlier and the slogan is unless a unit is viable it should not be taken over by the Government and neither should it be nationalised.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : In this connection the suggestion given by the National Campaign Committee is that Government should meet the trade union leaders in a conference immediately to find out for which reason these factories are being closed and Government should defend the workers' interests and not employers' interests. They have also raised the demand that till jobs are provided by opening these factories unemployment benefit be provided to all. There should be a fundamental guarantee for jobs to all and bring this right to work as a fundamental right in the Constitution. At present it is only mentioned in the Directive Principles Chapter.

Lastly, the parochial and communal forces are raising their head. Our stand on this matter is well known. But my point is that the economic situation that you are creating in the country is bringing dis-satisfaction and dis-contentment among all sections of the people and the soil is becoming favourable for these divisive and communal forces to utilise this dis-content. So, unless you solve the basic problems of the people, namely, poverty, unemployment and terrible exploitation, the solution becomes very much difficult and it is our repeated accusation against the ruling party that you refuse to solve the problems politically. It is a serious challenge which has come to the country and all secular and democratic forces must stand up and come in the open to face these divisive and communal forces politically. By administrative action you cannot solve these things because the entire administration is poisoned by the communal virus.

I accompanied Madam to Meerut after riot and there I found that Muslims wanted

the PAC to go whereas the Hindus wanted it to stay there and they shouted 'PAC Zindabad'. The same thing happened in Assam. From Haryana I got the same report. So, with this machinery you cannot solve the problem. Unless you take up the challenge seriously your whole principles are now being challenged and this is a crucial test before you. I hope if you accept the challenge in that spirit a time will come when secular forces will come to the fore and the divisive and communal forces will be defeated. Now, an impression has been created that you are not interested in the settlement and want to keep it lingering so as to gain profit during elections.

With these words I oppose this motion.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) :
I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not emphasise the determination to implement land reform and tenancy laws."
(8)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need for strict implementation of anti-usury and debt-cancellation laws." (9)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need for implementing a composite price policy ensuring remunerative prices to present producers, parity between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial products (goods) and inputs, limiting the differences in the prices paid to the primary producers and charged from the actual consumers to twenty per cent and guaranteed supply of all essential commodities at controlled prices through a network of public distribution system by nationalising wholesale trade." (10)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the U.S. imperialism as the main factor for not allowing to turning Indian Ocean into a Zone of Peace.” (11)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not name the USA as the main force having war-bases and nuclear armed aircraft carriers in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea.” (12)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not name the USA as the main force threatening peace and freedom in the Middle East and Central America.” (13)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not name USA as the main factor endangering world peace and particularly peace in Europe.” (14)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain any measures to nationalise jute, cotton textile, sugar, vanaspati, medicinal drug and other essential food producing industries.” (15)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention any measures to construct multi-purpose dams over rivers Kosi, Kamla, Bagmati, Karnali, Pancheshwar and Rapti to eliminate floods, drought and power shortage.” (16)

That at the end of the motion, the following

be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the increasing tentacles of multi-nationals in Indian economy.” (17)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention steps for the inclusion of Nepali, Manipuri, Maithili, Santhali and Bhojpuri languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.” (18)

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पिछड़े वर्ग के करोड़ों लोगों की भारी मांग के बावजूद मण्डल आयोग की सिफारिशों तथा उनकी क्रियान्वित के प्रति सरकार की उपेक्षा के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (19)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सेवाओं में पिछड़े वर्ग के 60 प्रतिशत लोगों के लिए उनकी जनसंख्या के आधार पर पदों के रक्षण की आवश्यकता के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (20)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पिछड़े वर्ग के अधिकांश लोगों के लिए विशेष अवसर प्रदान करने में सरकार की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं

है।”(21)

जाये, अर्थात् :—

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में धीवर, झीवर, मल्लाह, कहार, केवट, निषाद, कैवर्त, बिन्द, गोंड, कीर, भोई, कश्यप, राजपूत, मांझी, रायकवार, विश्ता, मंजवार, वाथक, कोली, महर, तुराहा, तुरैया, लोधी आदि (कश्यप-निषाद-कोली समाज) जैसी शैक्षणिक और आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को उपलब्ध सुविधाएं तथा सेवाओं में विशेष अवसर और आरक्षण के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”(22)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कुम्हार, गडरिया, नाई, बढई, लुहार, लोधी, मल्लाह, निषाद, केवट, कैवर्त, मांझी, मुगव और मुडाड जैसी अत्यधिक पिछड़ी जातियों को बैंक-ऋण देने तथा आवासीय भूखण्डों और बंजर, परती भूमि का आवंटन करने के मामले में अधिमान देने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”(23)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में झीलों, तालाबों तथा कछार भूमि में मीन-क्षेत्रों पर धीवरों, झीवरों, मल्लाहों, केवटों, कहारों, निषादों और मांझियों की वरीयता के आधार पर स्थायी स्वामित्व-अधिकार प्रदान करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”(24)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिक्री कर और बाजार कर समाप्त करने के पश्चात् ही उत्पाद शुल्क लगाकर व्यापारियों को सुविधा प्रदान करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”(25)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में लेखा-पालों जैसे भू-राजस्व कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार वेतनमान नियत करने के बारे में और एक समान नीति बनाकर देश भर में सेवाओं में उच्चतर पदों पर उनकी पदोन्नति के लिए 25 प्रतिशत पदों को नियत करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”(26)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गैर-सरकारी बसों को अखिल भारतीय परमिट देने के बारे में एक समान नीति बनाने का, जिससे यात्रा सुगम हो सके, कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”(27)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सभी सरकारी कारखानों, मिलों और कार्यालयों में तृतीय श्रेणी तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर कर्मचारों, लिपिकों और मैकेनिकों के पदों पर केवल स्थानीय लोगों में से भर्ती करने और गलती करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही करने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”(28)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा

जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पुलिस प्रशासन का केन्द्रीयकरण करने और दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता में समोधन करके अन्वेषण कार्य पुलिस के बदले मजिस्ट्रेटों को सौंपने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (29)

कि प्रस्ताव के बारे में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में प्रत्येक बन्दूक, राईफल, रिवाल्वर पर संख्या अंकित करने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है जिससे उनके दुरुपयोग को रोका जा सके।” (30)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अफीम उपजाने वालों के लाभ के लिए आंवला, सिरौली, भकोरा, फरीदपुर (बरेली) स्थित अफीम बिक्री केन्द्रों के विकेन्द्रीकरण के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (31)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में खरीद अधिकारियों द्वारा किसानों का शोषण रोकने के लिए उनकी उपस्थिति में बिक्री केन्द्रों में अफीम की जांच करने के लिए प्रबन्ध का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (32)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing sufferings of the masses as a result of rising

and high prices of all essential commodities of common consumption.” (36)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take serious view of the failure of the Government to revamp and extend public distribution system which is essential for checking price rise and ensuring supply of the daily necessities to the people.” (37)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not show concern about the intensification of operation of the free market economy encouraged by the retrograde trends in Government policies.” (38)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that funds allocated for agriculture, irrigation and rural development mainly go to the benefit of the rich while the poor sections are denied these benefits.” (39)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the necessity of a radical change in the credit policy of the public sector banks with a view to helping the weaker sections in the rural as well as urban areas who need financial assistance most.” (40)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that exploitation of the rural masses in intensifying as a result of the wrong policies of the Government on the one hand and

continuance of the semifeudal survivals on the other hand compounded by the invasion of capitalism in rural economy."(41)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take a serious view of the fact that in most of the States the implementation of the land reforms including the land ceilings and distribution of surplus land to the tiller has come to a dead halt."(42)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the existing laws relating to the minimum agricultural wages are not being faithfully implemented in a number of States as a result of the influence of the landlord elements on the Government and the administration."(43)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that after 35 years of Independence nearly one-third of the Indian villages are not provided even with drinking water."(44)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need of taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains and certain other essential commodities." (45)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note that even now nearly 3 million bonded labourers exist in rural India."(46)

That at the end of the motion, the follow-

ing be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the urgent need to enact a comprehensive Central legislation for agricultural workers."(47)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the growing rural indebtedness which is causing so much suffering to the agricultural labourers and the poorer sections of the peasantry, and does not indicate any measure to give relief to them."(48)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not criticise the undue concessions that are being showered on the monopolists and the multi-nationals in the name of incentives."(49)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not warn the Government against the bankrupt theory of seeking economic and industrial development by encouraging the monopolists!"(50)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not propose an end to the policy which legalise unauthorised expansion of capacity by the industrialists in violation of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act."(51)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note that the FERA measures are not being faithfully enforced and that they are being defied by the multinationals."(52)

That at the end of the motion, the following

be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not call upon the Government to develop comprehensive programmes for self-reliance by taking more effective measures against neocolonialism and its exploitation in all forms.”(53)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not propose any effective curbs on the drain in our national resources as a result of remittances of profits interest, royalties, and dividends by the multi-nationals from this country.”(54)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any step to formulate a national policy for the distribution of lakhs of acres of land in the hands of monopolists, capitalists, former princes and big landlords to landless Harijans, Tribals, Girijans on scientific basis.”(55)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any scheme to effectively check the terrific floods and drought which occur every year in different parts of the country.” (56)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any schemes to take effective steps to curb the increasing regionalism and terrorism.”(57)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any effective scheme

to provide reasonable remuneration to farmers for their produce.”(58)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that India's share in the total turn-over of the world trade is declining as a result of the protectionist policies of the Western developed countries.”(59)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the necessary of sharing the proceeds of the corporation tax, customs and export duties with the States.”(60)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not assure abolition of contract system of jobs in industries.”(61)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that lockouts, closures and lay-offs would be banned and the workers' rights would be protected against such anti-worker steps.”(62)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take into account the difficulties and sufferings of the handloom weavers and other artisans, not does it propose any measures to mitigate or solve their problems.”(63)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that the recommendations of the Gujarat Commi-

tte on the status of Urdu language would be implemented forthwith." (64)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the official media boosting out of all proportions the Government statements and other propaganda while neglecting to educate and inspire the people in the ideas of secularism and democracy and in the struggle against communal and disruptive trends."(65)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to solve the mounting illiteracy in the rural areas."(66)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the growing regional imbalances and steps to correct them."(67)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the mounting unemployment and under-employment in the country."(68)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to unearth black money."(69)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the almost total failure of

Government to implement the debt cancellation and other anti-usury laws, the Prohibition of Untouchability Act, and such other laws directed against social and economic oppression."(70)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the acquisition of the sophisticated US F-16 war planes with neutron weapons by the military rulers of Pakistan posing serious threat to the security and territorial integrity of India."(71)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to grant pensions to aged agricultural workers."(72)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the necessity of taking over all closed mills and concerns." (73)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps taken for full trade union rights, full democratic rights to Central Government employees and abolition of the police verification system."(74)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about rights of students to be represented on academic bodies for thorough going reforms."(75)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the recognition of trade unions through secret ballot."

(76)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the nationalisation of drug industry in the country." (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the inability of the Government to amend the Constitution to make the Right to Work a Fundamental Right." (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention anything about the increasing menace of dowry and dowry deaths in the country." (79)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for the democratisation of the Universities Acts." (80)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the national policy of education and the need to fight all obscurantist, communal and undemocratic ideas in the field of education." (81)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the Indian women who are victims of an obscurantist, semi-feudal outlook and, despite the equality of sexes, proclaimed in the

Constitution, are denied equal treatment including equal wages." (82)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any proposal to reserve 25 per cent jobs for women in Government and semi-government offices in order to find a solution to the problem of women's unemployment." (83)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government in solving the dispute with Akalis." (84)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention to frustrate the evil designs of anti-national elements and forces who are trying to divide the country into pieces." (85)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not condemn the extremists elements, persons raising the slogan of Khalistan and secessionist elements who have infiltrated into Akali movement in Punjab." (86)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of total mishandling of the coal production and its distribution system and remedial measures which are to be taken." (87)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any proposal for

nationalisation of steel industry."
(88)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there
is no mention of classifying the towns
and cities of the country in accor-
dance with increase in population as
per 1981 census." (89)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to
condemn the policy of supplying
sophisticated arms and ammunition to
Pakistan by USA, China and other
countries." (90)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not
indicate any effective steps to punish
the persons indulging and conspiring
in the riots in different parts of coun-
try even after a lapse of thirty-five
years of independence." (91)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not
make any mention of the scheme for
the amelioration of the economic con-
ditions of the minorities and for
extending help in the development
and progress of their language and
culture." (92)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not
show any concern over the continued
exploitation of Advivasis by the mine
owners engaged in illegal mining op-
erations in the tribal areas of Orissa,
Bihar and Madhya Pradesh." (93)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not

mention about the call of the working
class and all progressive sections to
combat nuclear war-danger expose
and unmask the plans of the US and
other imperialist powers before the
people to save the world from nuclear
destruction." (94)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes
no reference to the proportional re-
presentation as a measure of election
reforms." (95)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address overlooks
the fact that there is stagnation and
even decline in many sectors of
economy." (96)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not
show due concern at the growing
economic disparities or even at the
fact that more and more people are
going below the poverty line." (97)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not
take note of the fact that although the
national income is increasing at
current prices, both national income
and the per capita income in real
terms or at constant prices are
showing a decline." (98)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not
mention that the conditions of the
Harijans and other oppressed and
backward sections of the community
are deteriorating despite official de-
clarations and promises." (99)

That at the end of the motion, the following

be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the continued brutal atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in different parts of the country, particularly in Bihar and U.P.” (100)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not show any awareness of the new stirrings among the tribal people not only for their economic and cultural developments but also for their political rights and opportunities.” (101)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address not take note of the fact that as a result of the business malpractices of the monopolists even the small and medium industries in the private sector are put to great difficulty.” (102)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not show sign of alarm at the deepening liaison between the big business circles and the corridors of powers.” (103)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the anti-working class policy of the Government marked by attacks on the trade union rights and otherwise also by repressive measures.” (104)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not show any awareness of the fact that industrial relations in the country cannot be maintained on the even keel unless the Government respects the trade union rights and the right

of collective bargaining by the workers.” (105)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address, does not take note of the fact that there is chaos and confusion in the academic world because the Government has no clear cut democratic educational policy.” (106)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that despite high-sounding talks about protection of the honour of women, the Address does not propose any effective steps to protect women from atrocities and rape by criminals, anti-social elements and even by the police.” (107)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take due note of the growing expansion of the Diego Garcia U.S. military base and arms build up including nuclear arms there.” (108)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take serious view of the recent visits of United States military general to Bangladesh and of American Secretary of State to Sri Lanka and Pakistan and attempts to set up American military bases around our country.” (109)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take serious view of the permission given by the Government to fidget U.S. Warship belonging to 7th Fleet to enter Cochin Port which is of military importance to India.” (110)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि के बावजूद आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के उपायों का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (117)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में प्रत्येक साल आने वाली सत्यानाशी बाढ़ों को रोकने संबंधी उपायों का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (118)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सिंचाई की पर्याप्त सुविधाओं के अभाव में देश के किसी न किसी भाग में प्रायः सूखा तथा अकाल का प्रकोप होने से आम जनता को बचाने के लिए प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (119)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस वर्ष देश के विभिन्न भागों में यूरिया खाद की कमी तथा उसमें होने वाली चोर बाजारी का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (120)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में खाद

बेचने वाली सहकारी एवं अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा खादों की खुलकर काला बाजारी को सख्ती के साथ रोकने तथा वैसा घृणित कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों को सख्त से सख्त सजा देने के लिए कड़े उपाय करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (121)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित एवं केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी गयी 35 सिंचाई योजनाओं की स्वीकृति दिए जाने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (122)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सोन-नहरों का आधुनिकीकरण तथा इस प्रकार उनमें अधिक पानी पहुंचाने संबंधी किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (123)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार के पुनपुन और फतुहा से लेकर मुंगेर जिले के लक्खीसराय तक के क्षेत्रों में आरम्भ की गई योजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा करने तथा उन क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ को रोकने, पानी निकासी तथा सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अधिक वित्तीय सहायता देने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (124)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छोटी

और मध्यम गिर्चाई योजनाओं का जाल देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में बिछाने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (125)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि खेत मजदूरों के लिए निर्धारित मजदूरी दिलाने तथा वर्तमान महंगाई को देखते हुए उसमें और वृद्धि करने के बारे में अभिभाषण में उल्लेख नहीं है।" (126)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में खेत मजदूरों की मजदूरी, उनके काम की स्थिति तथा उनकी अन्य समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए एक अलग केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (127)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों की उनकी कृषि-जन्य वस्तुओं के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य देने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (128)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आवश्यक वस्तुओं के थोक व्यापार को सरकार के हाथ में लेने संबंधी किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (129)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चीनी मिलों के पास किसानों के गन्ने के मूल्य में करोड़ों रुपये के भुगतान के लिए समुचित कार्यवाही करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (130)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भूमि-सुधार कानूनों को सख्ती के साथ लागू करने और फाजिल जमीन को खेत मजदूरों एवं गरीब किसानों में बांटने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (131)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विभिन्न राज्य विधानमण्डलों द्वारा पारित सभी भूमि सुधार कानूनों को संविधान की नवम अनुसूची में सम्मिलित करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (132)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के बावजूद कोयले के मूल्य में की गई वृद्धि को समाप्त करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (133)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कोयला उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए कोयला मजदूरों को धन्यवाद या बधाई देने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (134)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा

जाए, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में निजी क्षेत्र की कोयला खानों के कदाचार का अन्त करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (135)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कोयला क्षेत्रों में माफिया गिरोह की समाज विरोधी गतिविधियों को समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी किसी कदम का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (136)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि बिहार में कणपुरा क्षेत्र के भूगर्भ में छिपे विशाल कोयला भंडार को निकालने के लिए अभिभाषण में किसी योजना का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (137)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार के संथाल परगना तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों की कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (138)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिजली उत्पादन में वृद्धि के बावजूद प्रायः सभी राज्यों में व्याप्त बिजली सकट को समाप्त करने के लिए किसी प्रभावी कदम का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (139)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आम गरीब जनता द्वारा प्रयोग में लाए जाने वाले किरासन तेल की कीमत में कमी का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (211)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में डीजल के मूल्यों में कमी करने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (212)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में रेल द्वारा ढोए जाने वाले मालों की बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाली चोरी को रोकने संबंधी किसी कदम का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (213)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों द्वारा संचालित उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (214)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बढ़ रहे इजारेदार पूंजीवाद का अंत करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (215)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा

जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में दिनोंदिन बढ़ रही गरीबी को समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।”(216)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जन-संख्या के आधे से अधिक लोगों को गरीबी रेखा से उठाने संबंधी किसी ठोस प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।”(217)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कपड़ा, सीमेंट, दवा और चीनी उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।”(218)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के सभी राज्यों में सीमेंट की कमी और उस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।”(219)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में औषध उद्योग संबंधी हाथी कमेटी की सिफारिशों को लागू करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।”(220)

जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बहु-राष्ट्रीय कंपनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की आवश्यकता करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।”(221)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बहु-राष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के मुनाफों को उनके देशों में ले जाने पर प्रतिबंध लगाकर उक्त राशि को देश के विकास कार्यों में लगाने की आवश्यकता के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।”(222)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में औद्योगिक संबंधों को सुधारने के लिए सभी केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियनों से सहयोग के आधार पर वार्ता चलाने की आवश्यकता और उनकी राय से मजदूर वर्ग की समस्याओं का समाधान करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया है।”(223)

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान आदि राज्यों के अपेक्षित विकास के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है, यद्यपि सकल कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने का उल्लेख किया गया है।”(143)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्यान्न खपत में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है, हालांकि उत्पादन में लक्ष्य से अधिक वृद्धि होने की संभावना है।” (144)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि हरित क्रांति प्रगति रुकी पड़ी है और भूमि सुधार कानूनों को लागू किए बिना इसमें कोई प्रगति नहीं की जा सकती।” (145)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सिंचाई-क्षमता का सही उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (146)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि धन की कमी के कारण पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में गण्डक नहर के संबंध में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है।” (147)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अजित सिंचाई-क्षमता के प्रयोग के बारे में किए जा रहे विशेष प्रयासों के संबंध में सही अनुमान नहीं दिया गया।” (148)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में 52

मिलियन हेक्टेयर भूमि में खेती करने का उल्लेख व्यावहारिक अनुभव पर आधारित नहीं है।” (149)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में शुष्क खेती और निर्धन ग्रामीणों को सहायता देने के कार्यक्रम में हुई प्रगति के बारे में की गई समीक्षा का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (150)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि सीमांत और छोटे किसानों को दी जाने वाली सहायता का कार्यक्रम केवल कागज तक ही सीमित होकर रह गया है।” (151)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में उत्तरी बिहार में, जोकि बिहार का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, विद्युत संबंधी कार्यक्रम की प्रगति के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पश्चिमी चंपारण और पूर्वी चंपारण कृषि उत्पादन, छोटे और मझले उद्योगों और आम लोगों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।” (152)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पश्चिमी चंपारण और पूर्वी चंपारण जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सरकारी या गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए औद्योगिक विकास कार्यक्रम का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (153)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परंतु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के अनेक सूती कपड़ा मिलों में हुई तालाबंदी का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (154)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परंतु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ जाने के बावजूद आम लोगों को सीमेंट नहीं मिल पा रहा है और यदि मिल पाता है तो बहुत अधिक मूल्यों पर।” (155)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परंतु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पटसन उद्योग में काम कर रहे, 2 लाख बेरोजगार श्रमिकों, जीवन बीमा निगम के कमचारियों के निगम के प्रस्तावित विभाजन से आताकत होने और देश में चल रही तालाबन्दी का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (156)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परंतु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कुल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना से आंकलित नहीं किया गया है।” (157)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

परंतु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आवश्यक वस्तुओं, कृषि निविष्टियों तथा कारखाना निम्न माल के मूल्यों में लगातार हो रही वृद्धि तथा मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण

करने के उपायों के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (158)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

परंतु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मुद्रा स्फीति पर नियंत्रण करने में सरकार की असफलता के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (159)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

परंतु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में दूरस्थ गांवों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का विस्तार करने में सरकार की असफलता के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (160)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

परंतु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकार द्वारा खाद्यान्नों का आयात कम करने की स्पष्ट नीति के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है, विशेषकर खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में वृद्धि को देखते हुए।” (161)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परंतु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भूमि सुधार कानूनों के दृढ़ता से कार्यान्वयन के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (162)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परंतु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विकासशील देशों में व्यापार असंतुलन, जिसके बारे में गुट निरपेक्ष राष्ट्र सम्मेलन में स्वीकार किया गया था जो साम्राज्यवादी देशों द्वारा अपनायी गयी विश्वव्यापी

शोषण नीति के कारण व्यर्थ है, का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (258)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में धीमी प्रगति के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (259)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भूमि सुधार कानूनों का कार्यान्वयन करने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (260)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भूमिहीन आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण में घटिया सामग्री का प्रयोग और अन्य कदाचारों के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (261)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 90 लाख परिवारों को दिए गए लाभों का उल्लेख सही नहीं है।” (262)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मजदूरों के लिए निर्धारित मजदूरी की अदायगी न किए जाने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (263)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में 15 अगस्त, 1983 को क्रियान्वित किए गए ग्रामीण रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (264)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति के क्रियान्वयन में प्रशासनिक ढील के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (265)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन में कदाचार, अनियमितता के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (266)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों के कदाचार के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (267)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अंग्रेजों द्वारा लागू की गई उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली को देश की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप बदलने में सरकार की विफलता के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (268)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में शिक्षा को रोजगारोन्मुख बनाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (269)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ऐसी पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन में ढील के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है, जिनसे युवाओं को धर्म-निरपेक्षता, समाजवाद और जाति विहीनता के बारे में शिक्षा दी जा सके और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके तथा पक्षपात-पूर्ण प्रवृत्तियाँ अपनाने से हतोत्साहित किया जा सके।” (270)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय एकता और साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द के विरुद्ध काम करने वाली प्रवृत्ति, अलगवादी गतिविधियों तथा हिंसा को रोकने और जन-धन को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (271)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भारत की राजनैतिक एवं सामाजिक स्थिरता को कमजोर करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील आन्तरिक एवं बाहरी शक्तियों से राष्ट्र को सचेत करने के लिए कोई स्पष्ट संकेत नहीं किया गया है।” (272)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में

अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद और परमाणु युद्ध के लिए विश्व को बाध्य करने के संबंध में दुख प्रकट करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (273)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद, जो पश्चिम एशिया में इजराइल की नीतियों के लिए जिम्मेवार है, के बारे में दुख प्रकट करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (274)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में फिलिस्तीनियों के अधिकार के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है, जिसका भारत समर्थक रहा है।” (275)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सोवियत संघ और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के बीच हथियारों की होड़ की भत्सना नहीं की गई है।” (276)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हिन्द-महासागर में अमरीकी गतिविधियों की भत्सना नहीं की गई है।” (277)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में दियागो

गर्शिया में अमरीकी सैनिक बेड़े की
उपस्थिति की भर्त्सना नहीं की गई
है।" (278)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा
जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
पाकिस्तान को आधुनिकतम हथियारों से
लैस करने के लिए अमरीका की भर्त्सना
नहीं की गई है।" (279)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा
जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश की
चीनी मिलों पर गन्ना उत्पादकों को देय
करोड़ों रुपये की बकाया राशि के बारे में
कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (280)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा
जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पंजाब
और असम की समस्या को हल करने में
सरकार की विफलता का कोई उल्लेख
नहीं है।" (281)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा
जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में केन्द्र-
राज्य संबंधों की पुनरीक्षा के बारे में कोई
उल्लेख नहीं है।" (282)

SHRI MOHENDRA NGANGOM (Inner
Manipur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there
is no mention about the need of in-
corporating the right to exercise
franchise on attaining 18 years of age

as a fundamental right in the Consti-
tution." (163)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not
take note of the failure of the present
educational system to strengthen the
secular outlook of the students and
the need to reform our educational
system." (164)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not
take serious note of the fact that
several large industrial Houses and
foreign companies have set up small
scale units to take advantage of the
special benefits available to the small
scale sector defeating the objectives
of the Government in promoting that
sector." (165)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not
take note of the virtual employment
freeze following the restrictions on plan
and non-plan expenditure announced
recently by the Government aggrava-
ting the unemployment problem."
(166)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not
take note of the Government's failure
to curb the growth of monopoly in-
dustrial houses in the country despite
the enactment of MRTP Act." (167)

That at the end of the motion, the following
be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not
mention the need for the inclusion of
Nepali, Maithili, Manipuri and Dogri
languages in the Eighth Schedule of
the Constitution." (168)

SHRI E.K. IMBICHICHA (Calicut) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government in preventing the activities of communal, religious and fissiparous forces in the country.” (169)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the responsibility of the Government in dragging the Punjab problem to the present state by not taking timely steps and in failing to find a lasting solution.” (170)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the need to incorporate the right to employment in the Constitution.” (171)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that the Constitution will be amended to make the Centre-State relations more smooth to make both the Centre and State Governments strong.” (172)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that the broadcasting policy of AIR will be changed to encourage the secular forces and discourage communal feeling through broadcasts on AIR and TV.” (173)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government in controlling the price rise of

essential commodities used by vast majority of the masses.” (174)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government in sending adequate drought relief to the State of Kerala which experienced unprecedented drought during the last season.” (175)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the need of constituting a Commission of Enquiry to enquire into the misuse of the funds under the 20 Point Programme.” (176)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Central Government to supply adequate quantity of rice to Kerala as agreed upon earlier.” (177)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not condemn the misuse of AIR and TV.” (178)

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में समस्तीपुर के दक्षिण भाग के कटाव को रोकने के कारगर उपायों की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (224)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा

जाए, अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में उत्तर बिहार विशेषकर समस्तीपुर जिले में, रसायनिक खादों तथा यूरिया के अभाव से खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन पर बुरे असर का उल्लेख नहीं है।”(225)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में ही खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन करने और खाद्यान्न के आयात को निरुत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।”(226)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा ईख उत्पादकों की बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।”(227)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ईख उत्पादक किसानों की ईख का लाभकर मूल्य देने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।”(228)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विकास कार्यों की प्रगति का मूल्यांकन का आधार खर्च मूलक के बदले परिणाम मूलक करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।”(229)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए,

अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में योजना निर्माण की केन्द्रीयकृत पद्धति के बदले ग्रामोन्मुखी बनाने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।”(230)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में परि-योजनाओं के समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन पर कोई जोर नहीं दिया गया है।”(231)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मण्डल आयोग की सिफारिशों को शीघ्र क्रियान्वित करने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”(232)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मूल्य-वृद्धि को कारगर ढंग से रोकने के उपाय नहीं सुझाए गए हैं।”(233)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में कानून तथा व्यवस्था की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को सुधारने के ठोस उपायों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”(234)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भ्रष्टा-चार उन्मूलन की दिशा में ठोस उपाय नहीं सुझाए गए हैं।”(235)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नागरिकों को सुरक्षा देने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (236)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में रेल गाड़ियों में बढ़ते हुए लूटपाट एवं डकैती से यात्रियों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने का ठोस उपाय नहीं सुझाया गया है।” (237)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि देश के गवजवानों में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (238)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राज्य सरकारों को अलोकतंत्रात्मक ढंग से गिराने के लिए अपनायी जा रही प्रणाली का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (239)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कुछ लोगो द्वारा प्रतिपक्ष पर देश की प्रगति में बाधक बनने के आरोप लगाने की प्रवृत्ति का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (240)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में प्रशास-

निक पदाधिकारियों को जनहित एवं लोकोपयोगी कार्यों के प्रशिक्षण पर बल देने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (241)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव बनाए रखने के उपाय करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (242)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में दक्षिण बिहार के उत्तरी कर्णपुरा कोयला क्षेत्र में एक सुपर ताप बिजली घर स्थापित करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (243)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यात्रियों की सुविधा बढ़ाने और रेल दुर्घटना रोकने के विषय में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (244)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में न्यायालयों में हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को न्यायाधीश नियुक्त करने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (245)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में

राष्ट्रीयकृत जूट मिलों के कामगारों को समान आवासीय भत्ता देने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।”(246)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में निजी एवं राष्ट्रीयकृत जूट मिलों के कामगारों की 30 सूत्री मांगों के समर्थन में चल रही राष्ट्र व्यापी हड़ताल की चर्चा अभिभाषण में नहीं है।”(247)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कटिहार जूट मिल्स में 5 जुलाई, 1982 से तालाबंदी का उल्लेख नहीं है।”(248)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जूट उत्प्रेषक क्षेत्र बिहार के पूर्णिया जिला में फारबीसगंज एवं किशनगंज में नई जूट मिलों की स्थापना की आवश्यकता की चर्चा नहीं है।”(249)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गरीबी दूर करने तथा गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन कर रहे लोगों को राहत देने की कारगर योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।”(250)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में संवि-

धान के प्रावधान के अनुसार 6 से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों को अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने की विफलता एवं इस प्रावधान को निश्चित अवधि में लागू करने की चर्चा नहीं है।”(251)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हरिजनों एवं आदिवासियों की बढ़ रही निर्धनता एवं निरक्षरता को समाप्त करने की निश्चित योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।”(252)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भूमि सुधारों की विफलता तथा भूमिहीनों में कारगर ढंग से भूमि वितरण करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।”(253)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार राज्य के मनिहारी प्रखंड में कृषि महाविद्यालय की स्थापना का उल्लेख नहीं है।”(254)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मनिहारी-साहबगंज के बीच गंगा नदी में सड़क पुल के निर्माण की योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।”(255)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीण भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों एवं लघु कृषकों को दिए जाने वाले विभिन्न ऋण में व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार के रोकथाम की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (256)

श्री अनादि चरण दास (जाजपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव जो माननीय बलिराम भगत ने रखा है और जितना समर्थन माननीय अगकल ने किया उस पर मुझे जो आपने बोलने का मौका दिया है उसके लिए आभारी हूं।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो कुछ कहा है वह ठीक बात है कि यह देश कैसे आगे बढ़ता जा रहा है और हमारे कदम लगातार उस दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। जो बातें इस सदन में अब तक कही गयीं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आजादी के पहले देश में 35 करोड़ की आबादी थी, जो अब बढ़कर दुगुनी हो गई है। तो जैसे-जैसे आबादी बढ़ती है समस्याएँ भी बढ़ती हैं। वह समस्याएँ कैसे हल की जायेंगी और कैसे हम ग्रेजुअली समाजवाद की ओर जायेंगे उसकी ओर हम धीरे-धीरे जा रहे हैं। अभी सी०पी०एम० के माननीय सदस्य ठीक कह रहे थे, लेकिन पेंकटिस में तो यह है जिनकी तनख्वाहें स्ट्राइक करके आप बढ़वाते हैं, मैं पूछता हूं उनके घर में जो नौकर-चाकर काम करते हैं या खेत में मजदूर काम करते हैं उनको भी वह थोड़ा ज्यादा पैसा दे रहे हैं? नहीं दे रहे हैं। वहां पर भी शोषण है। आज भी हमारा देश शोषण मुक्त नहीं है। समाजवाद की ओर ले जाने की जो हमारी पार्टी की इच्छा है और उस ओर जो प्रगति हुई है वह हमारी पार्टी की वजह से ही हुई है क्योंकि हमारी पार्टी ही ज्यादा समय तक पावर में रही है। आपने ढाई साल में जो किया वह सब को पता है। देश को गड्ढे में डाल दिया था।

आजादी के बाद जो भी परिवर्तन देश में हुआ है, चाहे जमींदारी अबालीशन हो या राजा, महा-

राजाओं के प्रिवीपर्सज का अबालीशन हो वह किसने किया? हमारी पार्टी कांग्रेस ने ही किया।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : पावर्टी किसने बढ़ाई?

श्री अनादि चरण दास : ऐसी बात न कहिये। आप जिम्मेदार हैं। जहां स्ट्राइक कर के पैसा बढ़वाते हैं क्या वह अपने नौकर-चाकर का भी पैसा बढ़ाते हैं? हम नहीं कहते कि एक साल में सब कुछ हो जायगा। लेकिन जो व्यवस्था है उसमें धीरे-धीरे सुधार तो हुआ है। 35 साल पहले की स्थिति में सुधार तो हुआ है। आगे चलकर आज जो अंतर है वह भी जरूर थोड़ा कम होता जायेगा। आप ढाई साल पावर में रहे आप क्यों नहीं सुधार कर पाये? आपने प्रोपर्टी राइट को हटाया, लेकिन इस आधार में कुछ नहीं किया।

आपने प्रापर्टी राइट संविधान से हटा दिया, अच्छी बात है लेकिन उस बारे में आपने कुछ काम नहीं किया। सिर्फ प्रापर्टी राइट कानून से हटाने से क्या गरीबी जायेगी?

राष्ट्रपति जी ने ठीक कहा है कि 90 लाख लोग आई० आर० डी० प्रोग्राम में आये हैं और उनकी हालत थोड़ी अच्छी हुई है, वह बिलो-पावर्टी लाइन से थोड़ा ऊपर हो गए हैं। हम यह नहीं कहेंगे कि उनकी गरीबी दूर हो गई है, लेकिन वह थोड़ा ऊपर जरूर आये हैं। इसके बहुत उदाहरण हैं।

(व्यवधान)

हम कोई कम्युनिष्ट नहीं हैं। आपने जो समाजवाद के बारे में पढ़ा है वह कह रहे हैं और हम समाजवाद की ओर कुछ काम कर रहे हैं। हमारे नेता जो कह रहे हैं वह हम कर रहे हैं। आप बहुत दिनों से स्लोगन दे रहे हैं समाजवाद का, लेकिन आपने कभी नहीं सोचा कि समाजवाद कैसे आयेगा? जो भी प्रपोजल आपने दिया है, वह गुम-राह करके दिया है, ताकि कोई समझ न पाये।

इस देश में बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का काम

कांग्रेस ने किया है, यानि हमारी पार्टी ने किया है। इसकी सुविधाएं आप भी ले रहे हैं और दूसरे लोग भी ले रहे हैं। क्या यह समाजवादी कार्यक्रम नहीं है?

क्या यह ठीक है कि थोड़े लोगों के पास ज्यादा पूंजी रहे, वह मन मुताबिक खर्चे करें, इन्वैस्टमेंट करें ताकि गवर्नमेंट के पास वह पूंजी न जाये, गवर्नमेंट को सहूलियत न मिले? बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कितना काम हुआ है, यह आपकी आंखों से पता लगेगा। उन आंखों की वजह से आपको जैलेमी हो रही है। आप कहते रहते हैं कि इंदिरा गांधी की वजह से गरीबी बढ़नी जाती है, लेकिन आपने कभी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया।

हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने 1977 में एक प्रस्ताव अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग के बारे में पास किया था, लेकिन आपने उसके बाद क्या किया? हमने जो लैंड रिफार्म किया था, जब जनता सरकार आई तो जितनी लैंड हमने गरीबों को दी थी, वह उस सबसे छीन ली। अब हमें लैंड रिफार्म करने के लिये जा रहे हैं, जो गांव में गरीब हैं, जिनको अब तक जमीन और मकान नहीं मिला है, उसको मिलने में आए अड़न्ना डालते हैं कि गरीबों को कुछ न मिले। यहा तक कि श्मशान में भी गरीबों और हरिजनों के लिए फर्क है। क्या आपने एक श्मशान करने के लिए कभी कोशिश की है जिससे हरिजनों और गरीबों में कोई फर्क न किया जा सके? कितने आदमी इस माफिक है, जिन्होंने कोशिश की है कि कम-से-कम सवर्णों, आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए एक ही श्मशान हो? आपने जहां एक श्मशान के बारे में जगड़ा लगा रखा है तो आप कैसे कहेंगे कि समाजवाद तुरन्त हो जायेगा? आपने इसमें कोई हिस्सा नहीं लिया है। आप ऐसा कहकर मुझे प्रोवोक करने की कोशिश मत कीजिये।

हमारे देश में अन-एम्प्लायमेंट को कैसे दूर किया जाए, इस बारे में हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से कुछ कदम उठाये गये। वन-फैमिली—वन जाब के बारे में क्या किसी ने यहां पर चर्चा करने के

लिए कभी कुछ कहा है? अभी यह कार्यक्रम थोड़ा ठीक नहीं चल रहा है, अभी शुरू हुआ है। जब आगे दिक्कत आयेगी तो पता लगेगा और फिर जरूर उसमें सुधार किया जाएगा।

इसमें शक नहीं है कि इन योजनाओं में कुछ कमियां हैं। क्या आपोजीशन ने उनका पता लगाने की कोशिश की है? एन०आर०ई०पी० में कई कमियां हैं। हमने देखा है कि वेस्ट बंगाल में अन-एम्प्लायमेंट पेन्शन सिर्फ सी०पी०आई० (एम) के वर्कज को दी जाती है। अगर सी०पी०एम० वास्तव में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें अन्य गरीब, पिछड़े, अनपढ़ लोगों को बराबर आपरचूनिटी देनी चाहिए। सत्य तो यह है कि इस देश में प्रगति के लिए जो भी काम हुआ है, वह कांग्रेस पार्टी और उसकी सरकार ने किया है। बैंकों, कोयला खाद्यान्नों और उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हमारी पार्टी ने ही किया है और आज भी हम समाजवाद के ध्येय की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं।

अगर हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं और सब को बराबर आपरचूनिटी देना चाहते हैं, तो हमें शोषण को बन्द करना पड़ेगा। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि धनी और धनी हो रहे हैं और गरीब और गरीब हो रहे हैं। अगर शोषण का रास्ता बन्द किया जाएगा और गरीबों को अधिक सुविधाएं दी जाएंगी, तो धीरे-धीरे वे आगे बढ़ते जाएंगे। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सरकार को यह नीति अपनानी चाहिए : वन-फैमिली वन जाब, वन फैमिली वन हाउस, वन फैमिली वन चाइल्ड। आज बहुत चर्चा की जाती है कि देश की आबादी तेजी से बढ़ रही है, लेकिन उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कोई दृढ़ स्पष्ट नीति नहीं बनाई है। आपोजीशन ने भी इस बारे में पूरा सहयोग नहीं दिया है।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : एक फैमिली में से दो एम० पी० भी नहीं होने चाहिए।

श्री अनादि चरण दास : आज हमारे देश में सरकारी नौकरियों में 95 लाख लोग हैं। हर

साल तीन लाख लोग रिटायर होते हैं और उनके स्थान पर नये लोग रखे जाते हैं। सरकारी नौकरिया भी सैचुरेशन पायंट पर पहुँच गई हैं। हम शिक्षा पाकर आने वाले नये लड़कों को एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। क्योंकि एम्प्लायमेंट सरकार की नौकरी या पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स की नौकरी को अगर समझा जाएगा तो वहाँ पर तो उनको कुछ सिविलियरीटी होती है, कम से कम 25 साल की सर्विस और उसके बाद पेंशन की सुविधा होती है, मेरा यह सुझाव है कि गवर्नमेंट सर्विस की अवधि 20 साल की जाय और उसके बाद दस साल की पेंशन उनको एक साथ दे दी जाय ताकि उनके पास कुछ कैपिटल हो जाय और उससे वह खुद कुछ कर सकें। हमारे समाजवाद में इंडी-विजुअलिज्म कुछ-न-कुछ रहेगा। ऐसा नहीं है कि रसिया और चाइना की तरह मारी की सारी प्रापर्टी राज्य के पास चली गई, सरकार की होगी और सबको नौकरी मिले, सब लोग काम करें और तनखावा लें, उसको खर्च करें। हमारे समाजवाद के अन्दर थोड़ा इंडिविजुअलिज्म, थोड़ा व्यक्तिगत अभिक्रम रहेगा। उसके लिए पूँजी की जरूरत होगी। आज कैपिटल किस को मिलता है? जिस के पास ज्यादा कैपिटल है उसी को मिलता है। लेकिन उसके बाद बाकी जो लोग रह जाते हैं उन के पास कोई कैपिटल नहीं होता। अगर गवर्नमेंट सर्विस 20 साल की हो जाएगी तो जिस साल सर्विस शुरू करेंगे उसी साल से सोचेंगे कि बाद में हम क्या करेंगे। फिर 20 साल बाद जब उनको दस साल की पेंशन एक साथ मिल जायगी तो उसको बैंक में जमा करके कुछ-न-कुछ धन्यता वह लोग करेंगे। इस तरह से कुछ-न-कुछ एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ेगा, शहरों में, गांवों में और किसी भी जगह कुछ-न-कुछ एम्प्लायमेंट के साधन बढ़ेंगे। इसलिए मेरा एक यह सुझाव है, इसके बारे में कुछ सोचना और करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात—आज कल जाति और धर्म के नाम पर जगह-जगह पंजाब में या और जगह जो झगड़े चल रहे हैं इनको कँसे मनाप्त किया जाय, इसके बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। मेरा यह सुझाव है आज जो सुविधाएं, आदिवासी या हरि-

जनों को दी जा रही हैं वही सुविधाएं जितने देश में गरीब आदमी हैं उन सब को भी दी जाएं। उस के लिए सबको पहले आइडेंटिफाई किया जाय जिससे पता चल जाय कि कितने ऐसे गरीब परिवार हैं। फिर सोशल और एकोनामिक बैनिफिट जो हरिजन और आदिवासी को देते हैं वह उनको भी दिए जाएं। इससे जो एक प्रकार की जैलसी और डिस्पैरिटी है वह दूर हो जायगी और समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ने के लिए हमारा रास्ता और साफ हो जायेगा। हमने इसके बारे में अपनी कमेटी की तरफ से जो सुझाव दिया था उसके बारे में सोचें और इस काम को करें। जितने भी गरीब लोग देश में हैं सबको पहिले आइडेंटिफाई किया जाय। जिस समय हमारा संविधान बना था उस वक्त इम तरह का आइडेंटिफिकेशन करना सम्भव नहीं था। लेकिन आज इतने पढ़े-लिखे लोग उपलब्ध हैं, आज उनके जरिए से इस काम को गवर्नमेंट कर सकती है। अगर एक दिन में एलेक्शन आप कर सकते हैं, एक दिन में सारी जनगणना कर सकते हैं तो क्या हर एक परिवार का सर्वे नहीं कर सकते हैं जिसमें यह पता चल सके कि कौन लोग विलो पावर्टी लाइन हैं। उन का सबका आइडेंटिफिकेशन करने के बाद जो सहायितता आई०आर०डी० में दी जाती है वह उन सबको दी जाय ताकि जो डिस्पैरिटी है वह कम हो और जो जैलसी है वह भी दूर हो सके। इससे लोगों में यह भावना पैदा होगी कि हम सब लोग एक हैं और भाई-चारा आपस में बढ़ता जायेगा। इस प्रकार जिस नेतृत्व के अन्दर देश इतना आगे आया है उसी नेतृत्व में हम और आगे बढ़ेंगे। हमारा नेतृत्व भी इसी लाइन पर सोच रहा है कि किस प्रकार आगे जाकर देश में डिस्पैरिटी दूर हो और समाजवाद के रास्ते पर हम आगे बढ़ें। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे जो सुझाव हैं उन पर गौर करें, उसके बारे में सोचें और उस पर कार्यवाही करें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको दोबारा धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री केयूर भूषण (रायपुर) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव

आया है उसका मैं समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में विशेष रूप से इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि आज हमारा राष्ट्र किस स्थिति में है और किस प्रकार से वह बिखराव की ओर जा रहा है। इस ओर उन्होंने विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया है और साथ-ही-साथ दुनिया की जो स्थिति है उसकी ओर से इशारा किया है। उन्होंने बताया है कि आज इस देश में कुछ शक्तियाँ ऐसी हैं जो देश को बिखराव की ओर ले जाने का प्रयत्न कर रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ आज हर भारतीय, जोकि राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से सोचता है, वह बराबर इस बात पर चिन्तन कर रहा है। स्वतन्त्रता से पूर्व जिस लक्ष्य को लेकर हम आगे बढ़े थे और जिसके आधार पर हमें स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त हुई थी, आज उसी आधार की पुनः राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिए नितान्त आवश्यकता है। हमें विचारपूर्वक तीन बातों की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना होगा—राष्ट्रीय एकता, राष्ट्र का विकास और राष्ट्र के विकास में हमारा योगदान। राष्ट्रीय जागरण के साथ-साथ राष्ट्र के विकास में सारे राष्ट्र का योगदान भी उतना ही आवश्यक है जितनी उसकी आवश्यकता हमें स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त के समय थी। यदि उस समय और आज को तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से आप देखेंगे तो आज उसकी आवश्यकता और भी अधिक है। उस समय भी देश को जोड़ने में साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों का कोई हित नहीं था। सभी धर्मों की एकता से हमारी राष्ट्रीयता मजबूत होती है और इसी के परिणामस्वरूप उस समय हमें स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त हुई थी तथा विदेशी शक्तियों को यहां से जाना पड़ा था। उस समय भी वह शक्तियाँ नहीं चाहती थीं कि सभी धर्मों में एकता हो क्योंकि सभी धर्मों की एकता हमारी राष्ट्रीयता के लिए बुनियादी चीज है और इसके अभाव में देश में बिखराव होगा। लेकिन इसके विपरीत हमने साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों से मुकाबला करने के लिए सारे देश की एकता को राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के साथ जोड़ दिया था। यदि हम अलग-अलग धर्मों को अलग-अलग रूप में देखते तो हमारे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन का वह रूप नहीं बन पाता। साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों का मुकाबला करने के लिए जो हमारा स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन चला उसमें हमने सभी धर्मों

की एकता को उसका एक हिस्सा माना यद्यपि लोगों को यह विचित्र लगता था। गांधी जी ने तथा अन्य राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने हिन्दू मुस्लिम एकता ही नहीं वरन् सभी धर्मों की एकता को स्वराज्य के लिए आवश्यक माना था। कुछ लोग तो यह सोचते थे कि स्वराज्य के लिए एक ही संघर्ष का तरीका है, हिंसात्मक या अहिंसात्मक, लेकिन गांधी जी ने कहा कि जब तक जन-जन में जागरण नहीं होगा तब तक हम साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार न हो सकेंगे। आज भी आप देखें कि साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें हमारे देश को तोड़ने का प्रयत्न कर रही हैं, धर्मों के झगड़े सामने लाए गए हैं ताकि देश टूटे। देश को मजबूत बनाने का एक ही उपाय है कि सभी धर्मों की एकता हो। राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए भी यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। सभी धर्मों की एकता की मूल भावना को लेकर यदि हम चलेंगे, तो हमारे देश का विकास होगा।

हम बिखराव के रूप में देख रहे हैं कि लोग इस समस्या को किस ढंग से ले रहे हैं। चाहे पंजाब की समस्या हो, चाहे असम की समस्या हो और चाहे केरल की समस्या हो और काश्मीर के अन्दर इस समस्या को जानबूझकर फैलाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। कोई धर्म के मानने वाले लोग, अपने स्वार्थों को, राष्ट्रीय एकता की बात को न लेकर, सभी धर्मों में जो सत्य प्रेम और करुणा के मूल आधार को न लेकर, जो लौकिकता है, उसको सामने लाकर यह आवाज उठाने का प्रयत्न होता है कि इस भारत के अन्दर हमारे धर्म का क्या होगा। यदि धर्म के नाम से गिनती की जाए, सनातनी हिन्दू कहलाने वाले बहुत बड़ी संख्या में देश में हैं, फिर भी उनमें साम्प्रदायिक लोग हैं और उनके अन्दर आवाज आती है कि इस बृहद भारत में हिन्दू धर्म खतरे में हैं। ताजुब मालूम होता है कि इस समाज में बहू हिन्दू समाज को मानने वाले हैं, फिर कहां भारत के अन्दर हिन्दू धर्म का विलीन होने की स्थिति नजर आती है, जबकि भारत की संस्कृति हजारों-हजार साल से सर्वधर्म की एकता की संस्कृति रही है। दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि बहुत बड़ा समाज इस्लाम धर्म का मानने वाला है। उस समय जब इस्लाम का उदय हुआ था, वहां

पर खतरा था। जब करबला मैदान में बलिदान की स्थिति आई, उस समय भी उन महापुरुषों ने भारत की ओर देखा और कहा कि भारत के अन्दर सब धर्मों के फूलने फलने की अपनी परम्परा है। आज क्या किसी इस्लाम धर्म को खतरा है। फिर क्यों ऐसी आवाज आती है कि इस्लाम धर्म की बृहद समरूप के अन्दर उपेक्षा हो रही है। सिख धर्म के अन्दर उनके महान् ग्रंथ में सभी धर्मों की एकता विराजमान है। फिर क्यों इस धर्म के तथाकथित लोग एक साम्प्रदायिक रूप में यह आवाज उठाते हैं कि सिख धर्म खतरे में है। जब कि भारत के अन्दर सभी धर्मों को समान रूप से विकसित करने का अवसर मिल रहा है। इसके पीछे विदेशी ताकतों का हाथ है, जो भारत को शक्तिशाली रूप में आगे नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहती हैं। इसकी ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। चाहे किसी भी पार्टी का हो, चाहे किसी भी मत को मानने वाला हो, इस बात से सर्वसम्मत है कि भारत एक शान्ति प्रिय देश है। विश्व में भी युद्ध नहीं होने देना चाहता है हजारों-हजार साल से वह शान्ति का समर्थन करता है। परन्तु जलन इस बात की होती है कि जब वह आवाज श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के मुँह से निकलती है। आप इस बात को स्वीकार कीजिए और समर्थन दीजिए कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने विश्व के साथ-साथ भारत में भी शान्ति की मसीहा के रूप में सामने खड़ी हुई हैं। तो क्यों उनका समर्थन नहीं होना चाहिए, हर दल का समर्थन उनको मिलना चाहिए कि भारत शान्ति के लिए आगे बढ़ रहा है। अगर शान्ति के लिए भारत आगे बढ़ रहा है, तो नुकसान किंका होता है, सौदागरों का नुकसान होता है, आम नागरिकों का नुकसान होता है।

भारत की आवाज, जिसमें सारी दुनिया की शान्ति चाहने वालों की आवाज शामिल है, उस को तोड़ने के लिए कौन प्रयत्न कर रहा है। आप गहराई के साथ इसे देखिये। ये वही शक्तियाँ हैं, जो भारत को गुलाम बनाने वाली थीं और सैकड़ों वर्षों तक भारतवर्ष को गुलाम बनाया और कभी धर्म के नाम पर और कभी भाषा के नाम पर झगड़ा कराकर आपस में लड़ाया। ये वही शक्तियाँ

हैं, जो दुनिया में साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों को बढ़ावा दे रही हैं और दुनिया को गुलाम बनाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं और शान्ति के मसीहा और शान्ति के आलम्बरदार देश को फिर से तोड़ने की तैयारी कर रही हैं। यह जो झगड़ा पैदा हो रहा है, यह साधारण झगड़ा नहीं है और यह आज तक हल हो गया होता। इसमें सिर्फ चंडीगढ़ का मसला ही नहीं है। इसमें बेलगांव भी है जहाँ पर दो भाषा-भाषी लोगों के बीच का विवाद है और दूसरे भी ऐसे कई नगर हैं। ये झगड़े आपस में बैठकर हल किए जा सकते हैं लेकिन उनको क्यों नहीं हल होने दिया जा रहा है। इसके पीछे कौन सी शक्ति है। इसको हम को राष्ट्रीय आधार से देखना चाहिए और किसी एक दल के आधार को हम छोड़ दें। आज यह कितना बड़ा खतरा हमारे सामने है और हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी इस खतरे की ओर हम सबको आगाह किया है। हम सबको भी इस बारे में चिन्तन करना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि पंजाब के अन्दर अगर धर्म के नाम पर कोई झगड़ा पनपता है, तो क्या देश के दूसरे कोनों में नहीं पनप रहा है। देश के दूसरे कोने में आसाम के अन्दर भाषा के अस्तित्व के समाप्त होने का खतरा बताया जा रहा है। यहाँ भाषा के समाप्त होने का खतरा नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि भारत एक बहुत बड़ा देश है और उसकी अपनी एक विशेषता है। दुनिया में ऐसे अनेक देश हैं, जहाँ एक ही भाषा है। एक ही भाषा वाले अनेक देश दुनिया में हैं परन्तु भारत की यह विशेषता है कि यहाँ पर अनेक भाषाएँ हैं और अनेक भाषाएँ आज ही नहीं बल्कि हजारों साल से चली आ रही हैं और उनको विकसित करने का समान अवसर हजारों साल से मिला है। हम जानते हैं कि हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी है मगर राष्ट्र कवि ने बंगला भाषा में विश्व को एक देन दी और बंगला भाषा का आदर और श्रद्धा से हम अध्ययन करते हैं और गौरान्वित होते हैं। मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि भारत की एक छोटी सी बोली भी अगर एक रचना सामने लाती है, तो उस छोटी बोली को विकसित करने का समान अवसर भारत के अन्दर है और उसको वैसा ही अवसर है जैसा कि राष्ट्र भाषा को है। भारत की जितनी भी बड़ी भाषाएँ हैं, वे

परस्पर एक दूसरे को विकसित करने के लिए आगे बढ़ रही हैं। फिर कौन सी ऐसी बात सामने आ जाती है, जो भाषा के नाम पर झगड़े कराती है या धर्म के नाम पर झगड़े सामने आ जाते हैं। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि आज दुनिया में साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें फिर से उभर रही हैं और वे दुनिया को गुलाम बनाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं और फिर से इस देश को अपने कच्चे माल का बाजार बनाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। इससे रक्षा करने के लिए, इस खतरे से ऊपर उठने के लिए हम सब का यह राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य है कि, जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया है, हम राष्ट्रीय एकता को मजबूत करें। धर्म बढ़ा है, मैं इसको स्वीकार करता हूँ लेकिन सभी धर्मों के मूल में एकता है और सभी धर्मों में सत्य, प्रेम और करुणा परललित हैं मगर बावजूद इसके हमें यह मानकर चलना होगा कि धर्म के मूल में राष्ट्रीयता निहित है। हर धर्म इस वक्त ऐसा महसूस करता है कि वह अलग है और उसका अपना अलग अस्तित्व है और अलग अस्तित्व के नाम से अपने को भिन्न बनाने का वह प्रयत्न कर रहा है। इसके आधार पर देश टूटता है और इस देश को टूटने से बचाने के लिए एकता की आवश्यकता है और इसमें कोई गलती नहीं होगी अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि सबसे बड़ा हमारा लक्ष्य जो है, वह 'राष्ट्र' है। राष्ट्र को मजबूत करने के लिए धार्मिक एकता के लिए हमें प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। वैसे ही जन-जागरण की बात है। प्रत्येक वर्ग इसमें आता है और जन-जागरण है क्या। जन-जागरण का यही अर्थ है कि प्रत्येक नागरिक राष्ट्र के विकास में जुड़े। इसका ही नाम जन-जागरण है और राष्ट्र से जुड़ने का अर्थ यह होता है कि कोई वर्ग ऐसा न रहे, जो राष्ट्र के विकास में भागीदार न हो चाहे वह मजदूर हो, मिल का मालिक हो, विद्यार्थी हो या शिक्षक हो। कलाकार हो, साहित्यकार हो, सम्पादक हो, सभी वर्गों के लोगों को उसी तरह से राष्ट्रीय विकास में योगदान करना है जिस तरह से राष्ट्रीय आजादी के लिए सभी वर्गों ने किया था। उस समय सभी ने इस बात को महसूस किया था कि देश के विकास के लिए यहां से विदेशी ताकत को हटाना जरूरी है। उस समय बिरला या टाटा जैसे पूंजीपतियों ने भी यह सोचा था कि देश का

उद्योगीकरण तभी हो सकता है जबकि हमारे देश से विदेशी सत्ता हटे, नहीं तो यह देश विदेशियों के लिए कच्चे माल का भण्डार बन कर रह जाएगा। इसलिए उन्होंने भी अपना योगदान किया। जिस तरह से स्वराज्य के समय सभी ने अपना-अपना योगदान दिया था उसी तरह से आज भी प्रत्येक नागरिक को राष्ट्रीय विकास के कार्य में योगदान करना है। जो नागरिक वह कोई भी क्यों न हो, यह सोचता है कि मेरा ही अस्तित्व यहां रहे, वह राष्ट्र के विकास में भागीदार नहीं होता है।

हमारे देश में जितने भी वर्ग हैं, चाहे पूंजीपति वर्ग हो, चाहे मजदूर वर्ग हो, सभी को यह सोचना होगा कि राष्ट्र के विकास में मेरा कितना योगदान हो सकता है। यदि कोई साहित्यकार है तो उसे साहित्यकार के नाते ऐसे साहित्य का निर्माण करना होगा जो केवल मनोरंजन के लिए न हो, बल्कि राष्ट्र के विकास में योगदान करने वाला हो। अगर वह मनोरंजन के लिए ही अपने साहित्य का निर्माण करता है तो वह राष्ट्र के विकास में योगदान नहीं करता है।

आज हम सब को यह चिंतन करना है, सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों को चिंतन करना है कि अगर हम या हमारी राजनीतिक पार्टी राष्ट्र के विकास में योगदान नहीं दे रही है तो हमें और राजनीतिक पार्टियों को अपने चिंतन को बदलना होगा। हरेक पार्टी को इस आधार को सामने रखना होगा।

श्रीमन् स्वराज्य के समय जो परिस्थितियां थीं, वे आज नहीं हैं। वे बदल चुकी हैं। स्वराज्य के पूर्व की ओर आज की परिस्थितियों में भिन्नता है। उस समय हम यह कहते थे कि अंग्रेजी सत्ता यहां से हटे तो देश का विकास हो। लेकिन आज हमारे सामने उद्देश्य राष्ट्र के विकास का है। आज हम सभी को यह प्रयत्न करना है कि हमारे राष्ट्र का कोई भी पुर्जा कमजोर न रहे और हरेक पुर्जा हरेक वर्ग कैसे मजबूत हो, इसके लिए हम सबको प्रयत्न करके आगे बढ़ना है। हमें आज यह नहीं सोचना है कि कैसे मेरी व्यक्तिगत प्रतिष्ठा, कैसे

मेरा व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ आगे बढ़े बल्कि हम सबको यह कर्तव्य समझना चाहिए कि हम जो भी कार्य करें उससे राष्ट्र का विकास हो, उसके विकास में योगदान हो।

इसके लिए हमें अपनी पद्धतियों पर अगर आवश्यकता हो तो दृष्टिपात करना होगा और अगर किसी पद्धति से कोई बाधा सामने आती हो तो उसमें भी सुधार करना होगा। चाहे वह कौन-सी भी पद्धति क्यों न हो ! मैं उदाहरण के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति जो आज है, उसमें हमें आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। मैं एक ग्रामीण की हैसियत से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आधुनिक युग से पहले जो शिक्षा पद्धति हमारे देश में लागू थी, वह पद्धति शिक्षा देने के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय विकास में भी योगदान करती थी। आज का विद्यार्थी चाहे कितना ही क्यों न पढ़ जाए, पढ़ने के बाद सबसे पहले बेरोजगारी महसूस करता है और राष्ट्रीय विकास से हट जाता है। पहले एक किसान का बच्चा, चाहे कितना ही छोटा क्यों न होता, जब अपनी माँ के साथ खेत में जाता था तो सबसे पहले वह हल और फसल को देखता था। वह यह सीखता था कि किस तरह से अन्न का रोपण किया जाता है, किस तरह से वह बोया जाता है। इस थोड़ी-सी शिक्षा में राष्ट्र का विकास निहित था। उसी आधार पर हमें अपनी शिक्षा पद्धति को देखना होगा। एक साधारण हज्जाम या दर्जी भी किसी को अपने साथ रखता था और उस के साथ रहने से जो जानकारी हासिल होती थी उससे राष्ट्र का विकास जुड़ जाता था। इसलिए हमें अपनी शिक्षा-पद्धति को राष्ट्र के विकास से जोड़ना होगा।

16.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जिस तरह से हमने देश से साम्राज्यवादी ताकत को निकाला उसी तरह से आज हमें सभी वर्गों को एकजुट होकर राष्ट्र के विकास से जुड़ना होगा। जब हम ऐसी बातें करेंगे तभी राष्ट्र का विकास हो पायेगा। भारत की सारी राजनीतिक

पाटियों को मिलकर, भारत की संपूर्ण शक्ति को एक होकर पूरे संकल्प के साथ राष्ट्र के विकास में जुटना होगा।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ कि राष्ट्र के विकास में देश की सम्पूर्ण शक्ति लगे, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और इसी भावना के साथ अपने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का अभिवादन करता हूँ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Rashtrapati's Address provides us an opportunity to discuss the present national situation, as well as the socio-economic policies of our country. I think today the common man in India is the worst sufferer because of the unprecedented price rise, perhaps the highest after Independence. The prices of essential goods used by the common man are touching new heights. Today the common man has to purchase pulses at Rs. 8 per kg. and mustard oil at Rs. 25 per kg. Whether it is coal, cement, fertilizer used by the farmers, foodgrains, coarse cloth, medicine or educational materials used by the students in our schools and colleges, the prices are continuously rising.

This House must remember the solemn assurance given by the Finance Minister last time when he was presenting the budget that it will control inflation and bring down the prices of essential goods. I do not know what he is going to say when he presents his budget on 29th of this month. I hope he will honestly admit that there is total all round failure of the socio-economic policies of this Government, which has brought this country to a position where, not only the poor men but even the middle income group people have reached a stage where they are finding it difficult to make both ends meet.

Coming to another subject, the law and order situation has never been so bad. Not only in the urban areas but also in the rural areas, everywhere it is fast deteriorating. It is very closely linked with the fast deteriorating economic situation in our country. The State Governments have totally failed to give protection to the life and property of the common people. This is another front where the failure of the Government is total.

Corruption today is rampant from bottom ^{top} Perhaps, people have taken it as a part of their life. They have lost faith that corruption can be eradicated. They think that nothing can be done without paying a bribe.

Another most sensitive section of our society is the young people. Nearly 5 crores of our educated boys and girls in this country are unemployed and their number is increasing. It is admitted by the Planning Commission and the Government that 50 per cent of our population is living below the poverty line. If the same approach and policy continue, if the same socio-economic policy is followed by adopting the same strategy by the Planning Commission, the number of people below the poverty line will go on increasing and so also the number of unemployed.

The disparity between the urban rich and poor and between the urban and rural people are widening day by day.

Perhaps today the rural people are the worst sufferers because they have lost all hopes for any kind of development in rural areas. This year their electricity rate has been increased from 25 per cent to 50 per cent in different states, the fertilisers prices have gone higher, the cement price is almost the double. Everything which the peasant is supposed to purchase, their prices have gone much higher. But they got one rupee and fifty paise increase per quintal in wheat price. And in a State like UP out of this benefit, one rupee has been taken away as a mandi tax. It means the benefit to the farmers has gone up by only fifty paise per quintal for its wheat price, whereas all its input prices have gone up much higher.

On the economic situation I don't want to take much time because I am convinced that the present system, which the ruling party is following in this country is only strengthening the capitalist system. It is totally benefiting the rich people in this country. It has become a rich people's economy. Today's economy is totally dominated by capitalist considerations. Why I am saying this is because it is not that the prices are going higher, but certain prices have been brought down also. And

this is what the common man is asking. During the last one year the price of colour TV has been reduced.

The prices of refrigerators, the prices of airconditioners have come down. The prices of saloon cars have come down. The prices of luxury goods imported by this country for the benefit of the rich people have come down. This shows if they want to bring down the prices, they can manage to bring them down. But what we find, as I said, the prices of pulses, the prices of mustard oil, the prices of foodgrains, the prices of coarse cloth, the prices of medicine, and everything which the common man uses, they are going up.

Today you go to rural areas. You will find that if there was a road and if it has been washed away, the Government has no money to repair that road. If there was a primary school building and if that has collapsed, there is no money to build another room for the primary school boys in the rural areas. But the Congressmen are going with a great sense of pride that we have held the Asiad Games within one year and that it was well managed. The people are asking yes, if you have the will you can hold Asiad Games and you can spend hundreds of crores of rupees on it. You have money to give for building five-star hotels, though they may not have been really built for the Asiad. But what we find is that for other things you don't have the will. After thirty-six years of Independence, therefore, you cannot provide drinking water in lakhs of villages. This is the question being asked today by the people.

The Government's entire developmental strategy and the Government's planning is only to strengthen the capitalist system in India. And the result of it is that there is wide-preed poverty, mounting unemployment. Common people's life is becoming more and more difficult. This is the result of the economic policy.

Sir, the President has failed to take note of this situation. I was hoping that with the Sixth Five-Year Plan coming to an end they should have given a serious thought where does the wrong lie? What is it that in spite of every Plan coming to an end, the unemp-

loyment is growing and the poverty is growing ? Why is it that after 36 years of our country's Independence, 65 per cent of our population remains illiterate ? Why is it that lakhs of children go blind in this country and that they do not get vitamins, they do not get enough food ? Why is it that the drop-out in the lower and poor class people is increasing in this country ? Why is it that our educational system has become a dual kind of system—a high quality education for the children of the rich people and a low quality education for the children of the poor people ? Has the Government given a thought to this fact that only those who can afford their children to send in good public schools, those who can afford their children to get good tuition, their children, who can speak better and good English, they will be selected and become IAS or IPS or Class I officers and dominate the whole bureaucracy in the country and will have full control on the administrative apparatus in this country ; and the children of the common people will go begging for small jobs

Why is this happening ? Why can't the Government really have one uniform system in the whole country ? Now, the teachers in the country have raised their voice. They have gone on agitation and there is a movement to nationalise the entire education because they feel there is a lot of discrimination, they are saying that this present educational system is only benefiting a handful of people. Will the Government of India give a serious thought to reconsider this thing that at least they can provide a uniform educational system and quality education to the entire people ? What kind of a future of our children are we building in this country ? Will they give thought to this ? I feel that the entire basic approach towards planning must be changed. If the Government is really committed to the upliftment of the common man in this country, then in the Seventh Five Year Plan they should radically change the basic approach and they must re-fix the priorities. In today's economic system the rich people have the upper hand. The welfare and the benefit of the rich people is taken care of on a priority basis. If the Government is sincere they must take a decision that they must re-fix the priorities and in the re-fixation of priorities, the development of the rural areas, provision

for drinking water facilities for the entire population of the country should be given priority and priority should also be given to the development of cottage industries, so that they can provide or give employment to the common people in this country. The Prime Minister made two very serious statements. When the Prime Minister of the country makes such statements, it pains us. When the people complained of growing corruption she said, corruption is a world phenomenon, a global phenomenon. Instead of saying, 'Yes, we will take note of it, we will take effective steps and we will see that corruption is curbed', she justifies it making a statement that it is a global phenomenon and therefore, we cannot stop it.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : She did not say this.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Another serious statement the Prime Minister made is what we read in the newspapers. When the people talked of increasing inflation and rising prices, she says that for any country which goes in for development and progress price rise is essential and price rise is linked with this. It means, if you are asking for progress, if you are asking for development, then you will have to bear with the rise in prices. Is it the answer ? Is it the approach ? I think these are the two serious statements that she made. When the Prime Minister of the country makes them, then whether it is bureaucracy, whether it is the Planning Commission or whether it is the Cabinet or whosoever it is, they are guided by these kinds of considerations, they do not make a serious note of it.

This is accepted on all hands that economic situation is serious. But what I am concerned today, to which I want to draw the attention of this august House, is this. A disturbing situation is taking place today in the country. While the people are suffering with the economic burdens, with the law and order problem, if you go to any part of the country, what are they talking today ? The Indian common man today is concerned with what is happening in Punjab. The Indian common man today is concerned with what has happened lately in Haryana. In Punjab about whatever is happening there it is being

said that certain extremist groups are out for violent activities, they are killing the people. I think it is a very wrong word which has been used. 'Extremists' is not the proper expression. In my opinion they are communal terrorists—this group of people who believe in the philosophy of violence going round indiscriminately, killing innocent people because they belong to a different religion. Therefore, really speaking, they are 'communal terrorists' trying to terrorise the people. But what I would like to know is when they came in the day light, may be early in the morning, may be noon, may be afternoon, in the evening, going in chowk and different places using sten gun and killing people and then get rid of it, what is the administration doing? Has the administration been able to shoot them also? Is there any administration? Darbara Singh Government was dismissed in Punjab to ensure that in the President's rule they will take effective steps. They wanted support of the House. House gave them full support. The opposition told them to take first steps. People were taken out of the buses and killed. I charge this Government—that this Government has no will power. The Government has failed in its primary duty to save life of the innocent people in Punjab and now the repercussion is taking place in other parts of the country.

What has happened in Haryana only three days ago? I went to Panipat. Panipat is a city where about 1,25,000 people live. Out of that about 10 to 20 thousand are Sikhs. Others are Hindus. Perhaps there are very few Muslims. There were six gurudwaras, totally ransacked. Such a thing I saw in a communal riot for the first time. I have been visiting places where unfortunate communal riots have been taking place in this country for the last 20 years. I did not find anywhere so much of damage having been caused. I have been seeing a slight damage here or a slight damage there. In worst kind of communal riots places of worship were not made that kind of target. Here in Panipat there are six gurudwaras. Two are on the G.T. Road. One gurudwara is historical because Guru Nanak visited that gurudwara. The whole crowd went inside room to room, threw kerosene oil, petrol and burnt everything including guru granth. This happened in six gurudwaras. In Model Town there is latest modern guru-

dwara. Perhaps there was one gurugranthi there. Only one. There was a crowd of thousand. There was no police. Things were happening but no police was there. For two hours the crowd was there. They demanded gurugranthi to open the door and come out. He did not open the door. They broke the door open. They went inside. School was burnt. Gurugranth was burnt. Everything was burnt. It is a shame on the nation. What has happened in Haryana, in Panipat, is a shame. What is happening in Punjab is a shocking affair.

I would like to draw the attention of this House, that in this country we are talking of our national unity, national integration. If we have to strengthen national unity and to have national integration which is a must if we have to survive as a nation, then this secularism is the corner stone of national integration in this country. If the secular fabrics are weakened, if secular fabric is destroyed and the minority start feeling helpless, whether they are Hindu minority in Punjab or Sikh minority or Muslim minority, or Christian minority anywhere in the country for this purpose, this will be the saddest day for Indian democracy and Indian nation. I have all fear that if you do not rise to the occasion, if you do not take firm action, if you do not hold people responsible for this kind of most inhuman national crime which they are committing as they commit communal riots and get away with that, no person is punished for that, things are happening, this is a very serious thing. Unfortunately solutions have not been found because of the political motivated attitude towards the problem. (*Interruptions*). Yes, I am convinced. Four or five months back in a tripartite Conference certain solutions were found. That was the basis. That was the time, really speaking, to reach to some solutions. But the ruling party also become a party for non solution of the problem and some of our Akali friends also did not come forth with strong stand. This is the situation.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : That is not correct.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Today, the Prime Minister herself is saying that the country is in danger, our national unity is

in danger, our borders are under pressure and they are being threatened. We do not dispute that. We also see the international forces interested in weakening India. We see the imperialist power and I have no hesitation in naming the United States of America and the policy it is playing in the Gulf countries, in the Arab countries and the way it is trying and helping Israelis to attack Arab countries. They have been trying to see that Iran and Iraq fight and they are fighting. They are trying to divide Lebanon and encouraging Israelis and giving all support to them to occupy Lebanon. We know the way they are also strengthening their military base in the Indian Ocean and the way they are supplying arms, latest most-sophisticated arms, to Pakistan. They also want that India and Pakistan should fight with one another.

We must try that we should not allow these forces to get us into their trap. We should not allow them to make the Indian continent and Asia their places of operations. But, Sir, I will request the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has a very great responsibility as the Prime Minister of this country. When the country is facing serious crisis, what is being done in the border States? I think, unfortunately, her Party is adopting a confrontationist attitude against all non-Congress-I State Governments which is a serious matter. When there is a threat on our border, is it wise to confront Dr. Farooq Abdullah's government day and night, from the very day the government came into power and not to allow the Assembly to function? *Dharna* is held in the Assembly; *bundh* is held outside, burning offices. If there were weaknesses, she should have invited the Chief Minister and told him that these are our reports and you must act. These are the things. You know, if this is the public open stand taken by a ruling party which is ruling at the Centre with what face can they say that the Opposition is doing this and doing that. Therefore, there should not be double standard which is being adopted.

What is happening in Punjab? Why has a solution not been found in Punjab? These are two border States. Why is it that the West Bengal Government gets a feeling that it is not being given its due share?

Why is it that NTR's government, when people are suffering from cyclone and other natural calamities, gets a feeling that they are not being given sufficient financial aid to meet the difficult situation created in that State? Therefore, this attitude of confrontation against non-Congress-I State Governments will weaken the Parliamentary democracy in this country. I am saying that the responsibility is of everybody and every Party. But Congress-I being the ruling Party at the Centre and Congress-I still being the biggest political party in this country, has a greater responsibility. I am very sorry to say that the responsibility is not being realised and it is not being fulfilled. Therefore, Sir, with these words, I will say that today there is a real threat because of the wrong policies of the ruling Party. You cannot fight enemy. You cannot fight reaction. You cannot fight fissiparous forces unless you satisfy the common people also. This is the lesson of history. The reaction has grown. The communal and fissiparous forces have taken advantage when there is widespread discontent, when the people have the feeling that they are being exploited; at their cost, others are enjoying and others are getting advantage of that. There are certain things which have to be taken note of.

The last thing which I will say is that in my opinion, now the time has come when the Congress Party should give a serious thought for the implementation of its own policies, programmes and its manifesto which have been really speaking placed before the country and on which they got the support. They must put their own house in order. Otherwise, what is happening? The Congress Party itself is a divided house today. Because of that, they are not able to handle the serious situation effectively.

Lastly, I would say about the bureaucracy. I have been saying—you are a witness; the House is a witness—that in this country the bureaucracy has become a very powerful instrument. The bureaucracy will always remain an instrument for socio-economic transformation. Today's bureaucracy is totally dominated by social reactionaries; the bureaucracy is dominated by the upper rich class people in this country because of

the historical advantages which they have had and because of the educational opportunities which they have had. 90 per cent of the people in this country have no share in the bureaucratic structure of the country. Therefore, certain provisions were made in our own Constitution to make it an egalitarian society and to make it a more democratic society.

What is happening today ? The reservations of 22-1/2 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have not been fulfilled. They are represented less than 5 per cent in all the Class 1 Services. The backward classes which constitute about 52 per cent of the population have not even got 4 per cent representation in the bureaucratic structure of the country. In spite of the several commitments made on the floor of the House that this Government will take steps to implement the Mandal Commission's Report, nothing has been done in that direction. There is a limit to patience. The people are losing patience. The discontent is growing. In spite of the two Commissions appointed by the President, in spite of their recommendations that there should be reservations for the backward classes, it has not been implemented. In spite of the fact that the highest court in India, the Supreme Court, has given its judgment that it is constitutional, that it should be done, it has not been done. In spite of the fact that there is no question of disputing the principle of reservations, when most of the State Governments are implementing the reservation policy, why is it that the Central Government is not implementing it ? It is because, they know that once they implement it in the Central Government Services, when the poor people, the weaker sections of the society, what we call the backward classes of people will have their share in power, it will be a different kind of society. Therefore, knowingly and intentionally, the bureaucracy and the vested interest in the ruling party, have joined hands together in not implementing it. In spite of the fact that the Mandal Commission's Report was discussed three times in the House and there was a unanimity about it, nothing has been done. If you go through the record, what Mr. R. Venkataraman, the former Home Minister and the present Defence Minister said and what Mr. P.C. Sethi, the present Home Minister has

said on the floor of the House, they have said that they will implement it. But they are not implementing it.

The same is the case with the minorities. The Muslim minority which has 11 per cent of the population has not even got 1.5 per cent representation in the top services in the country. That is why the discontent is growing. Whether it is police administration or B.S.F. or C.R.P.F. or I.A.S. or I.P.S. or other Classes of Services, they are dominated by the vested sections of the society and, therefore, they are not faithfully implementing the socio-economic policies and programmes which have been accepted.

I think, it is high time that the Government come out with their clear policy. I demand that during the debate on the President's Address, the Home Minister must come out with a statement on the reservation policy. A Sub-Committee of the Cabinet was formed about five months ago. I am told that the first meeting took place only three days back. What have they been doing ? Were they just sleeping over it after giving a solemn assurance on the floor of the House ? They want to defy even the wish of the House. I demand that the Government must come out with their policy on reservations. Let them say, "We will not implement the reservation policy ; we will reject outright the Mandal Commission's Report." If they have got the moral courage to say that, let them say so. I would like the Government to take a clear and a firm stand on this important issue without which all loud schemes, big schemes, to establish an egalitarian society will have no meaning.

I hope, in the course of the debate on the President's Address which provides an opportunity for coming out with clear policies, the Government would give a serious thought to the issues which I have raised. It is a question of national interest ; it is a question of their own commitment. It is a question that in a democratic set up the people of India have every right to ask and demand an answer from the Government.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank you very much for the opportunity afforded to me to speak in

support of the President's address.

At the outset, I would like to draw your attention to the position that prevailed during pre-1947 days and to the position that exists today.

Shri Chandrajit Yadav was a part and parcel of our Congress Party for a number of years. But now, he is giving a description of the achievements of his own Party, leaving aside the achievements of the Congress Party.

May I ask Shri Chandrajit Yadav as to what was the population figures that obtain before 1947 and now, of the three countries, Bangladesh, Pakistan and India taken together? What was the socio-economic condition of the people before 1947? How much improvement in the socio-economic conditions of people prevail today? Anybody can see for himself the improvement in the socio-economic conditions of our people and all the credit for bringing about this transformation goes to the achievements and programmes of the Congress Party and to its successful attempts to remove poverty. We have many achievements to our credit in many fields including science.

We have made vast strides in the fields of electricity, coal, steel, industrial development and production in agriculture. I would like to ask my friend if this is not progress, by what other word he would like to call it. Last year, agricultural production was 122 million tonnes. Now agricultural production has risen to 142 million tonnes. We can increase agricultural production still further.

All this progress is due to the contributions of the scientists and to the progressive policies of the Congress Government.

One can go on criticising. Right from the beginning, from the days of the nationalisation of banks and from the day the 25-Point Programme has been enunciated, the Opposition has been continuously indulging in criticism of the Government. But the Opposition is a miserable failure. The Opposition has no programme to call its own and which it can offer to the people. The Opposition has no suggestions to make

and no alternative programme to the one, we have. They just criticise the Government for the sake of criticism.

Shri Chandrajit Yadav says that there is unemployment. It is true. He also says that the people of our country are poor. The direct answer to the poverty of our country is the successful implementation of the 20-Point Programme. We are achieving our goal of bringing economic progress in the lives of our people through the successful implementation of the 20-Point Programme and through the implementation of the IRDP, NREP and all the other important programmes.

Let my friends on the Opposite side know that inflation is the inevitable concomitant of economic development in every under-developed country. Inflation is not something special to India. It is an international phenomenon. We have to cooperate with the Government in its efforts to remove poverty and we have to educate the people to that effect.

Production in agriculture and electricity has enormously increased.

I agree that illiteracy is very much there. But, we have our programmes to eliminate and wipe out illiteracy from our country. We are making progress in education.

We have made rapid progress in science also. We have made INSAT-B and Rohini. Everything is being done.

My friend has put forward the criticism that nothing worthwhile has been done during all these 36 years of Congress rule and he says that there is not even drinking water. We are implementing the Rural Development Programmes through the Five Year Plans.

The Congress Party is not only making promises right from the beginning to the people to bring about progress but it is also fulfilling its promises through its performance. The Opposition never makes any promises to the people and, therefore, there is no question of performance on their part. Even if the Opposition makes promises to

the people, the people do not believe, relish or accept them.

Shri Chandrajit Yadav says that the ruling party is a divided house. But the Opposition is totally divided. We are never divided. We are totally united. The Opposition is still making efforts to forge unity amongst the different parties. Still you are trying to unite. But it is not possible to unite for you. You can never unite.

Shri Samar Mukherjee has said that we are vote catching party. I request Shri Mukherjee who is a senior Member of the House to tell me which Party has gone to the electorate offering concrete results of implementation of Plans and Schemes for their welfare? Ours is not an empty and vote-catching propaganda. We got to every house in every village, town and city and to all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and to the disabled and prove to them that their welfare has been brought about by us.

We are giving every programme. What is it that we are not giving?

At the time of nationalisation of banks, these were the very people who criticised that the country would go to dogs, that the banks would go bankrupt, that the whole economic system would totally break down. Did it happen? Let me ask them through you, Sir, as to what has happened. The common man, without pledging anything, can go to a bank, take money and return it. It is not providing opportunities as is conceived in a democracy? Exhilarating opportunities are there in this democracy. But you expect dictatorial results in a democratic system. How can you blow hot and cold like this? Mrs. Indira Gandhi was wanting to discipline this country. But that was totally mistaken as dictatorship. I am sorry to tell you that you do not want discipline, you do not want to cooperate. The present system is good and we are progressing. We can only understand when we look outside, at the international level. He criticised Asiad. Is it not work? Is CHOGM not work? Is NAM not work? If we do not work in the international field, how can we safeguard our country? How can we establish friendship

with other countries? How can we seek cooperation with other countries? Can you stand isolated in this world? The world has shrunk so much now. Through you, Sir, I request my Opposition friends to cooperate. Punjab has been mentioned. Haryana has been mentioned. Yes, it is a fact. But he also knows whose hands are involved and he was also expressive about it. Is it not time to integrate? It is not enough merely preaching. We have to perform. You say that the Congress is not doing, the Prime Minister is not doing. Why don't you contribute? I remember a statement of Mr. John F. Kennedy: ask yourself what you can contribute to the country and do not ask as to what you can take from the country. Ask yourselves what you have contributed to the people, ask yourselves what contribution you have made to this country. Everybody talks of integration, but they themselves are disintegrated—my Opposition friends. What programmes have they proposed? What is their counter-action? We have given the 20-point Programme, we have given the 5-point Programme. We have attempted to solve unemployment. We are giving water, we are producing oil, we are producing everything. Have they given a single plan or a single programme in their speeches, even in their election speeches? Only counteracting by way of criticising does not help. This is a democracy. You tell the people that you are better than we are, and if people accept you, then it is alright. But you do not have any programme. You are only criticising. The Punjab problem is known. The Haryana thing is a reaction. Two wrongs cannot make a right. We know it, and we are trying to solve it. It is not that Tribunals in Assam are functioning properly? Is not the issue of foreign nationals being settled? It takes time. This is a democratic system. But you expect dictatorial type of results in a democratic system. You are blowing hot and cold. How is it possible? I request my friends through you, Sir, to look to the benefits that our programmes have given, in the field of education, in the field of industry, in the socio-economic field. What was the position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes before and what is their position now? Now they are highly protected. Previously anybody could go and drag any woman outside and do any nonsense. But now nobody can dare touch them, nobody

can oppress them. It is because of Shrimati Indira Gandhi that they have been able to get this protection, it is because of this Government that they are being protected. Nobody can say anything to them now.

That is the social condition. That has been improved. Now the economic condition has got to be improved. We have the NREP and IRDP programmes. They are making the best use of it. They can go to the bank and tell them, 'Give me a loan for purchasing a cow,' or 'Give me a loan for digging a well'. For the Harijans and other backward people all the facilities are available. Only I wish that social workers like the Members of Parliament are more serious than the common man. That is lacking. To help the poor some agencies are being created. Ours is a democratic system. It is a people's government. People are asserting their rights. They are correct. But why are they not implemented? Mr. Chandrajit Yadav attacked vehemently the bureaucracy. But who are the bureaucrats? Are they not our brothers? Are they belonging to some foreign country? Are we importing them? They are all our brothers. They are equally interested in the success of our programmes. But there are people who have vested interests and in every section there are bad people. But does it mean that we condemn the whole lot? There I disagree with him. There are very good people, there are progressive people. They want to see that all these benefits go to the people. They have been helping. Therefore, it is no good or healthy at this juncture to disintegrate what has been integrated.

Punjab problem will be solved. Haryana problem also will be solved as we are doing now in Assam. But it takes time. Here the Opposition Parties should co-operate with us in every field because it is a must for the country. If the country survives, we can survive. If the country survives, every region can survive.

What is nationalism? And how we are teaching it to our children and grandchildren? Each parent knows the story of nationalism. Each teacher has to be taught about nationalism and more so, the politicians and Members of Parliament. The

spirit of nationalism is being forgotten by many people. It has to be revived. Films should be controlled and through the media of films and songs spirit of nationalism should be spread among the youth of the country. All social conditions should be conditioned to integration and Government should warn them seriously to go in for songs of nationalistic fervour. If we do that, in no time we can integrate. The seeds of disintegration have been sown by some of the foreigners because after the success of NAM, CHOGM and ASIAD these people do not want us to grow and they want to see that infighting is let loose and our progress hampered. That is the thing. They are doing that and I agree with Mr. Yadav that it is this they are doing in Iran and Iraq. In a similar fashion they want to see that we also fight and lose. But we are not fools to fight. We know our responsibility. He said that Madam should take the full responsibility. She is giving her whole attention to these issues. I request you to all in the Opposition to support her at least in this.

The election is far off. A statesman thinks of the next generation and not the next election. We have never thought of next election and we always think of the next generation. Therefore, I appeal to my friends to help in integration of the country and see that India becomes internationally strong and still stronger.

Thank you very much.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): It is true that you are thinking of the next generation. That is why you are having a new leader.

श्री कमल नाथ भा (सहरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मैंने अपने बहुत से पूर्व-वक्ताओं के भाषणों के अंश सुने और उनके पहले जो सुवर महोदय, धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तावक और समर्थक थे, उनके भी भाषण सुने। इस समय जिस परिस्थिति में हम लोग हैं, मैं यह देखता हूँ—मैंने पहले भी एक बार इस सदन में कहा था—कि हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में आज घोलने के लिए बहुत-सी बात नहीं रह गई है। मोटे तौर पर इण्डियन पोलिटिक्स में क्या बोला जाता है, अगर

हम उसका जायजा लें तो दो ही बातें बोली जाती है—पहली निन्दा और दूसरी स्तुति। पहली शिकायत और दूसरी प्रशंसा। जब हम इस तरह यानी सरकारी पक्ष के लोग बोलने के लिए खड़े होते हैं तो हम यह समझते हैं कि विरोधी दल की जितनी आलोचना करें, जितना उनको भला-बुरा कहे और जितना कन्डेम करें, तो उसमें हम अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करते हैं। इसी तरह से जब विपक्षी लोग बोलने के लिए खड़े होते हैं तो वे समझते हैं कि सरकारी पक्ष के जितने नेता हैं, मंत्री हैं, प्रधानमंत्री हैं उनको जितना कन्डेम कर सकें, भलाबुरा कह सकें, उससे हमने विरोध पक्ष के कर्तव्य का पालन किया। यानी हिन्दुस्तान की टोटल पोलिटिक्स, हिन्दुस्तान की सम्पूर्ण राजनीति इन्हीं दो किनारों में बटकर चलती है—निन्दा और स्तुति। इसके परिणाम कितने घातक होते हैं—सदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्य इस समय मौजूद नहीं हैं, मैं इस सदन में दोनों पक्षों का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जो व्यक्ति सिर्फ निन्दा करता है, सिर्फ आलोचना करता है, शिकायत करता है, उसका मैटल-फ्रॉम क्रिमिनल हो जाता है और जो व्यक्ति केवल स्तुति करता है, हाथ जोड़ता है, तबसे माना च पिता तबसे, वह नपुंसक हो जाता है, इम्पॉटेंट हो जाता है। आज सम्पूर्ण इण्डियन गेम्स यदी में, यह हंगरी की बात नहीं है, केवल यही दो चीजें हैं—क्राइम और इम्पॉटेंसी। आप कभी भी चले जाइय—वही डकैती होती है लोग टुकुर-टुकुर देखते हैं, कही औरत की इज्जत लूँ जानी है लोग टुकुर-टुकुर देखते हैं, कही घूमखोरी होती है लोग टुकुर-टुकुर देखते हैं, कही औरत को जिंदा जलाया जाता है—कोई उनके खिलाफ बगावत नहीं करता है। इन्हीं दो पाटों के बीच में सम्पूर्ण भारत की पोलिटिक्स चल रही है।

श्री एम० रायगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) :
कोई अच्छा भाषण नहीं है।

श्री कमल नाथ झा . भाषण अच्छा हो या खराब हो, लेकिन यह रीयलिटी है। मैं किसी को खुश करने या नाखुश करने के लिए नहीं बाल रहा

हूँ। संसद का सदस्य होने के नाते मैं अपने कर्तव्य का पालन कर रहा हूँ। मैं विता नहीं करता हूँ कि मेरे भाषण में कोई खुश होता है या कोई नाखुश होता है।

इसी भूमिका के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी दल जो आज रात-दिन हमारे लम्बेज को कमियों को, ग्यामियों को हमारे सामने रखते हैं वह उनको रखना चाहिये। किसी भी डेमो-क्रैसी में उनको रखने का अधिकार है लेकिन विरोधी दलों का आना भी कुछ पोजिटिव वर्क होना चाहिये। केवल हमारी सरकार की निन्दा करके विरोधी दल नये हिन्दुस्तान का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते। आज मैं आपके सीने पर हाथ रखकर पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव में हारने के बाद पिछले चार सालों के अंदर एक-दो सालों तक तो आपकी ऊध नहीं टूटी, बैठे रहे, उसके बाद हिन्दुस्तान की अपोजीशन पार्टीज का यन-प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम रहा—तालमेल, कैसे सब विरोधी दल मिलकर एक मोर्चा बनाए और मोर्चा बनाकर कांग्रेस को हटाए। उसके सिवा कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं है विरोधी पार्टियों का देश के सामने या जनता के सामने। अखबारों के पन्ने उठाकर देख लो। आप पाएंगे कि केवल तालमेल की बात जाती है। आज दोस्ती और मिलन है तो ताल बिछड़ाओ और इसके अलावा जा मेंने पहले कहा, निन्दा।

इस तरीके से हम जो मत्ताधारी पक्ष के लोग हैं, उनको भी अपनी कमजारी का अहसास है। आज हम मत्ता में बिपक गए हैं और जनता से इतने दूर हो गए हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में आज एक बकुअम है। आज समूचा गांव खाली है और कोई उसको देखने वाला नहीं है और कोई आर्गेनाइज करन वाला नहीं है चाहे रूंग पार्टी हो और चाहे अपोजीशन पार्टी हो। कन्सेन्ट्रेट कर लिया है लीडर के आसपास, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के आसपास, चीफ मिनिस्टर और छोटे मिनिस्टर के आसपास और पावर की सीट के आसपास और जनता का मोरचा खाली है और खाली जगह में भूत रहना है, शैतान रहता है, यह आप जानते ही है। इसलिए आज हिन्दुस्तान के गांव में जाँचीज चला दो, चल जाएगी। आज वहाँ भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है। 10

परसेन्ट घूस बैंको के लोग में लिया जा रहा है। वहां पर सारे लोग भ्रष्ट है। आप क्यों नहीं इसके लिए वहां सत्याग्रह करते है। कोई सरकार रोकनी है आपको इसके लिए। इसी वजह से आज हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में कास्टिज्म बढ़ रहा है, गांवों में कम्युनिज्म बढ़ रहा है। आज गांवों में ये सब क्यों बढ़ रहे है और आज गांवों में क्राइम क्यों बढ़ रहा है? आज वे बेसहारा है। क्या यह सच बात नहीं है? मैं बिहार की बात आपको बताता हूँ। चम्पारन में सैकड़ों आदमियों से, हजारों आदमियों से फिरोती ली है और उनको मारा जा रहा है और कोई इसको देखने वाला नहीं है।

Criminals are becoming heroes because there is no body to condemn them—no political party—either on this side or that side.

इसलिए आज भिड़गवाले की बात चलती है, आज यहां कम्युनिज्म चलता है और एन्टी-नेशनलइज्म चलता है। अगर नेशनलइज्म की ताकत मजबूत हुई होती 30 सालों में और अगर सोशलइज्म की ताकत यहां 30 सालों में मजबूत हुई होती, तो आज कैसे यह एन्टी-नेशनलइज्म चलता। आज सोशलइज्म की ताकत मजबूत रही होती, तो कैसे कम्युनिज्म चलता। यह एक क्वेश्चन मार्क है? हमारी आवाज को आप बन्द कर सकते है लेकिन इतिहास की आवाज को बन्द नहीं कर सकते और यह फेल्योर अगर होगा तो केवल रूलिंग पार्टी का ही नहीं होगा बल्कि इण्डिया की पार्लिटक्स का होगा और अगर इण्डिया का होगा, तो कोन से इण्डिया का। उस इण्डिया का, जिसने एक नया कल्चर वर्ल्ड को दिया, एक नई सभ्यता और नई वेल्यूज वर्ल्ड को दी। महात्मा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में अहिंसक क्रांति करके दुनिया की क्रांति में एक नया मानक जोड़ा। जिस इण्डिया ने पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में एक बैंकवर्ड कन्ट्री ने पार्लियामेन्टरी डेमोक्रेसी इन्स्टाबिलिश करके और एडल्ट फ्रेंचाइज 80 परसेन्ट इन्स्टिट्यूट लोगों को देकर चलाकर दिखाई, जिस इण्डिया ने एक बैंकवर्ड कन्ट्री में

डेमोक्रेटिक सेट-अप का आकार सबको दिया। हमारे समर मुखर्जी यहां पर बोल रहे थे। आपके यहां तो डिक्टेटरशिप आफ दि पोलोटेरियट और रेजीमेंटेशन आफ गवर्नमेंट है। आपके यहां बहुत सी खामियां हैं और बहुत सी खूबियां भी हैं लेकिन 70 करोड़ आदमियों को भाषण की स्वतन्त्रता देते हुए पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने 90 हजार करोड़ रुपये का पब्लिक सेक्टर बनाया और यहां पर कम्युनिस्ट भी बोल सकता है, जनसंघी भी बोल सकता है, कम्युनेलिस्ट भी बोल सकता है और एन्टी-नेशनलिस्ट भी बोल सकता है। आज इन्दिरा गांधी के बनाए हुए कानून को हाई कोर्ट का जज रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक सकता है। यह डेमोक्रेसी है, ये हमारी वेल्यूज है। हम वेल्यूज देते हुए, मनुष्य को स्वतंत्रता देते हुए, सोशलिज्म की तरफ जा रहे हैं। हमारी गति स्लो है। लेकिन समार में आज तक कहीं भी ऐसा एक्सपेरीमेंट नहीं हुआ। हम वर्ल्ड के सामने नई वेल्यूज पैदा करना चाहते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि हमारा काम बहुत कठिन है।

हम इस बात को जानते हैं कि दुनिया में हमारे कितने दोस्त हैं, कितने दुश्मन हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान किसी को अपना दुश्मन नहीं मानता, हिन्दुस्तान को भले ही कोई अपना दुश्मन या दोस्त समझे क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान एक प्रिंसिपल पर चलता है और हमने बराबर इस बात को माना है कि कार्ल मार्क्स के पास कोई बन्दूक या तोप नहीं थी। आप कम्युनिस्ट भाई यह न समझें कि उसके पास कोई तोप थी। यह कार्ल मार्क्स का प्रिंसिपल था जिसने आधी दुनिया को हमिया और हथौड़ा दिया। मोहम्मद का प्रिंसिपल था जिसके सामने दुनिया झुकी, ईसा का प्रिंसिपल था जिसके सामने दुनिया झुकी।

आज हिन्दुस्तान को, हमारी ताकत से मत तोलो, हमारी गरीबी से मत तोलो, हमको हमारे प्रिंसिपल से तोलो। आज दुनिया, इन्दिरा गांधी के पास कितने हथियार हैं, हमसे इन्दिरा गांधी का असेसमेंट नहीं कर रही है। आज इन्दिरा गांधी के खजाने में कितना पैसा, कितना सोना है, इससे

उसका असेसमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। इन्दिरा गांधी, कांग्रेस पार्टी और भारत की जनता के पास क्या प्रिंसिपल है, इससे उसका असेसमेंट हो रहा है और यही असेसमेंट है कि हम गरीब रहते हुए, कमजोर रहते हुए भी, आज दुनिया में हमारी इज्जत है। हमारी इज्जत किसी से कम नहीं है। यह प्रिंसिपल की वजह से है।

आज अगर हम तिलमिलाते हैं, अगर हम परेशान होते हैं, हमको घबराहट होती है तो वही प्रिंसिपल हमको सहारा देता है जिसको कि हमने एक साल में या एक दिन में नहीं, हजारों वर्षों में सीखा है। आज एक साजिश चल रही है कि इन वेल्यूज और इन प्रिंसिपल्स, इन सिद्धांतों की हत्या हो। लेकिन हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि हमारे इन्स्ट्रुट्स डेमोक्रेसी में सेफ हैं और सेफ रहेंगे।

हमारे यहां गरीबी है और यह गरीबी की समस्या एक दिन की समस्या नहीं है कि हम चुटकी बजा देंगे और गरीबी मिट जाएगी। कभी गरीबी घटेगी, कभी गरीबी बढ़ेगी लेकिन आज सबसे बड़ा सवाल है हमारे एग्जिस्टेंस का। आप डाइरेक्ट कल मेटोरियलिज्म में विश्वास करते हैं, हिस्टोरिकल मेटोरियलिज्म में विश्वास करते हैं लेकिन इण्डिया को राम और कृष्ण जैसे बड़े सपूत मिले। उन सपूतों को भगवान माना जाता है। राम ने नार्थ से साऊथ, अयोध्या से श्रीलंका तक यूनाईट किया, कृष्ण ने पूर्व से पश्चिम, द्वारिका से मणिपुर और उत्तर से दक्षिण तक यूनाईट किया। अशोक द ग्रेट जिसने दुनिया

को नेपोलियन की तरह जीता लेकिन अपनी तलवार को तोड़ दिया और गेरूआ वस्त्र पहनकर बुद्ध शरण गच्छामि के साथ दो-तिहाई मानव-जाति को अहिंसा में कंवर्ट किया। यह मैथोलोजी नहीं है। राम और कृष्ण अगर मैथोलोजी है तो अशोक हिस्ट्री है। जब लोगों ने स्कूल का नाम नहीं सुना था, कालिज की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, तब तीस हजार विद्यार्थी हमारे यहां नालन्दा में पढ़ते थे। आज भी मेरी कल्चर जिंदा है, अशोक द ग्रेट से जिंदा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jha, you can continue tomorrow.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he has started from Asoka and it will take a long time to come to Gandhi.

18.00 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty-fifth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 28, 1984/Phalguna 9, 1905 (Saka).